**MANOMBO**

**Health In Harmony**

**Baseline Survey**

**Manombo 2019**

Survey Findings

January 2020

*January 2020*A close up of a sign

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# **MANOMBO RESERVE**

*A close up of a map

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*Figure 1. Map Manombo Reserve, courtesy of Seann Regan January 2020*

A 2 km Euclidean (as the crow flies) buffer (yellow color) from the official boundaries of Manombo Forest Reserve (Parcelle I and Parcelle II) was developed using ArcGIS (ESRI 2020. ArcGIS Desktop: Release 10.7.1 Redlands, CA).  Spatial coordinates for the boundaries of the two Manombo Forest Reserve sections (green color) were obtained from official websites and village locations were verified via GPS coordinates collected in the field just prior to the survey.  Spatial coordinates for the Classified Forest were not available from official sites so there is no mapped 2 km radius for this forested area.  A 5 km radius was also developed (corral color) so HIH could visualize 2 different catchment area options to inform their decisions regarding programming villages and the baseline survey.

Details on how tree cover (i.e., canopy closure for all vegetation taller than 5m) loss between 2000-2012 was mapped can be found at http://www.sciencemag.org/content/342/6160/850) (Hansen et al., Science 2013).

# **INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The HIH survey around the Manombo forests was implemented by the National Statistical Institute (INSTAT) through the Directorate of Demography and Social Statistics in joint collaboration with the Health In Harmony (HIH) and Institute for the Conservation of Tropical Environments of Madagascar (ICTE). Data collection took place from 26 November to 21 December 2019. This baseline provides quality assurance, quality improvement (QA/QI) information to HIH to better design its future program. Health in Harmony is a non-governmental NGO working in the field of health and the environment in Madagascar.

## **SAMPLE DESIGN**

The HIH survey was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of the population (household, children and women) and forest resources around Manombo. Repeated surveys may be conducted in the future to identify changes in health, food security, use of forest resources and other indicators around Manombo. The survey was conducted in all 1,392 households (a census) enumerated during the listing phase. After a household listing was carried out within the 30 villages targeted within HIH’s intervention area (i.e., villages falling within approximately 2 km of three Manombo forest areas listed below), each household was revisited and invited to participate in the survey. Three strata have been created to delimit the characteristics of the Manombo population: Parcel I of the Monombo Special Reserve, Parcel II of the Monombo Special Reserve/Coastline and Classified forest (a forested area south and contiguous with Parcel I) (Figure 1)

## **QUESTIONNAIRES**

Three questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents); 2) a questionnaire for individual women, administered in each household to all women of reproductive age 15-49 years; 3) an under-five questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under-5 living in the household.

**Respondents eligible for the household questionnaire**

In each household, an adult member of the household who is knowledgeable about the household was interviewed to complete the household questionnaire. All modules of the household questionnaire were administered to this person, designated as the respondent, including the modules in which the information was collected about other members of the household. For the purposes of the household questionnaire, an adult was defined as a person aged 15 years or more. Whenever possible, the member of the household who was considered the most competent to respond to all questions was interviewed. However, interviewing the head of the household was not a requirement and the interviewers did not request that the head of the household do the interview.

**Respondents eligible for individual questionnaires**

When the household questionnaire was completed, the women (15-49 years) and children under the age of 5 were identified to whom the individual questionnaires were administered. All women aged 15 to 49 who lived in the household were interviewed separately to complete the individual Woman questionnaire.

**Children under 5 questionnaire**

The questionnaire for children under 5 was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under the age of 5 who lived in the household.

* If the mother was NOT registered on the household List (i.e. if the mother was not a member of the household or was not alive), then the person recognized by the responding household as the child’s main caretaker (in HL9 of the List of Household Members of the Household Questionnaire) was the respondent to the children under five questionnaire.
* Note that if the mother of a child under the age of 5 was under the age of 15, the interview could not be conducted.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Household Questionnaire** | **Questionnaire for Individual Women** | **Questionnaire for children under 5** |
| List of household members  Education  Occupation  Household characteristics  Household energy use  Bed nets  Water and sanitation  Use of health services  Food security  Forest use | Birth history  Contraception  Fertility Preferences  Maternal and newborn health | Child health |

The questionnaires were customized and translated into Malagasy and were pre-tested in a rural commune of Antanifotsy Antananarivo. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. Questions were formatted, as appropriate, to match similar questions used in the DHS and/or MICS surveys to allow for comparison across survey areas in Madagascar. Additionally, some questions were formatted to match similar questions used by HIH in their Borneo programs for potential comparison across implementation sites.

## **ETHICAL PROTOCOL**

The Biomedical Research Ethical Committee to the Ministry of Health reviewed an application submitted by HIH about the survey in August 2019. The committee responded that because it is a socio-economic assessment that does not involve biomedical research, it does not fall within the domain of the Committee and therefore does not require its approval.

A similar process was undertaken with Stanford University’s Research Compliance Office. That office determined that, because the project was being undertaken for Quality Assurance/Quality Improvement (QA/QI) purposes and not as a systematic investigation designed to contribute to generalizable knowledge (research study), it did not need to go through its IRB Human Subjects review.

## **DATA COLLECTION METHOD**

The HIH survey used Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, v7.2.

## **TRAINING**

Training for the fieldwork was conducted over the course of 6 days in November 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application.

## **FIELDWORK**

Three teams collected the data; each was comprised of three interviewers, one driver and a supervisor. Fieldwork took place from November 26 –December 21, 2019. Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilizing a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

## **FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES**

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were conducted. During the fieldwork period, survey management team members visited each team multiple times and field visits were arranged for HIH team members. The HIH Program Coordinator accompanied the team for the duration of the baseline survey and coordinated guides and logistics for the INSTAT team and collaboration with local authorities. In preparation for the survey, the HIH Program Coordinator visited all villages to inform them of the survey and distributed oil and soap for compensation.

## **DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS**

Data were received at the National Statistical Institute’s central office via DropBox integrated into the management application on the supervisors’ tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronization was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system. During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited then analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, v24.

**SAMPLE COVERAGE**

## **RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS**

Table SR.1 presents results of the survey implementation, including response rates. Of the 1,392 households listed in the 30 villages, 1,330 were found occupied. Of these, 1,321 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.3 percent.

In the interviewed households, 1,506 eligible women (aged 15-49) were identified for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 1,430 women, for a response rate of 95.0 percent.

There were 1,604 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,578 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.4 percent within interviewed households.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table SR.1: Results of household, women's and under-5's interviews | | | | |
| Number of households, women and children under-5 by interview results, Manombo 2019 | | | | |
|  | **Stratum** | | | |
| **Total** | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II**  **/Littoral** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Households** |  |  |  |  |
| Surveyed | 1,392 | 590 | 383 | 419 |
| Occupied | 1,330 | 567 | 358 | 405 |
| Interviewed | 1,321 | 566 | 352 | 403 |
| Household completion rate | 94.9 | 95.9 | 91.9 | 96.2 |
| Household response rate | 99.3 | 99.8 | 98.3 | 99.5 |
| **Women age 15-49 years** |  |  |  |  |
| Eligible | 1,506 | 663 | 372 | 471 |
| Interviewed | 1430 | 634 | 348 | 448 |
| Women's response rate | 95.0 | 95.6 | 93.5 | 95.1 |
| Women's overall response rate | 94.3 | 95.5 | 92.0 | 94.6 |
| **Children under 5 years** |  |  |  |  |
| Eligible | 1,604 | 688 | 424 | 492 |
| Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 1,578 | 678 | 421 | 479 |
| Under-5's response rate | 98.4 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 97.4 |
| Under-5's overall response rate | 97.7 | 98.4 | 97.6 | 96.9 |

**HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

The characteristics of the household population presented in this chapter relate to the age and sex structure of all individuals who usually reside in the households i.e. residents present and residents absent**[[1]](#footnote-0)**. This chapter also presents the composition of households such as household size and some characteristics of the head of household.

**AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION**

During the HIH survey, socio-demographic information on all residents of households was collected. This made it possible to have the age and sex structure of the population of the households visited. Among the 7,598 residents of the households visited during the HIH survey, 3,744 were male and 3,854 were female, for a sex ratio of 97 percent. This ratio was observed in the two strata Parcel I and Parcel II/Littoral. On the other hand, in the Classified forest stratum, there was a male/female ratio slightly greater than one (106 men for 100 women).

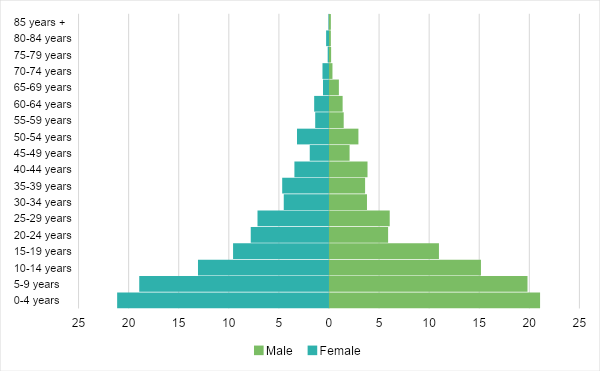
In general, the population of households visited during the HIH survey is characterized by their youth. In fact, more than seven out of ten people were under age 25 and those over 60 represented only around 3 percent of the population. We observe almost the same situation whatever the stratum considered.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HH.1: Age and sex distribution of residents of households visited** | | | | | | |
| Distribution (%) of the household population by sex and age, by Stratum, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | |
|  | **Total** | |  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II / Littoral** |
| Number (%) | Proportion (%) |  | Proportion (%) | Proportion (%) | Proportion (%) |
|  |
| **Total** | 7,598 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 3,744 | 49.3 |  | 49.2 | 51.5 | 47.5 |
| Female | 3,854 | 50.7 |  | 50.8 | 48.5 | 52.5 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 years | 1,604 | 21.1 |  | 20.8 | 21.3 | 21.3 |
| 5-9 years | 1,472 | 19.4 |  | 18.7 | 19.4 | 20.3 |
| 10-14 years | 1,072 | 14.1 |  | 14.5 | 13.9 | 13.7 |
| 15-19 years | 780 | 10.3 |  | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.8 |
| 20-24 years | 522 | 6.9 |  | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| 25-29 years | 502 | 6.6 |  | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| 30-34 years | 316 | 4.2 |  | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 35-39 years | 315 | 4.1 |  | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| 40-44 years | 277 | 3.6 |  | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| 45-49 years | 151 | 2.0 |  | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| 50-54 years | 233 | 3.1 |  | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 55-59 years | 108 | 1.4 |  | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 60-64 years | 108 | 1.4 |  | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 65-69 years | 60 | 0.8 |  | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 70-74 years | 38 | 0.5 |  | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 75-79 years | 13 | 0.2 |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 80-84 years | 18 | 0.2 |  | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 85 years + | 9 | 0.1 |  | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

**AGE PYRAMID OF THE POPULATION**

Chart HH.1 shows that the base of the age pyramid of the population surveyed is wide and then narrows as we move towards older ages. This reflects how this population is characterized by its youth. The chart reveals a relatively regular age pyramid although there is a slight over-representation at 50-54 years compared to 45-49 years. This could potentially be from interviewers coding people, especially women, in the 45-49 age group to belonging to the 50-54 age group since the latter is the age threshold at which women were no longer eligible for the Women’s Questionnaire.

Figure HH.1: Age pyramid



**HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION**

Table HH.2 below represents the percentage distribution of household members, notably those of the head of household, according to certain socio-demographic characteristics. About four in ten people lived in households in the Parcel I  stratum; those living in households in the Classified forest and Parcel II / Coastline strata represent 27 percent and 31 percent respectively. Overall, 75% of households were headed by men. The majority (54 percent) of household heads were between 35 and 64 years of age. Nearly seven out of ten heads of households had primary education, and a significant proportion (16.9 percent) of household heads had no education.

Regarding the total number of household members, we note that the proportion of households out of the total increased as the number of household members increased, going from 1.3 percent in one-person households to 34.1 percent in households with seven members. On average, the size of the households in the HIH survey was 5.8.

Among the households in the HIH survey, 0.4 percent had no adult member over the age of 18 in the household. About nine out of ten households had at least one woman aged 15-49 and almost 8 out of ten households had at least one child under the age of five. The latter were eligible for the other two HIH survey questionnaires.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HH.2: Composition of households** | | |
| Percentage and frequency distribution of households according to selected characteristics, Manombo, 2019 | | |
|  | **Percent** | **Number of households** |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **1,321** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |
| Parcel I | 42.8 | 566 |
| Classified forest | 27.0 | 352 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | 31.0 | 403 |
| **Sex of head of household** |  |  |
| Male | 75.2 | 994 |
| Female | 24.8 | 327 |
| **Age of head of household** |  |  |
| <18 | 0.6 | 8 |
| 18-34 | 39.8 | 526 |
| 35-64 | 54.4 | 719 |
| 65-84 | 4.9 | 65 |
| 85+ | 0.2 | 3 |
| **Education level of head of household** |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | 16.9 | 223 |
| Primary | 68.1 | 899 |
| Secondary + | 13.2 | 175 |
| DK / Missing | 1.8 | 24 |
| **Number of household members** |  |  |
| 1 | 1.3 | 17 |
| 2 | 7.9 | 104 |
| 3 | 11.6 | 153 |
| 4 | 14.2 | 187 |
| 5 | 15.1 | 200 |
| 6 | 15.8 | 209 |
| 7+ | 34.1 | 451 |
| **Households with:** |  |  |
| At least one child aged 5 | 75.6 | 984 |
| At least one child aged <18 | 95.6 | 1,244 |
| At least one woman aged 15-49 | 90.3 | 1,175 |
| No older member <50 | 1.8 | 23 |
| No adult member (18+) | 0.4 | 5 |
| **Average household size** | **5.8** | **1,321** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERVIEWEES**

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents presented in this chapter relate to age, level of education, strata, economic activities, quintile of wealth (economic well-being) and recent births. These characteristics relate more particularly to eligible women in households, with the exception of economic activities which concern all individuals in the households.

**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN INTERVIEWED**

The following table CW.1 represents the socio-demographic characteristics of the eligible women aged 15-49 surveyed via the Woman’s Questionnaire (n=1430). This table shows that more than four out of ten women were in the Parcel I stratum and about three out of ten women belonged to the Parcel II / Littoral stratum. According to age, we note that, in general, the distribution of women aged 15-49 was regular. The proportion for each age group decreases as one progresses towards older ages, going from 24.2 percent at 15-19 to 18.6 percent at 25-29 years to reach 4.7 percent at 45-49 years.

The distribution by level of education shows that more than half (52.4 percent) of the eligible women surveyed had no education and only 8.7 percent had secondary education or more. Regarding the maternity and recent births of women aged 15-49 eligible for the HIH survey, we note that the majority (85 percent) of them had ever given birth; 43.6 pArialercent had given birth in the past two years.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table CW.1: Women's background characteristics** | |
| Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Manombo, 2019 | |
|  | **Percent** |
| **Total** | **100.0** |
| **Stratum** |  |
| Parcel I | 44.3 |
| Classified forest | 24.3 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 31.3 |
| **Age** |  |
| 15-19 | 24.2 |
| 15-17 | 13.8 |
| 18-19 | 10.4 |
| 20-24 | 20.1 |
| 25-29 | 18.6 |
| 30-34 | 11.7 |
| 35-39 | 11.9 |
| 40-44 | 8.8 |
| 45-49 | 4.7 |
| **Educational level** |  |
| Preschool or no schooling | 52.4 |
| Primary | 38.7 |
| Secondary + | 8.7 |
| DK/Missing | 0.2 |
| **Motherhood and recent births** |  |
| Never gave birth | 15.0 |
| Ever gave birth | 85.0 |
| Gave birth in last two years | 43.6 |
| No birth in last two years | 41.1 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** |  |
| Lowest | 19.9 |
| Second | 20.6 |
| Medium | 20.0 |
| Fourth | 20.3 |
| Highest | 19.2 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

The following table CW.2 shows the education level of women according to certain characteristics such as strata, age and economic well-being quintile. Considering the strata, the survey results show that the proportion of women who had a secondary education or more was relatively the lowest (4.9 percent) in the Classified forest, while it was the highest (10.9 percent) in the Parcel I stratum. It can be noted that the younger generations had a higher level of education than the older generations. Indeed, the proportion of women with secondary education or higher was the highest (13.6 percent) among women aged 15-19 while it was the lowest (1.2 percent) among women aged 35-39. The proportion of women with secondary education or more increased with the wealth index quintile, rising from 2.5 percent among women living in households classified in the lowest quintile to 25.5 percent among women living in households of the highest quintile.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table CW.2: Educational level (women)** | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended, Manombo, 2019 | | | | | | |
|  | **Percent distribution of highest level attended** | | | | **Total** | **Number of women age 15-49 years** |
|  | **Preschool or no schooling** | **Primary** | **Secondary +** | **DK/Missing** |
| **Total** | **52.4** | **38.7** | **8.7** | **0.2** | **100.0** | **1,430** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | 48.4 | 40.5 | 10.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 634 |
| Classified forest | 58.9 | 35.9 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 348 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 52.9 | 38.4 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 448 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 40.2 | 45.7 | 13.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 346 |
| 15-17 | 41.1 | 44.2 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 197 |
| 18-19 | 38.9 | 47.7 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 149 |
| 20-24 | 48.3 | 39.6 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 288 |
| 25-29 | 48.5 | 42.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 266 |
| 30-34 | 65.9 | 29.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| 35-39 | 63.5 | 35.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 170 |
| 40-44 | 64.3 | 33.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| 45-49 | 64.2 | 26.9 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 64.2 | 32.6 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 285 |
| Second | 60.7 | 36.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Medium | 60.1 | 35.3 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Fourth | 43.4 | 47.6 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 290 |
| Highest | 32.5 | 42.0 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 274 |

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION AGED 5 OR MORE**

Table CW.3 represents the economic activities as well as the education level of individuals aged 5 years or more in the households surveyed (n=5994). Concerning economic activities, we present the main and secondary activities mainly carried out by these individuals at the time of the survey. Overall, the key activities carried out by individuals resident in survey households were mainly those related to agriculture (38.3 percent) and home manufacturing (19 percent). Students represented 18.9 percent of the population 5 years of age or older; those who had never been or were not professionally active represented 14 percent. This situation was observed similarly in all three strata. Nearly six out of ten individuals aged 5 or over had no secondary economic activity. For those with secondary economic activities, agriculture-related activities similarly accounted for the largest share. Overall, the proportion of individuals with secondary activity as "agriculture" represented 18 percent. It was, respectively, 16.8 percent, 13 percent and 23.8 percent in the strata Parcel I, Classified forest and Parcel II / Littoral.

Regarding the level of education, we note that 81.6 percent of the household residents aged 5 years or more had attended the primary level and 14.1 percent had attended the secondary level or more. In the Parcel I stratum, the highest proportion (16.7 percent) of individuals with secondary education or higher was recorded, while the lowest was in the Classified forest stratum (11.3 percent).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table CW.3: Main and secondary economic activities and educational level by Stratum, Manombo 2019** | | | | |
|  | **Stratum** | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **All** |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Main activities** |  |  |  |  |
| Farmer | 39.5 | 46.5 | 29.6 | 38.3 |
| Fisher | 1.1 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 2.1 |
| Business owner | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Teacher | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Childcare or housewife | 2.0 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Home production | 16.7 | 12.9 | 27.7 | 19.0 |
| Charcoal maker | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Trader | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Student | 22.0 | 12.3 | 19.9 | 18.9 |
| Unemployed | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Retirement | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Never/not professionally active | 12.4 | 17.6 | 13.3 | 14.0 |
| Others | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Missing | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Secondary activities** |  |  |  |  |
| Farmer | 16.8 | 13.0 | 23.8 | 18.0 |
| Fisher | 3.0 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 3.8 |
| Business owner | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Teacher | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Childcare or housewife | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Home production | 9.1 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 8.3 |
| Charcoal maker | 2.6 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Trader | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| No secondary activity | 58.4 | 55.1 | 54.0 | 56.3 |
| Others | 4.5 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 5.0 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Educational level** |  |  |  |  |
| Preschool | 2.5 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Primary | 79.9 | 82.8 | 83.3 | 81.6 |
| Secondary + | 16.7 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 14.1 |
| DK/Missing | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |

**HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

**HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

The following table HC.1 represents the characteristics of the household dwellings for which an HIH survey was completed (n=1321). These characteristics make it possible to assess the living conditions of these households. They relate to access to electricity and internet at home, the use of energy for cooking, the type of floor, roof and walls and the number of bedrooms to sleep in.

The results show that, overall, 11.3 percent of households had access to electricity; only 0.2 percent had electricity connected to the public network and 11.1 percent electricity were connected to outside the grid (generator / solar panel / insulated system). Household access to electricity was relatively the lowest (8.7 percent) in the Parcel I stratum compared to the other two strata which were around 13 percent.

Regarding the use of energy for cooking, we note that, overall and regardless of the stratum considered, most households (more than 99 percent) used other fuels for cooking (traditional cooking with solid fuel, open fire, etc.). The same is true for Internet access. Meaning, most of the selected households (more than 99 percent) did not have access to the internet.

Concerning the floor covering of the rooms, we note that, overall, nine out of ten household dwellings had a floor made of wooden planks, palm, bamboo, and/or mat. The use of natural soil such as earth / sand or dung was less frequent (3.2 percent), especially in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (only 1.1 percent). After rudimentary soil, a significant proportion (7.1 percent overall) of household dwellings had finished soil as their floor, especially in the Parcel I stratum (10.4 percent). Regarding the type of roof and walls, it is clear that, overall and regardless of the stratum considered, most households (more than 9 out of 10 households) used natural materials such as stubble or clods grass for the roof and palm or mud for the exterior walls.

Knowledge of the number of sleeping rooms allows us to understand the state of privacy in the surveyed households. In more than 6 in 10 households, the number of bedrooms used for sleeping was one room. The proportion of households using a single room for sleeping was relatively the highest in the Classified forest and Parcel II / Littoral strata (more than 65 percent). Conversely, in the Parcel I stratum we record a higher proportion (11.7 percent) of households using 3 or more rooms to sleep. Taking into account the use of sleeping rooms by household members, the results of the survey show that, on the whole and whatever the stratum considered, on average 4.1 people slept in one bedroom.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HC.1: Housing characteristics** | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of households by selected dwelling characteristics, by stratum, Manombo 2019 | | | | | |
|  | **Total** |  | **Parcel I** | **Classified Forest** | **Parcel II / Littoral** |
| **Total** | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Electricity** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes, connected to the public network | 0.2 |  | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Yes, outside the network (generator / solar panel / isolated system) | 11.1 |  | 8.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 |
| No | 88.7 |  | 91.3 | 86.6 | 86.8 |
| **Energy use for cooking** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuels and clean technologies | 0.5 |  | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Other fuels | 99.5 |  | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.8 |
| No kitchen in the household | 0.1 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| **Internet access at home** |  |  |  |  |  |
| yes | 0.5 |  | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| No | 99.5 |  | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| **Type of floor** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural soil | 3.2 |  | 4.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| Rudimentary floorboard | 90.0 |  | 85.1 | 92.7 | 94.6 |
| Finished floor | 7.1 |  | 10.4 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| **Roof type** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural roof | 94.0 |  | 91.9 | 98.0 | 93.5 |
| Rudimentary roof | 2.0 |  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| Roof finished | 3.9 |  | 6.9 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| **Type of walls** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural walls | 98.2 |  | 96.6 | 99.1 | 99.5 |
| Rudimentary walls | 0.4 |  | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Finished walls | 1.4 |  | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Other | 0.1 |  | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Bedrooms used for sleeping** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 63.4 |  | 60.6 | 65.6 | 65.3 |
| 2 | 27.3 |  | 27.7 | 27.8 | 26.3 |
| 3 or more | 9.3 |  | 11.7 | 6.5 | 8.4 |
| **Average number of people per room used for sleeping** | 4.2 |  | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| **Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household** | 10.9 |  | 7.8 | 13.1 | 13.5 |

**MATERIAL POSSESSIONS BY HOUSEHOLDS OR INDIVIDUALS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS**

An inventory of material possessions by the household or individuals within the household makes it possible to assess the standard of living of the household. During the HIH survey, questions were asked as to whether the household or any member of the household owns some of the goods listed in the questionnaire. The survey shows that, overall, the possession most owned by households was a radio (28.2 percent) followed by a bed (22 percent) and a table (12.7 percent), while the least possessed were a landline (0.7 percent) and television (0.8 percent). We note that this situation was the same in all three strata. About nine out of ten households owned agricultural land. Almost the same proportion (86 percent) was recorded for households with farm animals / livestock. Overall, no difference was observed between the three strata in relation to the possession of agricultural land and farm animals / livestock.

Concerning material possessions by any of the household members, the results of the survey show that, overall, the possession most owned by at least one of the household members were mainly the mobile phone (17.5 percent) followed by a fishing net (14 percent) and a boat / canoe (7.3 percent). The least possessed (less than 0.1 percent) were a car / truck / van, animal cart and tractor / tiller. The same situation was observed according to strata although in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (located near the coast), the proportion of households in which at least one member had a fishing net was relatively the highest (27.8 percent).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HC.2: Household and individual materials** | | | | |
| Percentage of households by material possession of the household or by individuals in the household | | | | |
|  | **Total** | **Parcel I** | **Classified Forest** | **Parcel II /**  **Littoral** |
| **Percentage of households with:** |  |  |  |  |
| Phone | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Radio | 28.2 | 35.2 | 26.1 | 20.1 |
| Table | 12.7 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 8.4 |
| Chair | 7.5 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 5.0 |
| Bed | 22.0 | 32.0 | 12.5 | 16.1 |
| Chair / sofa | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Television | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| CD / DVD / DIVX player | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| **Percentage of households with:** |  |  |  |  |
| Farming lands | 88.0 | 88.0 | 91.0 | 86.0 |
| Farm animals / Livestock | 86.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 87.0 |
| **Percentage of households in which at least one member has:** |  |  |  |  |
| Cellphone | 17.5 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 16.4 |
| Watch | 3.9 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| Bicycle | 3.0 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Motorcycle / Scooter | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Boat / canoe | 7.3 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 15.4 |
| Fishing Net | 14.0 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 27.8 |
| Cart with an animal | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Car / Truck / Van | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Motorboat | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Plow | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Sewing machine | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Tractor / Tiller | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Computer or tablet | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Bank account | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**WEALTH INDEX QUINTILE**

Economic well-being is presented in this study as a composite indicator (wealth Index). It is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from the poorest to the richest

To build this indicator, a principal components analysis was carried out (using information on the possession of material goods, the characteristics of housing, water and sanitation, as well as other characteristics linked to the wealth of the household) in order to generate weights (factor scores) for all the goods used. Each household in the survey was assigned a wealth score based on the material goods owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained. All households in the survey were then classified according to their wealth score, divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from the lowest (poorest) to the highest (richest).

The index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or spending levels. Importantly, the calculated scores apply only to the dataset on which they are based. This means that the quintile values reflect the *relative* ranking of economic well-being/wealth just among the households surveyed.

Results from the HIH survey show that, according to strata, the proportion of households belonging to the highest quintile was highest (27.9 percent) in the stratum Parcel I, while it was the lowest (12.5 percent) in the stratum Classified forest.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HC.3: Wealth index quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of the household population according to wealth Index quintile, by Stratum, Manombo, 2019 | | | | | | | |
|  | **Wealth index quintiles** | | | | | **Total** | **Number of household members** |
| **Lowest** | **Second** | **Medium** | **Fourth** | **Highest** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **21.4** | **19.5** | **19.6** | **19.6** | **19.9** | **100.0** | **7,598** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | 17.7 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 3,303 |
| Classified Forest | 29.7 | 24.0 | 19.1 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Parcel II/ Littoral | 19.6 | 19.2 | 20.9 | 25.5 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 2,305 |

Based on the new definition of the SDG indicators, drinking water used by households is considered to be improved when it comes from the following sources: tap: in housing, tap: in concession / garden / plot, tap: public tap / standpipe, pump / borehole, hollow well: protected, protected source, bottled water. Most households surveyed used unimproved water sources. The highest proportion of households using an improved source was in the Parcel I stratum (17.0).

Considering these various sources, on the whole, the population mainly used an unprotected source (62.3 percent) followed by surface water such as the river, dam, lake, pond, current, canal, the irrigation system (27.2 percent). We observed the same situation across all the strata as well as across the level of education of the head of household.

The percentage of the household population using drinking water from improved sources was highest in the Parcel I stratum (17 percent) and lowest in the Classified forest stratum (0.4 percent). It changed according to the level of education of the head of household, going from 0.5 percent among those without any education to 26 percent among heads of household with secondary education or more.

Overall, only 7.9 percent of the household members used drinking water from improved sources, mainly pump / boreholes (4.5 percent) and taps (2.5 percent). The main sources of improved drinking water used by the population in Parcel I stratum included pump wells (10.3 percent) and taps (5.8 percent). However, in the other two strata, the population mainly used a protected source as its improved source of drinking water. That proportion was 0.1 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, in the Classified forest and Parcel II / Littoral strata.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HC.4: Use of improved and unimproved water sources** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved source of drinking water, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Main source of drinking water** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Total** | | **Percentage using drinking water from improved sources** | **Number of household members** |
| **Improved sources** | | | | | | | | | | | | **Unimproved sources** | | | | | |
|
| **TAP: IN THE HOUSING** | **TAP: IN THE CONCESSION / GARDEN / PLOT** | **TAP: PUBLIC TAP / FOUNTAIN TERMINAL** | | **PUMP WELLS / DRILLING** | | **HOLLOW WELL: PROTECTED** | | **SOURCE: SOURCE PROTEGEE** | | **Bottled water [A]** | | **HOLLOW WELL: NOT PROTECTED** | | **SOURCE: UNPROTECTED SOURCE** | | **SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, TANK, CURRENT, CHANNEL, IRRIGATION SYSTEM)** | |
|
|  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| **Total** | **0.0** | **0.2** | **2.5** | | **4.5** | | **0.2** | | **0.4** | | **0.1** | | **2.5** | | **62.3** | | **27.2** | | **100.0** | | **7.9** | **7, 598** |
|  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Parcel I | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5.8 | | 10.3 | | 0.4 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.5 | | 62.8 | | 18.6 | | 100.0 | | 17.0 | 3,303 |
| Classified forest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.1 | | 0.3 | | 0.9 | | 55.6 | | 43.2 | | 100.0 | | 0.4 | 1,990 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.1 | | 1.4 | | 0.0 | | 5.2 | | 67.5 | | 25.8 | | 100.0 | | 1.5 | 2,305 |
| **Head of household education level** | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | | 0.2 | | 0.2 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 4.2 | | 69.8 | | 25.6 | | 100.0 | | 0.5 | 1,105 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | | 3.9 | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | | 0.1 | | 1.9 | | 63.3 | | 28.6 | | 100.0 | | 6.1 | 5,387 |
| Secondary + | 0.2 | 1.6 | 9.6 | | 11.6 | | 1.1 | | 1.9 | | 0.0 | | 4.0 | | 47.0 | | 22.9 | | 100.0 | | 26.0 | 946 |
| Missing / DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | | 11.3 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 68.1 | | 17.5 | | 100.0 | | 14.4 | 160 |
| [A] Delivered and packaged water are considered improved sources of drinking water based on the new definition of the SDGs, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**TRAVEL TIME TO OBTAIN DRINKING WATER**

Table HC.5 below represents the percentage of the household population by time spent to obtain drinking water from improved and unimproved sources. The time elapsed to obtain water and return (including the waiting time) is taken into account in this calculation. It appears from this table that for 93.5 percent of household members, it took people less than 30 minutes to obtain drinking water (86.5 percent for unimproved sources and 7 percent of the time for improved ones).

The percentage taking less than 30 minutes (both water sources) was relatively highest in the Classified forest stratum (95.4 percent) and lowest in the Parcel I stratum (91.4 percent). It decreased slightly according to the level of education of the head of household, passing from 94.8 percent in households whose heads were without education to 91.3 percent in households whose heads had a secondary education level or more.

There was a small proportion of the household population (1.9 percent) with drinking water on site. This proportion was lowest in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (0.6 percent) and relatively highest in the Parcel I stratum (2.5 percent). The availability of drinking water on site was the most frequent (4.1 percent) among households whose heads had secondary education or more, and lowest (1.4 percent) among households whose heads had no level of education.

Regarding the use of basic water services (improved sources of drinking water located in their accommodation / garden / courtyard or within 30 minutes round trip), the survey results show that, overall, 7.8 percent of the household population used it. The frequency of use of this basic water supply service was highest in the Parcel I stratum (16.8 percent), and lowest in the Classified forest stratum (0.1 percent). We note that this frequency increased according to the education level of the head of household, going from 0.5 percent in households whose heads had no education to 26 percent in households whose heads had secondary education or more.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HC.5: Use of basic and limited drinking water services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of household population by time taken by users of improved and unimproved sources of drinking water to get to the source of drinking water, obtain water and return to the household, Manombo, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Time taken to reach the source of drinking water** | | | | | | | | **Total** | **Percentage using basic water services** | **Number of household members** |
| **Users of improved water sources** | | | | **Users of unimproved water sources** | | | |
| **Water on site** | **30 minutes or less [A]** | | **More than 30 minutes** | **Water on site** | **30 minutes or less [A]** | **More than 30 minutes** | **DK / Missing** |
| **Total** | **0.9** | **7.0** | | **0.1** | **1.0** | **86.5** | **2.9** | **1.7** | **100.0** | **7.8** | **7,598** |
| **Stratum** |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | 1.6 | 15.2 | | 0.2 | 0.9 | 76.2 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 3,303 |
| Classified forest | 0.3 | 0.1 | | 0.0 | 1.9 | 95.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 1,990 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | 0.3 | 1.1 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 93.5 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 2,305 |
| **Household head education level** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | 0.0 | 0.5 | | 0.0 | 1.4 | 94.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 1,105 |
| Primary | 0.6 | 5.4 | | 0.1 | 1.0 | 88.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 5,387 |
| Secondary + | 3.8 | 22.2 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 69.1 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 946 |
| Missing / DK | 0.0 | 14.4 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70.6 | 3.8 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 160 |
| [A] Includes cases where household members do not collect | | | | | | | | | | | |

**USE OF SANITARY FACILITIES**

Table HC.6 below shows the percentage distribution of the household population by type of toilet used. Improved toilets are considered to be flush toilets to a sewage system or septic tank, improved latrines with ventilated tanks, pit latrines with slabs, or composting toilets. The survey results show that 1.4 percent of the overall household population used improved toilets, mainly pit latrines with washable slab (0.8 percent) and pit latrines (0.5 percent).

The results of the survey also show that the practice of open defecation is still widespread in the survey area. Overall and regardless of the stratum considered, over eight in ten people practiced open defecation. Regarding the use of unimproved toilets, overall, the household population mainly used the pit latrine without slab / non-washable / open slab (9.6 percent) followed by the pit latrine with non-washable slab (5.2 percent).

It should be noted here that no household members used the improved toilets in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum. In the Parcel I stratum, the population mainly used pit latrines with washable tiles (1.6 percent) and pit latrines (1.2 percent) as improved toilets. On the other hand, the household population of the Classified Forest stratum mainly used the composting toilets (0.3 percent) and latrines with washable slabs (0.3 percent.) as improved toilets. It is noted that the percentage of the population of households using improved sanitation facilities was the highest (2.8 percent) in the Parcel I stratum. The percentage using improved toilets increased according to the level of education of the head of household, going from 0 percent among heads without education to 5.4 percent among heads of households with secondary education or more.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table HC.6: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of the household population by type of toilet used by households, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Type of toilet used by households** | | | | | | | | | **Total** | **Percentage using improved sanitation** | **Number of household members** |
| **Improved toilets** | | | **Unimproved toilet** | | | | | **Open defecation (no toilets, bush, fields)** |
| **Pit latrine** | **Pit latrine with washable tile** | **Composting toilets** | **Flush connected to the open air** | **Pit latrine without tile / non-washable tile / open** | **Pit latrine with non-washable tile** | **Wall-hung toilet / wall-hung latrine** | **Other** |
|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **0.5** | **0.8** | **0.1** | **0.6** | **9.6** | **5.2** | **0.5** | **0.0** | **82.7** | **100.0** | **1.4** | **7,598** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 82.7 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 3,303 |
| Classified forest | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 1,990 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 17.9 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 75.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 2,305 |
| **Household head education level** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,105 |
| Primary | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 5,387 |
| Secondary + | 0.8 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 13.6 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 69.7 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 946 |
| Missing / DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 160 |

**POSSESSION AND USE OF MOSQUITO NETS**

Promoting the use of Insecticide-treated Mosquito Nets (ITNs) is one of the country’s main malaria prevention strategies. During the HIH survey, questions were asked about the availability of nets at the household level, the number and type of nets owned, and the main sources of nets.

**HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION OF MOSQUITO NETS**

Table MN.1 represents the percentage of households having at least one mosquito net including an insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN), the average number of nets and ITNs per household and the percentage of households having at least one mosquito net /ITN for two people. This table shows that, overall, 96.8 percent of households had at least one mosquito net and 94.8 percent of all households had an insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN). Although there is not a huge disparity between the strata, we note that the percentage of households with at least one ITN was relatively the highest in the stratum Parcel I (96.5 percent) and lowest in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (91.8 percent).

In the overall survey area and whatever the stratum considered, households had on average close to two (1.9) ITNs. The education level of the head of household did not influence the possession of nets by households much. The WHO recommends that each household have at least one ITN for every two people in the household in order to achieve universal coverage (people sleeping under an ITN are well protected against mosquitoes). The results of the HIH survey showed that close to 2 in 10 households (21.8 percent) had at least one mosquito net per two people residing in the household. This percentage was slightly higher in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (23.1 percent) and lower in the Classified forest stratum (18.8 percent). It was also highest (33.1 percent) among households whose heads had secondary education or more and lowest (19.1 percent) among households whose heads had only primary education.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table MN.1: Household ownership of nets** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and one insecticide-treated net (ITN) [A], average number of nets and ITNs per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN for two people, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:** | | | | | **Average number of nets**  **per household:** | | **Percentage of households with at least one mosquito nets for two people [B]** | | **Number of households** |
| **Any type of mosquito net** | | | **Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)** | | **Any type of mosquito net** | **Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)** | **Any type of mosquito net** | **Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)** |
| **Total** | | | **96.8** | **94.8** | | **1.9** | **1.9** | **22.7** | **21.8** | **1,321** |
| **Stratum** | | |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | | | 97.5 | 96.5 | | 2.0 | 1.9 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 566 |
| Classified forest | | | 97.4 | 95.5 | | 1.8 | 1.8 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 352 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | | | 95.3 | 91.8 | | 1.9 | 1.8 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 403 |
| **Household head education level** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | | 95.5 | | 94.6 | | 1.6 | 1.6 | 25.6 | 25.1 | 223 |
| Primary | | 97.0 | | 94.9 | | 2.0 | 1.9 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 899 |
| Secondary + | | 97.7 | | 94.3 | | 2.1 | 1.9 | 34.3 | 33.1 | 175 |
| Missing/DK | | 95.8 | | 95.8 | | 1.8 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 24 |
| [A] An insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) is a factory-treated impregnated mosquito net that requires no further treatment. In other surveys, this was a long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito net (LLIN). | | | | | | | | | | |
| [B] The numerators are based on the number of usual household members (de jure) and do not take into account if the household members slept in the household last night. | | | | | | | | | | |

**SOURCES FOR OBTAINING MOSQUITO NETS**

In order to improve the population’s access to mosquito nets, it is necessary to know the sources of mosquito nets obtained by households. During the HIH survey, for each net, households were asked where they obtained it. Table MN.2 represents the percentage distribution of nets (n=2446) by their source, according to some basic characteristics. This table shows that, in general, the majority of nets owned by households came from the mass distribution campaign (93.3 percent). The role of the mass distribution campaign was more important in the Classified forest, stratum (97.1 percent) compared to the other strata, 91.6 percent and 92.5 percent, respectively, in the Parcel I, and Parcel II / Littoral strata. It is noted that the role of community workers as well as health establishments in supplying mosquito nets was relatively weak in the survey area, both less than 1 percent in all three strata.

Considering the type of mosquito net, we note that most (94.4 percent) of ITNs owned by households came from this mass distribution campaign. For the other (non ITN) nets, the shops / markets / streets (28.2 percent) played a significant role as net sources in addition to mass distribution campaigns (59 percent).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table MN.2: Source of mosquito nets** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of nets by source of nets, by baseline characteristics, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Percentage distribution of source of nets** | | | | | | | | | | **Number of**  **mosquito nets** |
| **Mass distribution campaign** | **Prenatal care visit** | **Vaccination visit** | **Health facility-Government** | **Health facility-Private** | **Shop / Market / Street** | **Community health worker** | **Other** | **DK / Missing** | **Total** |
| **Total** | **93.3** | **1.1** | **0.5** | **0.1** | **0.0** | **4.3** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **100.0** | **2,446** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | 91.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,093 |
| Classified forest | 97.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 617 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | 92.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 736 |
| **Type of mosquito net** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ITN [A] | 94.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,368 |
| Other / Missing | 59.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.2 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 78 |
| **Household head education level** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | 95.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 341 |
| Primary | 92.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,710 |
| Secondary + | 92.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 353 |
| DK / Missing | 97.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| [A] An insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) is a factory-treated impregnated mosquito net that requires no further treatment. In other surveys, this was a long-acting insecticide (LLIN) net. 'Other' mosquito net is any mosquito net that is not ITN. | | | | | | | | | | | |

**USE OF MOSQUITO NETS BY THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

The use of mosquito nets is more important than possession in relation to the prevention of malaria. During the HIH survey, questions were asked about the number of people who slept under a given mosquito net the night before the interview. Table MN.3 below shows the percentage of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night. Overall, about eight in ten (82.4 percent) slept under an ITN the night before the interview. This use was slightly more common in resident women (84.6 percent) than in resident men (80.1 percent). Use frequency was relatively highest in the Parcel I stratum (83.8 percent) and lowest in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (79.9 percent). Considering age, we note that the frequency of ITN use was highest (92.6 percent) among individuals belonging to the 35-49 age group and lowest (77.7 percent) in individuals 5-14 years of age. The education level of the head of household appears to have had no influence on the use of nets by household members.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table MN.3: Use of mosquito nets by the household population** | | |
| Percentage of household members who slept under a net the previous night, by type of net, Manombo 2019 | | |
|  | **Percentage who slept under ITNs last night** | **Number of household members in households with at least one ITN** |
| **Total** | **82.4** | **7,206** |
| **Sex** |  | **,** |
| Male | 80.1 | 3,550 |
| Female | 84.6 | 3,656 |
| **Stratum** |  |  |
| Parcel I | 83.8 | 3,206 |
| Classified forest | 82.6 | 1,902 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | 79.9 | 2,098 |
| **Age (in years)** |  |  |
| 0-4 | 80.5 | 1,532 |
| 05-14 | 77.7 | 2,404 |
| 15-34 | 83.9 | 2,017 |
| 35-49 | 92.6 | 698 |
| 50+ | 89.7 | 555 |
| **Household head education level** |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | 82.0 | 4,317 |
| Primary | 82.9 | 2,441 |
| Secondary + | 83.2 | 417 |
| DK / Missing | 90.3 | 31 |
| [A] Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) is a factory-treated mosquito net that requires no further treatment. In other surveys, this was a long-acting insecticide-treated mosquito net (LLIN). | | |

Table MN.4 shows the percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) used by someone the night before the interview (n=2368). This table shows that almost nine out of ten ITNs (89.1 percent) were used the night before the interview. The frequency of ITN use was relatively the lowest in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (86.5 percent) compared to the other two strata (approximately 91 percent each). It should be noted that the level of education of the head of household did not significantly influence the use of ITNs owned by households.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table MN.4: Use of existing ITNs** | | | |
| Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) used by someone last night, Manombo 2019 | | | |
|  | Percentage of ITNs used last night | | Number of ITNs |
| **Total** | **89.1** | | **2,368** |
| **Stratum** |  | |  |
| Parcel I | 90.5 | | 1,073 |
| Classified forest | 90.6 | | 604 |
| Parcel II / Littoral | 85.5 | | 691 |
|  |  | |  |
| **Household head education level** | |  |  |
| Preschool or uneducated | 90.0 | | 337 |
| Primary | 89.0 | | 1,660 |
| Secondary + | 88.0 | | 329 |
| DK / Missing | 92.9 | | 42 |

# **AGRICULTURE**

Cassava was the principal crop grown (97.3%) last year by those who owned land and were using some land for agriculture (n=1134), considering all strata. The second most frequently grown crop was irrigated/paddy rice (grown by 92.7% of these households). Rainfed rice was grown less frequently (by 22.4% of these households). As a Malagasy people, rice has a cultural weight. In fact, if a household doesn’t eat rice at least once a day, it is considered “poor”. Only 1.2 percent of households growing irrigated/paddy rice adopted a modern method. Almost 2.5 percent of households growing irrigated/paddy rice practiced a modern method in the Parcel II/Littoral, more than double than in the Parcel I and Classified forest (0.7 percent in each of those strata). Notably, only 0.5 percent of all households growing irrigated/paddy rice cultivated a modern variety of rice seed last year. Similarly, less than one percent (0.8%) of households growing rain-fed rice cultivated a modern variety of rice seed last year.

On average, the production cycle for irrigated/paddy rice was 6.0 months, considering all strata. Rain-fed rice was produced on an average cycle of 4.6 months. Overall*,* 66.5% of all households practicing agriculture (n=1134) didn’t practice burning cultivation (tavy) within the previous 12 months. This practice was higher in the stratum Classified forest. For more information see the following tables RC.1 – RC.6.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table RC.1: Proportion of households by type of crop grown last year by stratum | | | | |
| **Type of crop** | **Stratum** | | | **Total** |
| **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II / Littoral** |
| Irrigated/paddy rice | 94.2 | 88.8 | 93.9 | **92.7** |
| Rain rice | 15.0 | 37.8 | 19.2 | **22.4** |
| Cassava | 95.1 | 99.0 | 98.8 | **97.3** |
| Yam | 53.1 | 69.4 | 54.1 | **57.8** |
| Cash crop (coffee, cloves, vanilla, other) | 69.5 | 67.4 | 63.4 | **67.1** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **486** | **304** | **344** | **1.134** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table RC.2: Method of growing IRRIGATED RICE by stratum | | | | |
|  | **Stratum** | | | **Total** |
| **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II /**  **Littoral** |
| Traditional | 99.3 | 99.3 | 97.5 | 98.8 |
| Modern | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table RC.3: Variety of rice seed cultivated last year for IRRIGATED RICE by stratum | | | | |
|  | **Stratum** | | | **Total** |
| **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II /**  **Littoral** |
| Traditional | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 99.5 |
| Modern | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table RC.4: Variety of rice seed cultivated last year for RAIN RICE by stratum | | | | |
|  | **STRATUM** | | | **Total** |
| **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II /**  **Littoral** |
| Traditional | 95.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | **98.8** |
| Modern | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | **0.8** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table RC.5: Average production cycle time (in months) | | | | |
|  | **STRATUM** | | | **Total** |
| **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II /**  **Littoral** |
| Irrigated rice | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | **6.0** |
| Rain rice | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | **4.6** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table RC.6: Burning cultivation practice (TAVY) | | | | | | | | |
|  | **STRATUM** | | | | | | | |
| **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes, often | 33 | 6.8 | 54 | 17.8 | 38 | 11.0 | 125 | 11.0 |
| Yes, sometimes | 58 | 11.9 | 31 | 10.2 | 47 | 13.7 | 136 | 12.0 |
| Yes, rarely | 49 | 10.1 | 31 | 10.2 | 39 | 11.3 | 119 | 10.5 |
| No, never | 346 | 71.2 | 188 | 61.8 | 220 | 64.0 | 754 | 66.5 |
| No, response | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **486** | **100.0** | **304** | **100.0** | **344** | **100.0** | **1,134** | **100.0** |

**FOREST USE**

The frequency of forest visits and use was also requested during the household interview. A little more than 40 percent of households (n=535) indicated that at least one member entered or visited a forest often during the previous 12 months. The frequency was even higher for household members of the stratum Classified forest: (50.3 percent) compared to 31.8 percent for those in the Parcel I stratum. In any one household, more than one member could have entered the forest, for different reasons. The main reasons for their visits were traversing (going from A to B), gathering “mahampy” for weaving, collecting firewood from dead trees and cutting down trees. A small percentage of households said they entered swampy areas to cultivate rice (1.4 percent).

Some of the 171 people who said they entered to cut trees did so because they needed wood for charcoal or for construction. Among the 6 who entered the forest to harvest honey in the past 12 months, 50% said that they harvested honey by smoking out the bees; 50% said by harvesting the honey from the trees. Other households said that members did not enter the forest during the previous 12 months (n=353) for reasons such as no need, unauthorized entry, fear of being in the forest, not yet had the opportunity or located too far from them.

Around half of the 1321 householdssaid that they are aware of the rules governing entry into their local forest (55.8 percent); this proportion was the lowest for households in the stratum of Classified Forest (44.9 percent). More details on all these analyses are provided in the tables UF.1 - UF.6 below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.1: Percentage of households where at least one member entered the forest in the past 12 months by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/**  **Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes, often | 31.8 | 50.3 | 44.2 | **40.5** | **535** |
| Yes, sometimes | 15.4 | 23.6 | 17.9 | **18.3** | **242** |
| Yes, rarely | 13.6 | 19.0 | 11.7 | **14.5** | **191** |
| No, never | 39.2 | 7.1 | 26.3 | **26.7** | **353** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.2: Percentage of households according to the main reasons for their visits to the forest by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Rice growing in swampy areas | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | **14** |
| Gathering ‘mahampy’ for weaving | 27.0 | 33.3 | 66.3 | 41.2 | **399** |
| Cross (go from A to B) | 68.9 | 64.5 | 63.6 | 65.8 | **637** |
| Hunting / Trapping | 5.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.9 | **38** |
| Cut down trees | 20.9 | 25.1 | 5.7 | 17.7 | **171** |
| Collection of firewood from dead trees | 44.2 | 54.7 | 23.9 | 41.5 | **402** |
| Fruit picking | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | **3** |
| Catch birds | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | **1** |
| Honey harvest | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | **6** |
| Creating wild potatoes (tavolo) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | **5** |
| Other | 21.5 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 10.3 | **100** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.3: Percentage of households by main reason for cutting trees by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Charcoal | 43.1 | 51.2 | 47.1 | 47.4 | **81** |
| Construction wood | 55.6 | 47.6 | 35.3 | 49.7 | **85** |
| Canoe construction | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 1.2 | **2** |
| Firewood | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | **0** |
| Other | 1.4 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 1.8 | **3** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.4: Percentage of households according to the method used to harvest honey by stratum | | | | |  |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of**  **households** |
| Smoking the bees | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 50.0 | **3** |
| By simply harvesting in the tree | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 50.0 | **3** |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | **0** |

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| Table UF.5: Percentage of households by the reasons for not entering the forest by stratum\*\* | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| No need | 78.8 | 72.0 | 67.9 | 75.1 | **265** |
| Unauthorized entry | 80.2 | 40.0 | 73.6 | 75.4 | **266** |
| Fear of being in the forest | 59.5 | 24.0 | 57.5 | 56.4 | **199** |
| Not yet had the opportunity | 34.7 | 8.0 | 33.0 | 32.3 | **114** |
| Too far | 34.7 | 52.0 | 34.0 | 35.7 | **126** |
| Another reason | 6.3 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 6.5 | **23** |
| **\*\*More than one answer could be marked** | | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.6: Percentage of households that are aware of the rules governing entry into the local forest by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/ Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes | 58.0 | 44.9 | 62.3 | 55.8 | **737** |
| No | 39.6 | 53.1 | 33.7 | 41.4 | **547** |
| Not sure | 2.3 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2.5 | **33** |
| No response | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | **4** |

## **ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE OF LIVING CLOSE TO THE FOREST**

The advantages or disadvantages of living close to the forest were also asked during the household survey. Overall, the majority of households said there were advantages or benefits of living close to the forest (89.2 percent). The proportion was higher for those living in the Parcel I stratum (92.6 percent) compared to households in the Classified Forest stratum (86.9 percent). Overall, the main reasons put forward by 1178 of these households were:

- Clean water source (55.7 percent),

- Clean air Source (48.2 percent),

- Source of rain (72.5 percent).

On the other hand, a proportion of households (16.8 percent overall) indicated that there were disadvantages to living near the forest. This proportion was most marked for households in the Parcel II / Littoral stratum (23.6 percent). For the 222 households indicating there were disadvantages, the forest meant:

- Restrictions on land use (34.7 percent),

- Source of disease (18.5 percent),

- Wild and dangerous animals (20.7 percent),

- Fire smoke (17.6 percent).

Responding to a question regarding whether the forest should remain for the next generation, 99.3 percent of the households responded yes.

The following tables UF.7 - UF.10 give details of the responses.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.7: Percentage of households who think there are advantages or benefits of living near the forest by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes | 92.6 | 86.9 | 86.4 | 89.2 | **1,178** |
| No | 6.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 9.9 | **131** |
| No response | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | **12** |

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| Table UF.8: Percentage of households by advantages or benefits obtained by living near the forest by stratum\*\* | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Clean water source | 56.7 | 45.4 | 63.2 | 55.7 | **656** |
| Source of animal protein from meat and fish | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | **26** |
| Source of construction wood | 16.2 | 33.7 | 15.2 | 20.5 | **241** |
| Source of firewood | 15.3 | 37.9 | 14.4 | 20.9 | **246** |
| Fruit source | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.8 | **21** |
| Source of seeds to plant at home | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | **30** |
| Source of medicinal plants | 4.4 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 4.4 | **52** |
| Clean air source | 47.5 | 48.4 | 49.1 | 48.2 | **568** |
| Source of rain | 76.9 | 65.7 | 71.8 | 72.5 | **854** |
| Source of shade / keeps the area cool | 15.1 | 23.9 | 15.5 | 17.5 | **206** |
| Tourism / foreigners | 4.8 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | **53** |
| Cultural or sacred spaces | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | **14** |
| Other | 8.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.3 | **62** |
| **\*\*More than one answer could be marked** | | | | | |

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| Table UF.9: Percentage of households who think there are disadvantages of living near the forest by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes | 11.8 | 17.0 | 23.6 | 16.8 | **222** |
| No | 86.6 | 81.3 | 73.7 | 81.2 | **1,073** |
| No response | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | **26** |

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| Table UF.10: Percentage of households by perceived disadvantages of living near the forest by stratum\*\* | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Source of disease | 11.9 | 46.7 | 5.3 | 18.5 | **41** |
| Wild and dangerous animals | 13.4 | 16.7 | 28.4 | 20.7 | **46** |
| Place of evil spirits | 3.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | **3** |
| Source of pest / pest insects | 4.5 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.4 | **12** |
| Restrictions on land use | 22.4 | 21.7 | 51.6 | 34.7 | **77** |
| Fire smoke | 25.4 | 11.7 | 15.8 | 17.6 | **39** |
| Other | 29.9 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 20.3 | **45** |
| **\*\*More than one answer could be marked** | | | | | |

## **INSECURITY OR THREAT TO THE FOREST**

According to the responses, 21.7 percent of households thought the forest was very threatened while about 58.6 percent did not see any threat to the forest; 18.3 percent said there was a little threat. Overall, for the households that said the forest was very or a little threatened (n=528), the main threats mentioned were:

* Cutting Trees (46.4 Percent),
* Brush fires (22.9 Percent),
* Slash and burn Agriculture/ Tavy (21.4 Percent).

Notably, a high proportion of households responded that their local forest (Manombo) should be protected (94.2 percent). Overall, households responded yes to each of the following reasons why they were in favor of protection of the local forest:

* Keep the water source clean (96.8 percent),
* Provide rain (98.3 percent),
* Provide shade / keep area cool (95.4 percent)
* Touristic destination (73.7 percent)
* Providing land for agricultural activities (75.5 percent).

Households were also asked whether it is acceptable for people to cut even a small number of trees in the forest; 22.3 percent of households said yes to this option, more so in the stratum Classified forest (36.4 percent). On the other hand, just over three-quarters (75.6 percent) of households felt that trees should not be cut even in small numbers. A large number of households (92.4 percent) also responded that it is forbidden or illegal to cut trees in the forest.

Another question asked was if communities would stop destroying the forest if all of their members could get a discount / reduce the costs associated with seeking health care. Overall, 83.7 percent of respondents felt that community members would stop cutting and hunting, if this were offered; this proportion was higher for respondents in the Classified forest stratum (87.8 percent). The following tables UF.11 – UF.17 provide more details.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.11: Percentage of households thinking that the local forest is threatened by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes, threatened | 16.6 | 31.3 | 20.3 | 21.7 | **286** |
| Yes, a little less threatened | 14.8 | 25.3 | 17.1 | 18.3 | **242** |
| No | 67.3 | 41.8 | 61.0 | 58.6 | **774** |
| No response | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | **19** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.12: Percentage of households by main threat by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Cutting trees | 42.1 | 40.2 | 59.6 | 46.4 | **245** |
| Bush fires | 22.5 | 27.6 | 17.2 | 22.9 | **121** |
| Slash and burn agriculture / tavy | 26.4 | 23.6 | 12.6 | 21.4 | **113** |
| Wet rice agriculture | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | **1** |
| Manufacture of charcoal | 5.1 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 6.8 | **36** |
| Hunt | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | **1** |
| Other | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | **7** |
| No response | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | **4** |

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| **Table UF.13: Percentage of households feeling the Manombo forest should be protected by stratum** | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes | 94.9 | 92.9 | 94.5 | 94.2 | **1,245** |
| No | 3.5 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 | **62** |
| No response | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | **14** |

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| Table UF.14: Percentage of households according to reasons that the Manombo forest should be protected by stratum\*\* | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Keep the water source clean | 96.5 | 98.2 | 96.1 | 96.8 | **1,205** |
| Protect against mosquitos | 63.7 | 65.4 | 72.7 | 66.9 | **833** |
| Touristic destination | 73.2 | 74.9 | 73.2 | 73.7 | **917** |
| Provide rain | 99.4 | 98.5 | 96.6 | 98.3 | **1,224** |
| Provide shade / keep area cool | 97.2 | 96.9 | 91.6 | 95.4 | **1,188** |
| Provide land for agricultural activities | 71.7 | 82.9 | 74.5 | 75.5 | **940** |
| **\*\* Each response listed was asked as a yes/no question** | | | | | |

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| Table UF.15: Percentage of households thinking it is acceptable for people to cut even a small number of trees in the forest by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes | 18.2 | 36.4 | 15.6 | 22.3 | **294** |
| No | 79.2 | 61.6 | 82.9 | 75.6 | **999** |
| No response | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | **28** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table UF.16: Percentage of households that think that communities would stop doing things harmful to the forest if all of their members could get a discount / reduce costs associated with seeking health / medical care by stratum | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** | |
| Yes. They would stop cutting trees and hunting | 81.1 | 87.8 | 83.9 | 83.7 | **1,106** | |
| No. They will continue to fell the trees and hunt | 1.1 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 1.9 | **25** | |
| Community members do not cut trees in the forest at this time | 11.7 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 8.0 | **106** | |
| Community members are not currently hunting in the forest | 7.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | **59** | |
| Community members always need forest products to live (firewood. Timber. Food. Etc.) | 4.1 | 7.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | **65** | |
| OTHER | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | **7** | |
| **\*\* Each response listed was asked as a yes/no question** | | | | | |

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| Table UF.17: Percentage of households who think the forest should be there for future generations by stratum | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | **Classified forest** | **Parcel II/Littoral** | **Total** | **Number of households** |
| Yes | 98.8 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.3 | **1,312** |
| No | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | **3** |
| Do not know | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | **4** |
| No response | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | **2** |

**FOOD SECURITY**

The HIH survey collected information on food security in the study area. This section gives an assessment of the level of food security and especially food security related to the availability of rice for the three strata.

## **WORRY, APPRECIATION OF THE STOCK OF FOODS DURING THE LAST THIRTY DAYS**

Five main questions (including about rice, the staple food of the country's population) were asked to assess the food security level of the household during the last thirty days before the interviewers visited, namely:

* + FS.1: In the past 30 days (4 weeks), have you ever feared that your food supply would run out? (That is. the household members would not have enough food to eat)?
  + FS.2: In the past 30 days (4 weeks), have you ever lived without food in the household?
  + FS.3: In the past 30 days (4 weeks), have household members ever gone to bed hungry at night (because there was not enough food)?
  + FS.4: In the past 30 days (4 weeks), did household members spend a full day and night without eating (because there was not enough food)?
  + FS.5: In the past 30 days (4 weeks), have household members ever had to eat meals without rice?

The following tables summarize the different answers to these questions (FS.1 - FS.8) Overall, 33.7 percent of households said they often feared in the previous 4 weeks that they would run out of food. Households in the Classified forest zone expressed this level of concern the most (44.9 percent) compared to households in the strata Parcel I and Parcel II/Littoral (30.2 percent and 28.8 percent, respectively). The proportion of households in Parcel I that said they never feared a food stock out was slighted higher (29.7 percent) compared to the other two strata.

The proportion of households stating that "yes, the household was often without food" in the previous 30 days was only 3.3 percent overall; 5.0 percent in the Parcel II/Littoral stratum and 1.4 percent for the Classified forest. The proportion of households that expressed that they had never lived without food in the previous 30 days was 75.4 percent overall, the highest (78.4 percent) in the stratum Classified forest, compared to 77.0 percent in the Parcel I area and 70.5 percent in the stratum Parcel II/Littoral.

The results also show that only a small proportion of households often went to sleep hungry at night because there was not enough food (1.7 percent). This proportion was higher in the Parcel II/Littoral stratum (3.7 percent) and lowest in the Classified forest area (0.3 percent). Notably, a large proportion of the households (84.4 percent) said that they never experienced going to sleep at night without eating in the 30 days prior to the survey. Similarly, a high proportion of households overall (92.5 percent) never experienced going a full day and night without eating in the 30 days prior to the survey. This was highest in the Classified forest area (94.6 percent) and lowest in the Parcel II/Littoral stratum (88.8 percent)

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| Table FS.1: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to the frequency of fear of lack of food during the last thirty days before the survey | | | | | | | | |
| **Frequency** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** |
| Yes, often | 171 | 30.2 | 158 | 44.9 | 116 | 28.8 | 445 | 33.7 |
| Yes, sometimes | 139 | 24.6 | 61 | 17.3 | 94 | 23.3 | 294 | 22.3 |
| Yes, rarely | 88 | 15.5 | 37 | 10.5 | 82 | 20.3 | 207 | 15.7 |
| No, never | 168 | 29.7 | 96 | 27.3 | 111 | 27.5 | 375 | 28.4 |
| Total | **139** | **24.6** | **61** | **17.3** | **94** | **23.3** | **294** | **22.3** |

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| Table FS.2: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to the frequency of living without food during the last thirty days before the survey | | | | | | | | |
| **Frequency** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** |
| Yes, often | 18 | 3.2 | 5 | 1.4 | 20 | 5.0 | 43 | 3.3 |
| Yes, sometimes | 62 | 11.0 | 41 | 11.6 | 44 | 10.9 | 147 | 11.1 |
| Yes, rarely | 50 | 8.8 | 30 | 8.5 | 55 | 13.6 | 135 | 10.2 |
| No, never | 436 | 77.0 | 276 | 78.4 | 284 | 70.5 | 996 | 75.4 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.3: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to the frequency of going to sleep hungry at night during the last thirty days before the survey | | | | | | | | |
| **Frequency** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** |
| Yes, often | 7 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.3 | 15 | 3.7 | 23 | 1.7 |
| Yes, sometimes | 19 | 3.4 | 15 | 4.3 | 22 | 5.5 | 56 | 4.2 |
| Yes, rarely | 44 | 7.8 | 32 | 9.1 | 51 | 12.7 | 127 | 9.6 |
| No, never | 496 | 87.6 | 304 | 86.4 | 315 | 78.2 | 1,115 | 84.4 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

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| Table FS.4: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to the frequency of not eating for a full day and night during the last thirty days before the survey | | | | | | | | |
| **Frequency** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** | **Number** | **Percent** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes, often | 2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.3 | 4 | 1.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Yes, sometimes | 10 | 1.8 | 3 | 0.9 | 13 | 3.2 | 26 | 2.0 |
| Yes, rarely | 23 | 4.1 | 15 | 4.3 | 28 | 6.9 | 66 | 5.0 |
| No, never | 531 | 93.8 | 333 | 94.6 | 358 | 88.8 | 1.222 | 92.5 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

As questions on rice availability did not have four modalities like questions FS1 to FS4, these responses were analyzed separately. The number of days that household members spent a full day and night in the previous 30 days without eating rice was 44.4 percent overall. The situation was more serious in the Parcel II/Littoral stratum (49.8 percent) compared to 40.5 percent in the Parcel I stratum and 44.6 percent in the Classified forest area.

Overall, the average (mean) number of days in the previous month that household members spent a full day and night without rice was 2.5. The number was highest (3.8 days) for the Parcel II / Littoral stratum. We note that the number of days that household members spent a day and night without eating rice ranged from 0 to 30 days as shown in Table FS6. Considering only the subset of households that spent 1 or more days/nights without rice (586), the average/mean number of days was 5.57.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Table FS.5: Distribution of the household by stratum. according to whether they spent a day and a night without eating rice | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 229 | 40.5 | 157 | 44.6 | 200 | 49.8 | 586 | 44.4 |
| No | 337 | 59.5 | 195 | 55.4 | 202 | 50.2 | 734 | 55.6 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **402** | **100.0** | **1,320** | **100.0** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.6: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to the number of days the household went without eating rice | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of days** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 337 | 59.5 | 195 | 55.4 | 203 | 50.4 | 735 | 55.6 |
| 1 | 24 | 4.2 | 18 | 5.1 | 16 | 4.0 | 58 | 4.4 |
| 2 | 73 | 12.9 | 40 | 11.4 | 34 | 8.4 | 147 | 11.1 |
| 3 | 38 | 6.7 | 20 | 5.7 | 33 | 8.2 | 91 | 6.9 |
| 4 | 37 | 6.5 | 19 | 5.4 | 20 | 5.0 | 76 | 5.8 |
| 5 | 17 | 3.0 | 13 | 3.7 | 23 | 5.7 | 53 | 4.0 |
| 6 | 6 | 1.1 | 5 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.7 | 14 | 1.1 |
| 7 | 8 | 1.4 | 14 | 4.0 | 11 | 2.7 | 33 | 2.5 |
| 8 | 6 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.7 | 12 | 0.9 |
| 9 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 10 | 9 | 1.6 | 12 | 3.4 | 12 | 3.0 | 33 | 2.5 |
| 12 | 2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.3 | 8 | 2.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| 14 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.6 | 6 | 1.5 | 9 | 0.7 |
| 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.1 | 4 | 1.0 | 8 | 0.6 |
| 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 20 | 6 | 1.1 | 4 | 1.1 | 7 | 1.7 | 17 | 1.3 |
| 25 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 26 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 28 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 30 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 | 12 | 3.0 | 13 | 1.0 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Households that answered “No, never” for questions FS1 to FS4 were considered one proxy measure defining food security in this survey context. The following table (FS7) shows that the proportion of households considered food secure according to this measure (i.e., responded No/Never on all 4 questions = Yes) was low in the survey area (4.7 percent). The proportion was higher (7.4 percent) in the Parcel II/Littoral stratum and lowest in the Parcel I stratum (3.0 percent).

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| Table FS.7: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to a combined food insecurity measure (4 or No/Never answered on all four questions FS1 to FS4) | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| No | 549 | 97.0 | 337 | 95.7 | 373 | 92.6 | 1,259 | 95.3 |
| Yes | 17 | 3.0 | 15 | 4.3 | 30 | 7.4 | 62 | 4.7 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

To calculate the number of households considered most food secure/insecure, only questions FS1 to FS4 were considered because they contain the same number of categories (i.e., used the same response ranking scale). Households that answered "Yes, often or 1" are considered the most food *insecure*. The following table shows that there were only 3 such households in all of the study area.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.8: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to the food insecurity measure | | | | | | | | |
| **Food insecurity** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| No | 565 | 99.8 | 351 | 99.7 | 402 | 99.8 | 1,318 | 99.8 |
| Yes | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

## **FOOD INSECURITY SCORE**

To assess the *level* of food insecurity, a score was constructed from questions FS1 to FS4. The values of the answers to these four questions (1=yes/often, 4 = non/never) were added together, yielding a score from 4 to 16 points. Under this scale, households with the highest score are considered to be *less* food insecure/more food secure.

The results show that the average score was relatively high, 13.6 overall. Half of all households had a score above 14 indicating that they were not severely food insecure according to responses to these four questions. The difference in the average score between the three strata was not marked.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.9: Distribution of the household by stratum and according to the food security score | | | | | | | | |
| **Score** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | Percent | Number | percent |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.3 | 4 | 1.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| 7 | 5 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.3 | 6 | 1.5 | 12 | 0.9 |
| 8 | 2 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.6 | 10 | 2.5 | 14 | 1.1 |
| 9 | 9 | 1.6 | 4 | 1.1 | 6 | 1.5 | 19 | 1.4 |
| 10 | 20 | 3.5 | 8 | 2.3 | 14 | 3.5 | 42 | 3.2 |
| 11 | 19 | 3.4 | 7 | 2.0 | 22 | 5.5 | 48 | 3.6 |
| 12 | 37 | 6.5 | 31 | 8.8 | 33 | 8.2 | 101 | 7.6 |
| 13 | 148 | 26.1 | 152 | 43.2 | 96 | 23.8 | 396 | 30.0 |
| 14 | 104 | 18.4 | 46 | 13.1 | 70 | 17.4 | 220 | 16.7 |
| 15 | 77 | 13.6 | 19 | 5.4 | 45 | 11.2 | 141 | 10.7 |
| 16 | 141 | 24.9 | 80 | 22.7 | 96 | 23.8 | 317 | 24.0 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |
| Average score | 13.8 |  | 13.6 |  | 13.5 |  | 13.6 |  |
| Median score | 14 |  | 13 |  | 14 |  | 14 |  |
| Minimum | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |
| Maximum | 16 |  | 16 |  | 16 |  | 16 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## **LEAN SEASON AND HOUSEHOLD RECOURSE STRATEGY**

The survey (conducted during the month of December) also collected the specific months during which households were unable to eat rice during the previous 12 months/year. Strategies used to mitigate against rice shortages were also asked. The results show that the proportion of households that were not able to eat rice varied by month and stratum. Overall, the proportion ranged between 23.0 percent in November of the survey year to 50.1 percent in April. This period corresponds with the lean period for the country in general. On the other hand, the proportion dropped to 1 percent or below for the months of May to August, a period which corresponds generally to the collection period for crops like coffee and to the rice harvest (Table FS.10).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.10: Distribution of households by stratum according to the months when households were unable to eat rice with meals | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
| **Months** | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| January | 113 | 20.0 | 76 | 21.6 | 126 | 31.3 | 315 | 23.8 |
| February | 141 | 24.9 | 101 | 28.7 | 132 | 32.8 | 374 | 28.3 |
| March | 224 | 39.6 | 136 | 38.6 | 127 | 31.5 | 487 | 36.9 |
| April | 302 | 53.4 | 190 | 54.0 | 170 | 42.2 | 662 | 50.1 |
| May | 6 | 1.1 | 4 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.7 | 13 | 1.0 |
| June | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.2 |
| July | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.9 | 5 | 1.2 | 8 | 0.6 |
| August | 5 | 0.9 | 4 | 1.1 | 6 | 1.5 | 15 | 1.1 |
| September | 5 | 0.9 | 13 | 3.7 | 18 | 4.5 | 36 | 2.7 |
| October | 21 | 3.7 | 30 | 8.5 | 37 | 9.2 | 88 | 6.7 |
| November | 105 | 18.6 | 88 | 25.0 | 111 | 27.5 | 304 | 23.0 |
| December | 131 | 23.1 | 114 | 32.4 | 126 | 31.3 | 371 | 28.1 |
| **Number of households** | **566** |  | **352** |  | **403** |  | **1,321** |  |

**\*\* Each month was asked as a yes/no question.**

The number of months in the year that households were unable to eat rice with meals was, on average, two (Table FS.11). This duration was noted by half of all households (median = 2). This trend was similar for two of the strata but less for Parcel I (median = 1 month).

24.4 percent (322) of households said that they had no months in the past year during which they were not able to eat rice with all meals. The following table FS.11 details these results.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.11: Average number of months that household were unable to eat rice with meals | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of Month** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 158 | 27,9 | 84 | 23.9 | 80 | 19.9 | 322 | 24.4 |
| 1 | 127 | 22,4 | 80 | 22.7 | 79 | 19.6 | 286 | 21.7 |
| 2 | 102 | 18,0 | 56 | 15.9 | 86 | 21.3 | 244 | 18.5 |
| 3 | 68 | 12,0 | 50 | 14.2 | 68 | 16.9 | 186 | 14.1 |
| 4 | 60 | 10,6 | 34 | 9.7 | 49 | 12.2 | 143 | 10.8 |
| 5 | 33 | 5,8 | 26 | 7.4 | 33 | 8,2 | 92 | 7.0 |
| 6 | 14 | 2,5 | 15 | 4.3 | 8 | 2.0 | 37 | 2.8 |
| 7 | 3 | 0,5 | 3 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.5 |
| 8 | 0 | 0,0 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 9 | 1 | 0,2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 10 | 0 | 0,0 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 12 | 0 | 0,0 | 2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |
| Average no of months | 1.9 |  | 2.2 |  | 2.1 |  | 2.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

To satisfy or to meet the household’s need for food, a strategy used by some households was selling their stock of assets (questions FS8 and FS9). The assets options provided on the questionnaire were livestock, land and /or goods owned by the household. Overall, about 22.8 percent sold assets to buy food during the previous year. A slightly higher proportion was recorded for the Parcel I (25.1 percent) and Classified forest strata (26.7 percent) compared to Parcel II (20.3 percent).

Among the subset of households indicating that they had to sell assets during the previous year (n=318), livestock (92.1 percent) was the asset most sold. This approach was highest for the stratum Classified forest (96.8 percent). Few households overall said that they sold land (1.9 percent). A few households sold goods or possessions (6 percent) such as watches, cooking pots, plates, etc.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.12 : Distribution of households by stratum and according to the need to sell assets to buy food | | | | | | | | |
| **Need to sell assets** | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 142 | 25.1 | 94 | 26.7 | 82 | 20,3 | 318 | 22.8 |
| No | 424 | 74.9 | 258 | 73.3 | 321 | 79.7 | 1,003 | 72.1 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.13 : Distribution of households by stratum and according to asset sold | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | | |
| Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Livestock | 134 | 94.4 | 91 | 96.8 | 70 | 85.4 | 293 | 92.1 | |
| Ground | 3 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.1 | 2 | 2.4 | 6 | 1.9 | |
| Goods owned by the household | 5 | 3.5 | 2 | 2.1 | 10 | 12.2 | 19 | 6.0 | |
| **Total** | **142** | **100.0** | **94** | **100.0** | **82** | **100.0** | **318** | **100.0** | |

In addition to selling assets, other households cope by eating "Tavolo" or "Via" or other local wild products. Generally, the intake of these products reflects that the household is at risk of being hungry. Households usually do not eat these products because they can have negative health consequences if eaten too often (according to discussions with the people).

The following tables summarize the responses recorded. The results show that very few households often consume these two food products (1.7 percent for Tavolo and 8.4 percent for Via). On the other hand, 18.2 percent of households said that they sometimes eat Via and 5.2 percent sometimes eat Tavolo when they have nothing else to eat. Of note, a substantial percentage (66.2 percent overall) said that they often eat other foodstuffs (other than Via and Tavolo) when they have nothing else to eat. 21.7 percent of households responded no/never (=yes) to all three response options to this question.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.14: Distribution of households by stratum and according to the frequency of consuming “Tavolo”, Via” or “other foods” | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | percent | Number | Percent |
| a) Tavolo (wild potato) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes, often / very | 5 | 0.9 | 4 | 1.1 | 14 | 3.5 | 23 | 1.7 |
| Yes, sometimes / a little | 24 | 4.2 | 11 | 3.1 | 34 | 8.4 | 69 | 5.2 |
| No, never | 537 | 94.9 | 337 | 95.7 | 355 | 88.1 | 1,229 | 93.0 |
| B) Via |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes, often / very | 45 | 8.0 | 24 | 6.8 | 42 | 10.4 | 111 | 8.4 |
| Yes. Sometimes / a little | 98 | 17.3 | 62 | 17.6 | 80 | 19.9 | 240 | 18.2 |
| No never | 423 | 74.7 | 266 | 75.6 | 281 | 69.7 | 970 | 73.4 |
| X) Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes, often / very | 355 | 62.7 | 277 | 78.7 | 243 | 60.3 | 875 | 66.2 |
| Yes, sometimes / a little | 30 | 5.3 | 13 | 3.7 | 44 | 10.9 | 87 | 6.6 |
| No, never | 181 | 32.0 | 62 | 17.6 | 116 | 28.8 | 359 | 27.2 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.15: Distribution of households by stratum and according to whether the household replied (3 or not / never) to all three response options (a. b and x). | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | | |
| **Households**  **that answered yes**  **to all 3 food items** | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent | |
| No | 401 | 70.8 | 303 | 86.1 | 330 | 81.9 | 1,034 | | 78.3 |
| Yes (all answers = 3) | 165 | 29.2 | 49 | 13.9 | 73 | 18.1 | 287 | | 21.7 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | | **100.0** |

## **ILLNESS AND FOOD SECURITY**

The survey asked if household members had fallen ill and didn’t have enough money in the 12 months prior to the survey (question FS10). 21.7 percent of households overall had experienced this situation, 24.8 percent for the Parcel II / Littoral stratum. Among this subset of households (n=286), the choice between eating and getting care for sick household members was clear. 72 percent of households with members who had fallen ill and didn’t have enough money said, between the two, they would choose to obtain care. The Classified forest stratum was more marked with this choice; 80.3 percent said they would choose or prefer to obtain care versus getting something to eat

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.16: Occurrence of illness during the last months of the survey and lack of money | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
| Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | Percent |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 110 | 19.4 | 76 | 21.6 | 100 | 24.8 | 286 | 21.7 |
| No | 456 | 80.6 | 276 | 78.4 | 303 | 75.2 | 1,035 | 78.3 |
| **Total** | **566** | **100.0** | **352** | **100.0** | **403** | **100.0** | **1,321** | **100.0** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table FS.17: Choice between eating and seeking medical care in the event of illness and no money | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | | **Classified forest** | | **Parcel II/Littoral** | | **Total** | |
| Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent |
| Eat | 33 | 30.0 | 15 | 19.7 | 32 | 32.0 | 80 | 28.0 |
| Care | 77 | 70.0 | 61 | 80.3 | 68 | 68.0 | 206 | 72.0 |
| **Total** | **110** | **100.0** | **76** | **100** | **100** | **100.0** | **286** | **100.0** |

The survey has shown that some households are food insecure according to the questions posed; however, the proportion considered highly food insecure is quite low. In general, like elsewhere in Madagascar, November to April is a lean (hunger) season for households in the study area. The sale of assets is a key strategy or remedy for households experiencing insufficient food. Households faced with the dual challenge of experiencing illness and no money would prefer to obtain care than to use money for food to eat.

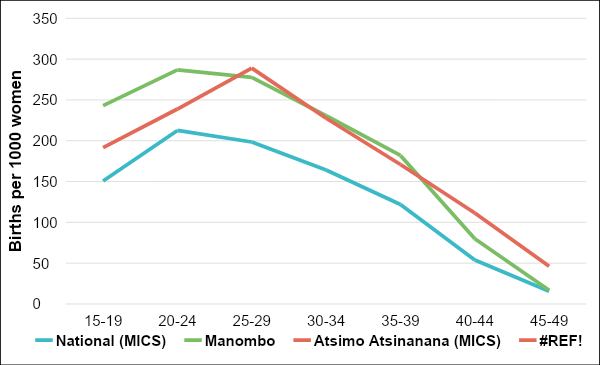
# **FERTILITY**

This chapter describes the current level of fertility among interviewed women aged 15-49 in Manombo and the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years, if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates calculated among these women (i.e., total fertility rate or TFR).

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table FR.1 and Figure FR.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of women. The current fertility measures in the survey area, presented in the table below, are compared to other Madagascar geographic areas.

Women in the Atsimo Atsinanana region and also in the communities around Monombo forests have high fertility, on average, when compared to all women in Madagascar (National/MICS), For the women interviewed around Manombo, the age specific-fertility rate started at 243 births per 1,000 women among women age 15-19, and peaked among women age 20-24 (at 287 births per 1,000 women); the rate declined thereafter, reaching the lowest level among women age 45-49 (17 births per 1,000 women),

###### Figure FR1: Age specific-fertility rates



The total fertility rate (TFR) for the women interviewed around Manombo was 6.6 (Table FR.1). Women in the lowest wealth quintile had an average TFR considerably higher than women in the highest wealth quintile (TFR of 8.0 versus 5.2).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Table FR.1: Patterns by background characteristics | | |
| Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the three years preceding the survey by Strata and Wealth index quintile, Manombo 2019 | | |
| **Characteristics** | **TFR** | |
| **Total Manombo** | **6.6** | |
| **Region Atsimo Atsinanana (mics)** | **6.4** | |
| **Stratum** |  | |
| Parcel I | 6.4 | |
| Classified forest | 6.6 | |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 6.8 | |
| **Wealth index quintile** |  |  |
| Lowest | 8.0 | |
| Second | 6.7 | |
| Middle | 6.8 | |
| Fourth | 5.9 | |
| Highest | 5.2 | |
|  |  | |

# **CONTRACEPTION**

Voluntary contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are early or late in a women’s reproductive lifetime; and 2) extending the period between births.

Table CP.1 presents the current use of contraception for interviewed women age 15-49 years (n=1,430). Current use of contraception was reported by 15.3 percent (219) of these women, mostly modern methods (13.4 percent of interviewed women or 87.6% of all users). 13.4% of the 1,430 women did not respond to this question. The most popular method used was an implant (7.7 percent). The next most popular method was the injectable which accounted for 3.9 percent of the 1,430 women. Contraceptive prevalence was highest in women in Parcel I (16.9 percent) and lowest in women in the Classified forest (13.2 percent). Use of any contraceptive method differed over the different age groups (highest in the 35-39-year-olds at 33.5 percent). Use of traditional methods remained at very low level for all age groups.

Tables CP.2 and CP.3 present women’s stated intention to use contraception in the future and the reasons why women currently not using a contraceptive method (n=866) indicated that they did not intend to use contraception. Almost half of the women not currently using (47.1 percent) did not intend to use contraception in the future; the main reasons why these 408 women did not plan to use were because they wanted as many children as possible (29.4 percent) and fear of contraceptive method side effects (13.7 percent). A substantial percentage of women were at little to no risk of pregnancy (thus no need for contraceptive use) due to menopause, no sexual activity and other reasons listed in Table CP.3.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table CP.1 : Use of contraception | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using a contraceptive method, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Percent of women who are using** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Any modern method** | | **Any traditional method** | | **Any method** | | **Number of women age 15-49 years** | |
| **No method** | **Female sterilization** | **Male sterilization** | **IUD** | **Injectables** | **Implants** | **Pill** | **Male condom** | | **Female condom** | | **Diaphragm/**  **foam/jelly** | | **Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)** | | **Periodic abstinence**  **/Rhythm** | | **Withdrawal** | | **Other** | | **Missing** | |
| **Total** | **71.3** | **0.3** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **3.9** | **7.7** | **0.7** | | **0.0** | | **0.0** | | **0.3** | | **0.2** | | **1.5** | | **0.0** | | **0.4** | | **13.4** | | **13.4** | | **2.0** | | **15.3** | | **1.430** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Parcel I | 72.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.6 | | 0.5 | | 2.2 | | 0.0 | | 0.5 | | 10.7 | | 14.2 | | 2.7 | | 16.9 | | 634 | |
| Class forest | 68.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.6 | | 0.0 | | 0.9 | | 18.4 | | 11.8 | | 1.4 | | 13.2 | | 348 | |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 71.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.3 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 13.4 | | 13.4 | | 1.3 | | 14.7 | | 448 | |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 15-19 | 72.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 22.5 | | 5.2 | | 0.3 | | 5.5 | | 346 | |
| 15-17 | 66.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.5 | | 0.0 | | 0.5 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 29.4 | | 3.6 | | 0.5 | | 4.1 | | 197 | |
| 18-19 | 79.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 13.4 | | 7.4 | | 0.0 | | 7.4 | | 149 | |
| 20-24 | 74.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 3.5 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 12.2 | | 10.4 | | 3.5 | | 13.9 | | 288 | |
| 25-29 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.8 | | 0.8 | | 2.3 | | 0.0 | | 0.4 | | 12.4 | | 12.8 | | 2.6 | | 15.4 | | 266 | |
| 30-34 | 73.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.2 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 10.2 | | 15.6 | | 1.2 | | 16.8 | | 167 | |
| 35-39 | 60.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 15.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.2 | | 0.0 | | 1.8 | | 5.9 | | 30.6 | | 2.9 | | 33.5 | | 170 | |
| 40-44 | 74.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.8 | | 0.0 | | 0.8 | | 8.7 | | 15.1 | | 1.6 | | 16.7 | | 126 | |
| 45-49 | 68.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.5 | | 1.5 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.5 | | 11.9 | | 17.9 | | 1.5 | | 19.4 | | 67 | |
| **Educational level** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Preschool or no schooling | 71.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.1 | | 0.5 | | 0.0 | | 0.8 | | 14.4 | | 12.4 | | 1.3 | | 13.8 | | 749 | |
| Primary | 70.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.2 | | 0.4 | | 1.8 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 14.4 | | 13.7 | | 1.8 | | 15.5 | | 554 | |
| Secondary + | 72.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 2.4 | | 0.0 | | 6.5 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 3.2 | | 17.7 | | 6.5 | | 24.2 | | 124 | |
| DK/Missing | 0,0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 3 | |
| **Number of living children** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 0 | 68.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 2.9 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 25.6 | | 2.5 | | 2.9 | | 5.5 | | 238 | |
| 1 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.5 | | 0.0 | | 1.9 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 12.0 | | 12.0 | | 1.9 | | 13.9 | | 209 | |
| 2 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 11.3 | | 10.3 | | 1.0 | | 11.3 | | 204 | |
| 3 | 67.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.5 | | 1.1 | | 0.0 | | 0.5 | | 13.0 | | 17.9 | | 1.6 | | 19.6 | | 184 | |
| 4+ | 70.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.2 | | 0.3 | | 1.2 | | 0.0 | | 0.8 | | 9.9 | | 17.8 | | 2.0 | | 19.8 | | 595 | |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Lowest | 73.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.4 | | 0.0 | | 1.1 | | 17.2 | | 8.1 | | 1.4 | | 9.5 | | 285 | |
| Second | 66.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | | 20.3 | | 12.2 | | 0.7 | | 12.9 | | 295 | |
| Medium | 78.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.4 | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | | 8.0 | | 12.2 | | 1.7 | | 14.0 | | 286 | |
| Fourth | 69.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 1.0 | | 0.3 | | 1.7 | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | | 13.8 | | 15.2 | | 2.1 | | 17.2 | | 290 | |
| Highest | 69.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.4 | | 0.7 | | 4.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 7.3 | | 19.3 | | 4.0 | | 23.4 | | 274 | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Table CP.2: Intention of future contraceptive use to delay or avoid pregnancy | | |
| Percentage of women aged 15-49 who do not currently use a contraceptive method and do not intend to use it in the future, according to certain selected characteristics, Manombo 2019 | | |
|  | **Percentage of women who do not intend to use contraception in the future** | **Number of women who are not currently using contraception** |
| **Total** | **47.1** | **866** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |
| Parcel I | 47.5 | 383 |
| Classified forest | 43.9 | 205 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 48.9 | 278 |
| **Age** |  |  |
| 15-19 | 27.8 | 198 |
| 15-17 | 28.3 | 106 |
| 18-19 | 27.2 | 92 |
| 20-24 | 33.7 | 184 |
| 25-29 | 46.8 | 156 |
| 30-34 | 45.0 | 100 |
| 35-39 | 64.8 | 91 |
| 40-44 | 75.0 | 92 |
| 45-49 | 100.0 | 45 |
| **Educational level** |  |  |
| Preschool or no schooling | 52.2 | 469 |
| Primary | 43.0 | 321 |
| Secondary + | 32.9 | 73 |
| DK/Missing | 33.3 | 3 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** |  |  |
| Lowest | 48.1 | 183 |
| Second | 47.9 | 167 |
| Medium | 42.6 | 190 |
| Fourth | 54.5 | 178 |
| Highest | 41.9 | 148 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Table CP.3: Reason why women do not intend to use contraception | |
| Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 who do not use currently have a contraceptive method and who do not intend to use it in the future according to the main reason why they don't intend to use it, Manombo 2019 | |
| **Main reason why women do not intend to use contraception** | |
| Unmarried | 10.8 |
| No intercourse / infrequent intercourse | 1.0 |
| Menopause / hysterectomy | 10.3 |
| Sub-fertile / sterile | 1.7 |
| Wants as many children as possible | 29.4 |
| Opposed respondent | 6.1 |
| Husband/partner opposite | 10.5 |
| Other opposing persons | 1.5 |
| Religious prohibitions | 0.2 |
| Knows no method | 0.7 |
| Knows no source of contraception | 0.2 |
| Health problems | 9.3 |
| Fear of side effects | 13.7 |
| Not accessible / too far | 1.2 |
| Costs too much | 0.2 |
| Not practical to use | 0.2 |
| Interferes with normal body functions | 1.2 |
| Others | 1.0 |
| Don't know | 0.2 |
| Missing | 0.2 |
|  |  |
| **Number of women** | **408** |
| **Total** | **100.0** |

# **CHILD MORTALITY**

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the women’s questionnaire. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth; and, those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who lived with them, the number who lived elsewhere, and the number of children who had died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple and for each live birth, the child’s sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for deceased children, the month and year at death was obtained and their knowledge about the cause. Childhood mortality rates are expressed using conventional age categories:

* Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[[2]](#footnote-1)
* Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
* Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
* Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
* Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates,

Table CM.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey, For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates | | | | | |
| Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey, Manombo 2019 | | | | | |
|  | **Neonatal**  **mortality rate** | **Post-neonatal mortality rateA** | **Infant mortality rate** | **Child mortality rate** | **Under-5 mortality rate** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Years preceding the survey** | |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 38 | 78 |
| 5-9 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 32 | 67 |
| 10-14 | 28 | 39 | 67 | 46 | 110 |
| A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates | | | | | |

The infant mortality rate in the five years (roughly referring to the years 2014-2019) preceding the survey was 41 per 1,000 live births. Under-five mortality was 78 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period. The table shows a decline in under-five mortality from 110 per 1,000 live births during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey but an increase in the past fie years from 67 per 1000 live births for the 5-9 year period preceding the survey. A similar pattern was observed for the other indicators.

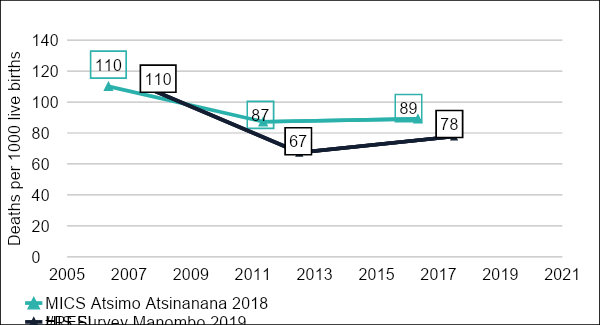
Table CM.2 provides child mortality rates by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differences in mortality rates are presented by strata, by socioeconomic characteristics such as wealth index, and by demographic characteristics such as sex of the child and type of birth (simple or twin). As noted, there were differences in mortality rates in terms of all these characteristics. Children born in Parcel II had less chance of dying before their fifth birthday compared to children born in Classified forest or in Parcel I. Household wealth status was strongly associated with the mortality rates; the less poor the household, the lower the mortality rates. The under-five mortality rate was 42 in children in the least poor households (highest quintile) and 102 in children in the poorest households (lowest quintile).

The probability of dying among males was 1.4 times higher than among female children. The neonatal mortality rate was 23 per 1000 live births, infant mortality was 51 and under-5 mortality was 91 among boys, while for the same indicators, the probability of dying was 13, 31 and 65 per 1000 live births, respectively, among girls. The child mortality rate was higher for twins as was the under-5 mortality (230 per 1000 live births for twins, slightly over three times higher than for simple births).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics | | | | | |
| Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, Manombo 2019 | | | | | |
| **Characteristic** | **Neonatal**  **mortality rate** | **Post-neonatal mortality rateA** | **Infant mortality rate** | **Child mortality rate** | **Under-5 mortality rate** |
| **Total** | ***18*** | **23** | **41** | **38** | **78** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | *19* | 28 | 46 | 31 | 75 |
| Classified forest | *18* | 16 | 35 | 43 | 77 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | *18* | 15 | 32 | 36 | 67 |
| **Wealth index quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | *36* | 22 | 58 | 47 | 102 |
| Second | *6* | 21 | 28 | 41 | 67 |
| Middle | *9* | 37 | 46 | 51 | 95 |
| Fourth | *13* | 25 | 38 | 33 | 71 |
| Highest | *20* | 8 | 28 | 15 | 42 |
| **Sex of child** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | *23* | 28 | 51 | 42 | 91 |
| Female | *13* | 18 | 31 | 35 | 65 |
| **Status of birth** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple | 16 | 23 | 39 | 38 | 76 |
| Twin | 188 | 0 | 188 | 53 | 230 |
| A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates | | | | | |

Figure CM.1 compares the findings of the HIH survey around Manombo forests with MICS data for the whole region of Atsimo Atsinanana. The recent overall under-5 mortality rate (78 per 1000 live births) from the HIH survey was about 10 percent lower than the estimate from the MICS survey conducted in 2018 for the whole region (89/100 live births).

**Figure CM.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates**



Tables CM.3 and CM.4 provide the survival status and the distribution of stated causes of death for all children of the women interviewed (n=538) by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Malaria was the main stated killer among these women’s children; 23.4 percent of the reported deaths were said to be due to malaria. The proportion of deaths said to be due to malaria was higher in the Parcel I stratum (27.2 percent), among children aged over 5 years (33.3 percent) and among the highest wealth (economic well-being) quintile (33.3 percent). Belief in the will of God was also a commonly mentioned reason for deaths (20.3 percent).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Table CM.3: Survival Status | | |
|  | **Percent** | **Number of children**  **among women 15-49** |
| **Survival status** |  |  |
| Alive | 89.2 | 4,429 |
| Dead | 10.8 | 538 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **4,967** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table CM.4: Cause of death by socioeconomic characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distribution of cause of death among children of women interviewed by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | **Cause of death** | | | | | | | | | | **Total** | **Number of deaths** |
| **Characteristic** | **Fever** | **Malaria** | **Diar-** | **ARI** | **Convulsion** | **Acci-** | **Dehy-** | **Failure** | **Witch-** | **God’s will** | **Others** | **DK** |
| **rhea** | **dent** | **dration** | **to eat** | **craft** |
| **Total** | **12.3** | **23.4** | **9.5** | **2.0** | **4.6** | **1.7** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **7.4** | **20.3** | **8.6** | **9.1** | **100.0** | **538** |
| **Stratum** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parcel I | 9.7 | 27.2 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 21.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Classified forest | 15.0 | 18.4 | 8.8 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 19.7 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 14.2 | 21.6 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 19.4 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 134 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.1 | 16.5 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 25.2 | 10.1 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Second | 19.2 | 23.2 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 20.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Middle | 12.4 | 26.4 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 20.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Fourth | 15.4 | 22.1 | 11.5 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 16.3 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Highest | 2.7 | 33.3 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 16.0 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 75 |
| **Age at death** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 5.3 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 44.2 | 8.0 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 113 |
| 1-11 months | 20.1 | 22.0 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 22.0 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 159 |
| 12-59 months | 12.2 | 30.3 | 15.4 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 11.7 | 5.9 | 11.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 188 |
| 5 years + | 6.4 | 33.3 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |

**CHILD HEALTH**

## **DIARRHEA**

Diarrhea remains a leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries including Madagascar. Of note, the region of Atsimo Atsinanana which contains communities around Manombo forests reported the highest rate of child mortality in the MICS 2018 survey (MICS 2018, INSTAT Madagascar). Dehydration caused by diarrhea is a major cause of illness and death among young children, even though the condition can be easily treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Exposure to diarrhea-causing pathogens is frequently related to consumption of contaminated water and to unhygienic practices related to food preparation and disposal of excreta. The combination of high cause-specific mortality and the existence of an effective remedy makes diarrhea and its treatment a priority concern for health programs in the country.

We found that 15.7 percent of the 1578 children under age 5 resident in the households surveyed were reported to have had diarrhea in the 2-week period before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 68.4 percent of these 247 children. Only 5.9 percent of children under age 5 were taken to a government/public health service for advice and treatment; 20.4 percent were taken to other sources (e.g., friends, shop, etc.).

**Patterns by background characteristics**

* The prevalence of diarrhea was highest in Parcel I (6.8 percent) and lowest in the Classified forest stratum (4.2) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. The proportion with symptoms who sought advice or treatment was also higher (27.5 percent) in Parcel I. (Table CH.1)
* Children aged 0-11 months (3.8 percent) had experienced diarrhea more than the other age groups of children < age 5; they also sought treatment or advice more (16.2 percent) if they had experienced diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.
* Children < 5 years of mothers with no education were almost eight times as likely as children of mothers with more than a secondary education to have had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey (8.2 percent versus 0.9 percent, respectively). A similarly large difference was observed between these two groups for seeking advice and treatment if their child had had diarrhea.
* 2.3 percent of the children < 5 years resident in households in the highest wealth quintile had had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey as compared with 3.1-3.7% percent of those resident in households in the other wealth quintiles. Only 10.1 percent of children experiencing diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.in households in the lowest wealth quintile sought advice or treatment

For more information see the following tables:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table CH.1: Prevalence of DIARRHEA | | | | |
| Percentage of 1578 children < age 5 who had had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | | | | |
| Among these children, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought according to background characteristics, Manombo 2019 | | | | |
|  | **% children < age 5 with symptoms of diarrhea** | | **% children < age 5 with symptoms of diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number of children** | **Percentage** | **Number of children** |
| **Total** | **15.7** | **247** | **68.4** | **169** |
| Parcel II | 6.8 | 107 | 27.5 | 68 |
| Classified forest | 4.2 | 67 | 19.4 | 48 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 4.6 | 73 | 21.5 | 53 |
| Male | 7.7 | 121 | 34.0 | 84 |
| Female | 8.0 | 126 | 34.4 | 85 |
| 0-11 | 3.8 | 60 | 16.2 | 40 |
| 12-23 | 2.9 | 46 | 15.0 | 37 |
| 24-35 | 2.9 | 46 | 13.0 | 32 |
| 36-47 | 3.0 | 47 | 15.0 | 37 |
| 48-59 | 3.0 | 48 | 9.3 | 23 |
| No education | 8.2 | 121 | 31.4 | 74 |
| Primary | 6.8 | 101 | 31.8 | 75 |
| Secondary + | 0.9 | 13 | 4.7 | 11 |
| Don't know | 0.1 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 |
| Lowest | 3.1 | 49 | 10.1 | 25 |
| Second | 3.4 | 54 | 13.0 | 32 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 58 | 17.0 | 42 |
| Fourth | 3.2 | 50 | 16.6 | 41 |
| Highest | 2.3 | 36 | 11.7 | 29 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table CH.2: Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of diarrhea** | | | | | |
| % distribution of treatment sources among all children < 5 and among those with diarrhea symptoms, Manombo 2019 | | | | | |
|  | **Distribution of diarrhea treatment source among all children < age 5 (n=1578)** | |  | **Distribution of treatment source among children < age 5 with symptoms of diarrhea (n=247)** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number of children** |  | **Percentage** | **Number of children** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Public** | **5.9** | **93** |  | **37.7** | **93** |
| Government hospital | 0.1 | 2 |  | 0.8 | 2 |
| Government health center | 5.3 | 83 |  | 33.6 | 83 |
| Government health post | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Community health worker | 0.5 | 8 |  | 3.2 | 8 |
| Mobile Clinic/Advanced Strategy | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Private** | **0.8** | **12** |  | **4.9** | **12** |
| Private hospital/clinic | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.4 | 1 |
| Private doctor | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Community health worker | 0.7 | 11 |  | 4.5 | 11 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Other** | **20.4** | **60** |  | **24.3** | **60** |
| Family/Friends | 17.2 | 10 |  | 4.0 | 10 |
| Shop/Market | 2.9 | 46 |  | 18.6 | 46 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.3 | 4 |  | 1.6 | 4 |
| **Other** | **1.7** | **27** |  | **10.9** | **27** |
| **Total with diarrhea /seeking treatment**  **No diarrhea /did not seek treatment** | **15.7**  **84.6** | **247**  **1331** |  | **68.4**  **31.6** | **169**  **78** |

## **ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION**

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in Madagascar, especially in the region Atsimo Atsinanana. Pneumonia is the most serious outcome of ARI in young children. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths caused by pneumonia. The prevalence of ARI symptoms was estimated in this survey by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough (ARI is only taken as a cough) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. As with all the disease symptoms reported on herein, the data gathered were based on perceptions of illness by mothers or caretakers.

Among resident children under age 5, we found that 32.7 percent had had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for more than three quarters (81.0 percent) of these 516 children. 13.9 percent of children under age 5 used any kind of government/public health service for advice or treatment, while 12.6 percent were taken elsewhere (Other) i.e., family/friends, shop/market; traditional practitioner.

**Patterns by background characteristics**

* Children in the Parcel I stratum (13.5 percent) were more likely than children in the other two strata (9.4 and 9.8 percent) to have had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Of those 516 with ARI symptoms, 31.4 percent in the Parcel I stratum sought advice or treatment.
* Children whose mothers had only a primary education or no education were more likely to have had ARI symptoms in the two weeks preceding the survey (15.2 and 16.5, respectively).
* Less than ten percent of the children under age 5 had had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, whatever the wealth index quintile of the household.

For more information see the following tables:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table CH.3: Prevalence of ARI | | | | | |
| Percentage of 1578 children under age 5 who had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | | | | | |
| Among these children, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Manombo 2019 | | | | | |
|  | **% children < age 5 with symptoms of ARI** | |  | **% children < age 5 with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number of**  **children** |  | **Percentage** | **Number of**  **children** |
| **Total** | **32.7** | **516** |  | **81.0** | **418** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | 13.5 | 213 |  | 31.4 | 162 |
| Classified forest | 9.4 | 148 |  | 24.2 | 125 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 9.8 | 155 |  | 25.4 | 131 |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 16.9 | 266 |  | 41.3 | 213 |
| Female | 15.8 | 250 |  | 39.7 | 205 |
| **Age (in months)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-11 | 7.9 | 124 |  | 18.2 | 94 |
| 12-23 | 5.5 | 87 |  | 14.3 | 74 |
| 24-35 | 6.4 | 101 |  | 17.1 | 88 |
| 36-47 | 6.7 | 105 |  | 16.7 | 86 |
| 48-59 | 6.3 | 99 |  | 14.7 | 76 |
| **Mother's education** |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 16.5 | 243 |  | 39.0 | 192 |
| Primary | 15.2 | 224 |  | 37.6 | 185 |
| Secondary + | 1.7 | 25 |  | 4.1 | 20 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.5 | 103 |  | 14.7 | 76 |
| Second | 5.8 | 92 |  | 14.3 | 74 |
| Middle | 7.5 | 118 |  | 19.4 | 100 |
| Fourth | 7.2 | 114 |  | 19.2 | 99 |
| Highest | 5.6 | 89 |  | 13.4 | 69 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table CH.4: Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI** | | | | | |
| % distribution of treatment sources among all children < age 5 and among those with ARI symptoms, Manombo, 2019 | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
|  | **Distribution of ARI treatment source among all children < age 5 (n=1578)** | |  | **Distribution of treatment source among children < age 5 with symptoms of ARI (n=516)** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number of children** |  | **Percentage** | **Number of children** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Public** | **13.9** | **220** |  | **42.6** | **220** |
| Government hospital | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Government health center | 11.9 | 187 |  | 36.2 | 187 |
| Government health post | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Community health worker | 2.0 | 32 |  | 6.2 | 32 |
| Mobile Clinic/Advanced Strategy | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.2 | 1 |
| **Private** | **1.5** | **23** |  | **4.5** | **23** |
| Private hospital/clinic | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Private doctor | 0.2 | 3 |  | 0.6 | 3 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Community health worker | 1.1 | 18 |  | 3.5 | 18 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Other** | **12.6** | **202** |  | **39.1** | **202** |
| Family/Friends | 2.7 | 44 |  | 8.1 | 42 |
| Shop/Market | 9.1 | 146 |  | 28.3 | 146 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.8 | 12 |  | 2.3 | 12 |
| **Other** | **4.5** | **71** |  | **13.8** | **71** |
| **Total with ARI symptoms/seeking treatment**  **No symptoms/did not seek treatment** | **32.7**  **67 .2** | **516**  **1062** |  | **81.0**  **19.0** | **418**  **98** |

## **FEVER**

Fever is a major manifestation of malaria and other acute infections in children. While fever can occur year-round, malaria is more prevalent after the end of the rainy season. Among children under age 5, 34.0 percent had had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 83.1 percent of these 537 children. Sixteen percent of children under age 5 used a government health service for advice or treatment, while 12.0 percent sought treatment elsewhere (Other).

**Patterns by background characteristics**

* Children in Parcel I (13.9 percent) were more likely than children in the other strata to have had fever symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Among these 219 children, 32.0 percent sought advice or treatment.
* There was little variation in fever prevalence by sex or age of the child.
* The prevalence of fever was highest among children whose mothers had less education and lowest among households in the highest wealth index quintile.

For more information see the following tables:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table CH.5: Prevalence of FEVER | | | | | |
| Percentage of 1578 children under age 5 who had fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | | | | | |
| Among these children, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought according to treatment sources, Manombo 2019 | | | | | |
|  | **Among children under age 5 with symptoms of fever** | |  | **Among children under age 5 with symptoms of fever for whom advice or treatment was sought** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number of**  **children** |  | **Percentage** | **Number of**  **children** |
| **Total** | **34.0** | **537** |  | **83.1** | **446** |
| **Stratum** | | | | | |
| Parcel I | 13.9 | 219 |  | 32.0 | 172 |
| Classified forest | 10.3 | 162 |  | 26.8 | 144 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 9.9 | 156 |  | 24.2 | 130 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 17.7 | 280 |  | 43.9 | 236 |
| Female | 16.3 | 257 |  | 39.1 | 210 |
| **Age (in month)** | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 6.8 | 107 |  | 16.2 | 87 |
| 12-23 | 6.1 | 96 |  | 14.3 | 77 |
| 24-35 | 6.3 | 99 |  | 16.8 | 90 |
| 36-47 | 7.0 | 110 |  | 17.7 | 95 |
| 48-59 | 7.9 | 125 |  | 18.1 | 97 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 16.9 | 249 |  | 38.7 | 196 |
| Primary | 15.4 | 228 |  | 38.9 | 197 |
| Secondary + | 2.0 | 29 |  | 4.7 | 24 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.2 | 130 |  | 18.8 | 101 |
| Second | 6.4 | 101 |  | 14.3 | 77 |
| Middle | 8.6 | 136 |  | 21.8 | 117 |
| Fourth | 6.5 | 102 |  | 16.9 | 91 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 68 |  | 11.2 | 60 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table CH.6: Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of fever in children with symptoms of fever** | | | | | |
| % distribution of treatment sources among all children < age 5 and among those with fever symptoms, Manombo 2019 | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
|  | **Distribution of fever treatment source among all children < age 5 (n=1578)** | |  | **Distribution of treatment source among children < age 5 with fever symptoms (n=537)** | |
| **Percentage** | **Number of children** |  | **Percentage** | **Number of children** |
| **Public** | **16.0** | **253** |  | **47.1** | **253** |
| Government hospital | 0.1 | 2 |  | 0.4 | 2 |
| Government health Center | 13.2 | 208 |  | 38.7 | 208 |
| Government health post | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Community health worker | 3.0 | 48 |  | 8.9 | 48 |
| Mobile Clinic/Advanced Strategy | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.2 | 1 |
| **Private** | **1.5** | **24** |  | **4.5** | **24** |
| Private hospital/clinic | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.2 | 1 |
| Private doctor | 0.3 | 4 |  | 0.7 | 4 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Community health worker | 1.1 | 18 |  | 3.4 | 18 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Other** | **12.2** | **193** |  | **36.0** | **193** |
| Family/Friends | 2.1 | 33 |  | 6.1 | 33 |
| Shop/Market | 9.5 | 150 |  | 27.9 | 150 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.6 | 10 |  | 1.9 | 10 |
| **Other** | **4.2** | **67** |  | **12.5** | **67** |
| **Total with diarrhea /seeking treatment**  **No fever /did not seek treatment** | **34.0**  **66.0** | **537**  **1041** |  | **83.1**  **16.9** | **446**  **91** |

**HEALTH CARE AND TREATMENT**

A little more than seven out of ten households said that none of their resident members (any age) had had diarrhea in the 3 months preceding the survey. Only 1.2 percent had had diarrhea often during that time period in Parcel I - the lowest percentage compared with the other two strata (2.0 percent). Households with male heads had had diarrhea more often (4.1 percent) than households with female heads (1.1 percent).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table ST.1: Household occurrence of DIARRHEA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households in which a member had diarrhea in the 3 months preceding the survey, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **A member of the household had had diarrhea in 3 months preceding the survey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Yes, often** | | |  | **Yes, sometimes** | |  | **Yes, rarely** | |  | **No, never** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number** | |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |
| **Total** | **5.1** | **68** | |  | **7.0** | **93** |  | **16.0** | **212** |  | **71.6** | **946** |
| **Stratum** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parcel I | 1.2 | 16 | |  | 3.9 | 51 |  | 6.3 | 83 |  | 31.5 | 416 |
| Classified forest | 2.0 | 26 | |  | 1.7 | 23 |  | 4.4 | 58 |  | 18.5 | 244 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 2.0 | 26 | |  | 1.4 | 19 |  | 5.4 | 71 |  | 21.7 | 286 |
| **Sex of household head** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 4.1 | 54 | |  | 5.3 | 70 |  | 12.3 | 162 |  | 53.4 | 706 |
| Female | 1.1 | 14 | |  | 1.7 | 23 |  | 3.8 | 50 |  | 18.2 | 240 |
| **Age of household head** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | 2 | |  | 0.2 | 2 |  | 0.2 | 3 |  | 2.3 | 31 |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 4 | |  | 0.7 | 9 |  | 1.5 | 20 |  | 4.2 | 56 |
| 25-29 | 1.4 | 19 | |  | 1.4 | 19 |  | 3.0 | 40 |  | 13.2 | 174 |
| 30-34 | 0.4 | 5 | |  | 0.9 | 12 |  | 2.0 | 27 |  | 8.3 | 110 |
| 35-39 | 0.8 | 10 | |  | 0.8 | 11 |  | 1.7 | 22 |  | 8.9 | 118 |
| 40-44 | 0.8 | 11 | |  | 1.1 | 14 |  | 2.6 | 35 |  | 8.6 | 113 |
| 45-49 | 0.2 | 3 | |  | 0.5 | 7 |  | 1.3 | 17 |  | 5.4 | 71 |
| 50-54 | 0.6 | 8 | |  | 0.6 | 8 |  | 1.4 | 19 |  | 8.5 | 112 |
| 55-59 | 0.2 | 3 | |  | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.9 | 12 |  | 4.0 | 53 |
| 60 and+ | 0.2 | 3 | |  | 0.8 | 10 |  | 1.3 | 17 |  | 8.2 | 108 |
| **Household head education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.4 | 32 | |  | 4.4 | 58 |  | 7.7 | 102 |  | 35.0 | 463 |
| Primary | 1.7 | 22 | |  | 2.2 | 29 |  | 6.2 | 82 |  | 27.8 | 367 |
| Secondary + | 0.8 | 10 | |  | 0.4 | 5 |  | 1.8 | 24 |  | 7.8 | 103 |
| Don't know | 0.3 | 4 | |  | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.3 | 4 |  | 1.0 | 13 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.1 | 15 |  | | 1.5 | 20 |  | 3.3 | 43 |  | 14.0 | 185 |
| Second | 0.8 | 11 |  | | 1.6 | 21 |  | 3.5 | 46 |  | 14.1 | 186 |
| Middle | 1.1 | 15 |  | | 1.7 | 23 |  | 3.3 | 44 |  | 13.9 | 183 |
| Fourth | 1.3 | 17 |  | | 1.2 | 16 |  | 2.7 | 36 |  | 14.7 | 194 |
| Highest | 0.8 | 10 |  | | 1.0 | 13 |  | 3.3 | 43 |  | 15.0 | 198 |

Around 40 percent of households had a member who had suffered fever in the 3 months before the survey. Households in the stratum Classified forest had the highest proportion (4.2 percent) who had often had fever, as was the case for households with male heads (7.5 percent) and households whose head had no education (5.5 percent).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table ST.2: Household occurrence of FEVER | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households in which a member had fever in the 3 months preceding the survey, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **A member of the household had had a fever in 3 months preceding the survey** | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Yes, often** | |  | **Yes, sometimes** | |  | **Yes, rarely** | |  | **No, never** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |
| **Total** | **10.7** | **142** |  | **17.7** | **234** |  | **31.3** | **414** |  | **40.2** | **531** |
| **Stratum** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parcel I | 3.6 | 47 |  | 9.2 | 122 |  | 13.3 | 176 |  | 16.7 | 221 |
| Classified forest | 4.2 | 56 |  | 3.7 | 49 |  | 8.7 | 115 |  | 10.0 | 132 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 3.0 | 39 |  | 4.8 | 63 |  | 9.3 | 123 |  | 13.5 | 178 |
| **Sex of household head** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.5 | 99 |  | 14.5 | 192 |  | 23.8 | 314 |  | 29.4 | 389 |
| Female | 3.3 | 43 |  | 3.2 | 42 |  | 7.6 | 100 |  | 10.7 | 142 |
| **Age of household head** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | 2 |  | 0.5 | 6 |  | 0.5 | 7 |  | 1.7 | 23 |
| 20-24 | 0.9 | 12 |  | 1.1 | 14 |  | 2.0 | 26 |  | 2.9 | 38 |
| 25-29 | 2.0 | 26 |  | 3.6 | 48 |  | 6.1 | 81 |  | 7.3 | 97 |
| 30-34 | 0.8 | 11 |  | 1.4 | 19 |  | 4.0 | 53 |  | 5.4 | 71 |
| 35-39 | 1.4 | 19 |  | 2.3 | 31 |  | 4.4 | 58 |  | 4.0 | 53 |
| 40-44 | 1.8 | 24 |  | 2.6 | 34 |  | 4.0 | 53 |  | 4.7 | 62 |
| 45-49 | 1.1 | 14 |  | 1.3 | 17 |  | 3.0 | 39 |  | 2.1 | 28 |
| 50-54 | 1.4 | 18 |  | 2.0 | 26 |  | 2.5 | 33 |  | 5.3 | 70 |
| 55-59 | 0.5 | 7 |  | 0.7 | 9 |  | 1.9 | 25 |  | 2.1 | 28 |
| 60 and+ | 0.7 | 9 |  | 2.3 | 30 |  | 3.0 | 39 |  | 4.6 | 61 |
| **Household head education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.5 | 73 |  | 10.1 | 134 |  | 13.9 | 184 |  | 20.1 | 266 |
| Primary | 3.9 | 52 |  | 6.0 | 79 |  | 13.6 | 179 |  | 14.4 | 190 |
| Secondary + | 0.9 | 12 |  | 1.4 | 19 |  | 3.6 | 48 |  | 4.8 | 63 |
| Don't know | 0.4 | 5 |  | 0.2 | 2 |  | 0.2 | 3 |  | 0.9 | 12 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.1 | 28 |  | 4.6 | 61 |  | 6.0 | 79 |  | 7.3 | 96 |
| Second | 2.4 | 32 |  | 2.7 | 36 |  | 6.9 | 91 |  | 7.9 | 105 |
| Middle | 2.6 | 35 |  | 3.8 | 50 |  | 5.8 | 77 |  | 7.8 | 103 |
| Fourth | 2.2 | 29 |  | 3.1 | 41 |  | 6.0 | 79 |  | 8.7 | 115 |
| Highest | 1.4 | 18 |  | 3.5 | 46 |  | 6.7 | 88 |  | 8.5 | 112 |

More than one household out of two claimed that a member had never had a cough in the 3 months preceding the survey. 10.4 percent of all households said a member had often had a cough, approximately distributed equally across all strata (around 3.5 percent). The percentage was higher among households whose head was a male (7.1 percent).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table ST.3: Household occurrence of COUGH | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households in which a member had a cough in the 3 months preceding the survey for over 3 weeks, Manombo 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **A member of the household had had a cough in 3 months preceding the survey** | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Yes, often** | |  | **Yes, sometimes** | |  | **Yes, rarely** | |  | **No, never** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |
| **Total** | **10.4** | **138** |  | **11.0** | **145** |  | **21.3** | **281** |  | **57.3** | **757** |
| **Stratum** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel I | 3.5 | 46 |  | 5.4 | 71 |  | 9.1 | 120 |  | 24.9 | 329 |
| Classified forest | 3.6 | 47 |  | 2.5 | 33 |  | 6.4 | 84 |  | 14.2 | 188 |
| Parcel II/Littoral | 3.4 | 45 |  | 3.1 | 41 |  | 5.8 | 77 |  | 18.2 | 240 |
| **Sex of household head** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.1 | 94 |  | 8.7 | 115 |  | 16,0 | 212 |  | 43.4 | 573 |
| Female | 3.3 | 44 |  | 2.3 | 30 |  | 5.2 | 69 |  | 13.9 | 184 |
| **Age of household head** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | 3 |  | 0.4 | 5 |  | 0.2 | 3 |  | 2,0 | 27 |
| 20-24 | 0.8 | 10 |  | 0.4 | 5 |  | 1.3 | 17 |  | 4.4 | 58 |
| 25-29 | 2,0 | 27 |  | 2.3 | 31 |  | 4.2 | 56 |  | 10.4 | 138 |
| 30-34 | 0.8 | 11 |  | 1,0 | 13 |  | 2.6 | 35 |  | 7.2 | 95 |
| 35-39 | 1.5 | 20 |  | 1.3 | 17 |  | 2.8 | 37 |  | 6.6 | 87 |
| 40-44 | 1.7 | 23 |  | 1.5 | 20 |  | 3.1 | 41 |  | 6.7 | 89 |
| 45-49 | 0.8 | 11 |  | 1,0 | 13 |  | 1.5 | 20 |  | 4.1 | 54 |
| 50-54 | 1.2 | 16 |  | 1.3 | 17 |  | 2.3 | 30 |  | 6.4 | 84 |
| 55-59 | 0.5 | 7 |  | 0.8 | 10 |  | 1.4 | 19 |  | 2.5 | 33 |
| 60 and+ | 0.8 | 10 |  | 1.1 | 14 |  | 1.7 | 23 |  | 7,0 | 92 |
| **Household head education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.1 | 80 |  | 6.1 | 80 |  | 8.8 | 116 |  | 28.8 | 381 |
| Primary | 3.6 | 48 |  | 4.2 | 55 |  | 9.7 | 128 |  | 20.4 | 269 |
| Secondary + | 0.5 | 6 |  | 0.8 | 10 |  | 2.5 | 33 |  | 7,0 | 93 |
| Don't know | 0.3 | 4 |  | 0,0 | 0 |  | 0.3 | 4 |  | 1.1 | 14 |
| **Wealth index quintiles** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.7 | 23 |  | 2.1 | 28 |  | 3.6 | 47 |  | 12.6 | 166 |
| Second | 2.1 | 28 |  | 2,0 | 27 |  | 4.4 | 58 |  | 11.4 | 151 |
| Middle | 2.7 | 36 |  | 2.7 | 36 |  | 3.9 | 52 |  | 10.7 | 141 |
| Fourth | 2.6 | 34 |  | 2.2 | 29 |  | 4.1 | 54 |  | 11.1 | 147 |
| Highest | 1.3 | 17 |  | 1.9 | 25 |  | 5.3 | 70 |  | 11.5 | 152 |

In response to the question, “where do household members generally seek treatment if they fall sick”, a higher proportion of households in all strata indicated that they would seek care from public health services (Table ST.4).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table ST.4: Source of advice or treatment | | | | | | | | |
| Distribution of usual source of advice or treatment when a member of the household falls sick | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Stratum** | | | | | | | |
|  | **Parcel I** | |  | **Classified forest** | |  | **Parcel II/Littoral** | |
|  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |
| **Total** | **42.8** | **566** |  | **26.6** | **352** |  | **30.5** | **403** |
| **Public** | **36.6** | **483** |  | **22.8** | **301** |  | **24.4** | **322** |
| Government hospital | 2.9 | 38 |  | 0.4 | 5 |  | 1.1 | 14 |
| Government health Center | 34.7 | 458 |  | 21.7 | 287 |  | 22.7 | 300 |
| Government health post | .6 | 8 |  | 0.3 | 4 |  | 0.4 | 5 |
| Community health worker | 8.3 | 109 |  | 5.1 | 67 |  | 4.3 | 57 |
| Mobile Clinic/Advanced Strategy | 0.2 | 2 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| **Private** | **1.1** | **15** |  | **1.0** | **13** |  | **3.7** | **49** |
| Private hospital/clinic | 0.2 | 3 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Private doctor | 0.2 | 2 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 1.4 | 19 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |
| Community health worker | 0.7 | 9 |  | 1.0 | 13 |  | 2.0 | 27 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.1 | 1 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.1 | 1 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.2 | 2 |
| **Other** | **15.4** | **203** |  | **10.4** | **138** |  | **5.8** | **76** |
| Family/Friends | 2.6 | 35 |  | 0.6 | 8 |  | 0.6 | 8 |
| Shop/Market | 11.5 | 152 |  | 9.0 | 119 |  | 3.9 | 51 |
| Traditional practitioner | 1.2 | 16 |  | .8 | 11 |  | 1.3 | 17 |
| **Other** | **4.0** | **53** |  | **1.4** | **19** |  | **6.2** | **82** |

**Respondents could answer yes to more than one response option for this question.**

Overall**,** 66.7 percent of all 1321 households indicated that someone in their household had sought treatment in the previous 12 months for a health problem (Table ST.5). Among those households in which someone had sought treatment (n=881), 55.1 percent noted that it was not difficult to cover the cost of transportation, 39.5 percent did not find it difficult to cover the cost of the health services themselves and 22.4 percent did not find it difficult to cover the cost of drugs. The other households found these three costs to be difficult either often, sometimes or rarely if someone in the household had been sick over the previous 12 months (Table ST.5).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table ST.5: Proportion of households in which an unhealthy member sought treatment and difficulty covering treatment-related costs in the 12 months preceding the survey. Manombo. 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Stratum** | | | | | | | | **Total** | | |
| **Parcel I** | |  | **Classified forest** | |  | **Parcel II/Littoral** | |
| **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** | **Percentage** | **Number** | |
| **A member of the household was unhealthy** | | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Yes | 65.7 | 372 |  | 67.6 | 238 |  | 67.2 | 271 | **66.7** | | **881** |
| No | 34.3 | 194 |  | 32.4 | 114 |  | 32.8 | 132 | **33.3** | | **440** |
| **Difficulty covering the cost of the transport** | | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Yes, often | 37.9 | 141 |  | 44.1 | 105 |  | 37.6 | 102 | **39.5** | | **348** |
| Yes, sometimes | 20.2 | 75 |  | 18.9 | 45 |  | 19.6 | 53 | **19.6** | | **173** |
| Yes, rarely | 24.7 | 92 |  | 22.3 | 53 |  | 25.5 | 69 | **24.3** | | **214** |
| No, never | 17.2 | 64 |  | 14.7 | 35 |  | 17.3 | 47 | **16.6** | | **146** |
| **Difficulty covering the cost of drugs** | | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Yes, often | 54.3 | 202 |  | 59.2 | 141 |  | 52.4 | 142 | **55.1** | | **485** |
| Yes, sometimes | 19.9 | 74 |  | 27.7 | 66 |  | 19.2 | 52 | **21.8** | | **192** |
| Yes, rarely | 21.2 | 79 |  | 9.2 | 22 |  | 21.4 | 58 | **18.0** | | **159** |
| No, never | 4.6 | 17 |  | 3.8 | 9 |  | 7.0 | 19 | **5.1** | | **45** |
| **Difficulty covering the cost of Health services** | | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Yes, often | 36.1 | 134 |  | 40.3 | 96 |  | 31.0 | 84 | **35.7** | | **314** |
| Yes, sometimes | 21.6 | 80 |  | 27.7 | 66 |  | 18.8 | 51 | **22.4** | | **197** |
| Yes, rarely | 16.7 | 62 |  | 13.4 | 32 |  | 23.6 | 64 | **18.0** | | **158** |
| No, never | 25.6 | 95 |  | 18.5 | 44 |  | 26.6 | 72 | **24.0** | | **211** |

In response to whether anyone in the household could not start or continue treatment during the previous 12 months due to high costs, 32.6 percent (430 /1321 households) said yes (Table ST.6). The proportion of households that did not start/continue treatment due to different categories of high costs is summarized in Table ST.6.

For more information see the following tables:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table ST.6: Proportion of households in which treatment is interrupted/not sought by a member in the 12 last month for different reasons, Manombo 2019.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Stratum** | | | | | | | |  | **Total** | |
| **Parcel I** | |  | **Classified forest** | |  | **Parcel II/Littoral** | |  |
| **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |  | **Percentage** | **Number** |
| **Couldn’t start or continue**  **treatment due to high costs** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 32.2 | 182 |  | 29.6 | 104 |  | 35.7 | 144 |  | **32.6** | **430** |
| No | 67.8 | 384 |  | 70.4 | 247 |  | 64.3 | 259 |  | **67.4** | **890** |
| No response | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 1 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | **0.0** | **1** |
| **High Transport costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 77.5 | 141 |  | 78.8 | 82 |  | 61.8 | 89 |  | **23.6** | **312** |
| No | 22.5 | 41 |  | 21.2 | 22 |  | 38.2 | 55 |  | **8.9** | **118** |
| No response | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | **0.0** | **0** |
| **High Drug costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 97.3 | 177 |  | 95.2 | 99 |  | 99.3 | 143 |  | **31.7** | **419** |
| No | 2.7 | 5 |  | 4.8 | 5 |  | .7 | 1 |  | **0.8** | **11** |
| No response | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | **0.0** | **0** |
| **High Health Service costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 52.7 | 96 |  | 64.4 | 67 |  | 63.9 | 92 |  | **19.3** | **255** |
| No | 47.3 | 86 |  | 35.6 | 37 |  | 36.1 | 52 |  | **13.3** | **175** |
| No response | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | **0.0** | **0** |
| **High Other costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 11.0 | 20 |  | 7.7 | 8 |  | 7.6 | 11 |  | **3.0** | **39** |
| No | 89.0 | 162 |  | 92.3 | 96 |  | 91.7 | 132 |  | **29.5** | **390** |
| No response | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0 |  | 0.7 | 1 |  | **0.0** | **1** |

# **APPENDIX A. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY VILLAGE IN MANOMBO**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Stratum** | | | |
| Total | Parcel I | Classified forest | Parcel II/Littoral |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Village** |  |  |  |  |
| AMBAHIPIKY | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| AMBATSARATOVA | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| AMBOANGIBE | 29 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| AMBODIRIA | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| AMPAMOHAZA | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| ANALAMELOKA | 95 | 0 | 95 | 0 |
| ANAMBOTAKY | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| ANANGONGO | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| ANDRAFIA | 23 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| ANIVORANO | 41 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| ANKAZOBAKY | 37 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| ANKAZOTSARARAVINA | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| ANTAVIBE | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| ANTSERANAMPASY | 37 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| BEKARAOKY | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| KARIMBELO | 60 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| MAHATSINJO | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| MAHERITRAKA | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| MANOMBO | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| MARODIA | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| MAROPANAHY | 114 | 114 | 0 | 0 |
| MAROVANDRIKA | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| MAROVARY | 56 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| NAMOHORA | 59 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| SAHAMAHITSY | 65 | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| SILY | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| TAKOANDRA | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| TSARATANANA | 64 | 0 | 0 | 64 |
| VOHIDROY | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| VOHILAVA | 62 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **1,392** | **590** | **383** | **419** |

# **APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY**

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE

**General Direction**

ROMALAHY Mande Isaora Zefania

**Technical Direction**

RAZAFIMIARANTSOA Tovonirina Théodore

RANDRIAMANAMBINTSOA Marius

RASOLOFONIAINA Heritiana

RAVELO Arsène

ZAFIMAROLAHY Berthino Julien

RAHANIRAKA RAZANADRAKOTO Hery Tiana

RAKOTO RAMAKASOA Ranaivozafindrahary

RAMAHEFARISON Tiana Parfait Olivier

**Direction de la Démographie et des Statistiques Sociales**

**Administration and Finance**

RAKOTOMALALA Joachim Chan Yui

RANAIVOARISOA Vonjy Manana

**Pretest Team**

MARSON Harisoa Rosine

RAFANOMEZANTSOA Nicolas

RASAMISON Alex Dominique

RASOANIRINA Nambinina

**Team Field Work**

**Supervisor**

MARSON Harisoa Rosine

RAFANOMEZANTSOA Nicolas

RASAMISON Alex Dominique

**Interviewer**

NIRINA Toky Herizo

RAMAMONJISOA Lahatra Alpha

RASOANIRINA Nambinina

RASOLONIRINA Suzanne Gras

RATSIMBAZAFY Miary Tefy Zo Voninahitra

RAVALISON RABOANA Noro Hanitra

RAVELOSAONA Rohin-tsoa

RAZANAMINO Maminiaina Nadia Hyacinthe

ZAKAHARISOA Dimby

**Health In Harmony**

Victorien SYLVERE, HIH Farafangana

Ashley EMERSON

Noor TRIENEKENS

Lynne GAFFIKIN

Maya MOORE

# **APPENDIX C. QUESTIONNAIRES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTIONNAIRE MENAGE**D:\Logos\logo_instat\INSTAT_logotype_03122012.tifA picture containing drawing  Description automatically generated | | |
| **PANNEAU D’INFORMATION DU MENAGE** | | **HH** |
| **HH1**. VILLAGE : *\_\_\_ \_\_\_*  NOM | **HH2**. *Numéro du ménage : \_\_\_ \_\_\_* | |
| **HH3**. *Nom et numéro de l’enquêteur :*  NOM \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | **HH4**. *Nom et numéro chef d’équipe :*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | |
| **HH5**. *Jour / Mois / Année de l’enquête :*  \_\_\_ \_\_\_ /\_\_\_ \_\_\_ / 2 0 1 9 | **HH6**. *Région :*  ATSIMO ATSINANANA 25 | |
| **HH7**. *District :*  farafangana 251 | **HH8**. *COMMUNE :*  \_\_\_ | |
| **HH9**. *FOKONTANY :*  NOM \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |  | |
| *Vérifier que le/la répondant(e) est un membre qui connait bien le ménage et a au moins 18 ans avant de continuer. Vous ne pouvez enquêter un enfant de 15-17 ans que s’il n’y a pas de membre adulte dans le ménage ou si tous les adultes sont en incapacité. Vous ne pouvez pas enquêter un enfant de moins de 15 ans.* | | **HH11**. *Enregistrer l’heure.* | |
| HEURES | : MINUTES |
| \_\_ \_\_ | : \_\_ \_\_ |
| **HH12**. Bonjour, je m’appelle **(votre nom)**. Merci de nous accueillir dans votre maison. Nous sommes de l’Institut National de la Statistique. Nous menons une enquête sur la situation des enfants, des familles et des ménages de la part de **Health in Harmony**.  Nous vous invitons à participer à cette enquête en répondant à une série de questions. La participation à cette enquête est volontaire et, si vous êtes d’accord, l’entretien durera entre 20 à 30 minutes. A la suite de cela, je pourrais avoir besoin de mener d’autres enquêtes avec vous ou avec d’autres membres de votre ménage.  Premièrement, nous voulons vous assurer que toutes vos réponses resteront confidentielles et anonymes. Cela signifie que personne ne sera en mesure de vous identifier ou d'identifier les membres de votre ménage à partir des informations que vous fournissez.  Il se peut que vous ne souhaitiez pas répondre à certaines questions et que vous ne pouvez pas y répondre. Si vous ne voulez pas répondre à une question ou voulez stopper l’enquête, merci de me le faire savoir. Vous pouvez arrêter cette interview à tout moment, sans conséquences négatives.  Participer à cette enquête ne vous profite pas directement mais les résultats fourniront des informations sur la manière dont ils peuvent mieux aider votre communauté. Voulez-vous me demander quelque chose à propos de l'enquête.  Confirmez que vous avez compris ce dont nous venons de parler, que vous avez eu l’occasion de poser des questions et que vous avez accepté d’être interviewé.  Puis-je commencer l'entretien maintenant ? | | | |
| OUI 1  NON, PAS DEMANDE/LE REPONDANT N'ACCEPTE PAS D'ETRE INTERVIEWE 2 | 1*⇨LISTE DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE* | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HH46**. *Résultat de l’enquête du Questionnaire Ménage :*  *Discuter tous les résultats incomplets avec votre chef d’équipe.* | COMPLETE 01  PAS DE MEMBRE DU MENAGE A LA MAISON OU PAS DE REPONDANT DU MENAGE COMPETENT A LA MAISON AU MOMENT DE LA VISITE 02  MENAGE ENTIER ABSENT POUR UNE LONGUE PERIODE DE TEMPS 03  REFUS 04  LOGEMENT VIDE OU ADRESSE N’ÉST PAS CELLE D’UN LOGEMENT 05  LOGEMENT DETRUIT 06  LOGEMENT PAS TROUVE 07  AUTRE (*préciser*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 96 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HH47**. *Nom et numéro de ligne du répondant au Questionnaire Ménage*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |  | *A remplir une fois le Questionnaire Ménage complété* | |  | *A remplir une fois que tous les questionnaires sont complétés* | |
|  | NOMBRE TOTAL | |  | NOMBRE COMPLETES | |
| MEMBRES DU MENAGE |  | **HH48** | **\_\_ \_\_** |  |  | |
| FEMMES DE 15-49 ANS |  | **HH49** | **\_\_ \_\_** |  | **HH53** | **\_\_ \_\_** |
| ENFANTS DE MOINS DE 5 ANS |  | **HH51** | **\_\_ \_\_** |  | **HH55** | **\_\_ \_\_** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LISTE DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE** **HL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Compléter d’abord verticalement HL2-HL4 pour tous les membres du ménage, en commençant par le chef de ménage. Une fois que HL2-HL4 sont complets pour tous les membres, demander s’il n’y a pas d’autres membres comme ceux qui ne sont pas actuellement à la maison, des bébés ou jeunes enfants ou même d’autres personnes qui ne seraient pas de la famille (domestiques, amis) mais qui vivent habituellement dans le ménage, c’est-à-dire dire les personnes qui partagent un espace de vie et prennent régulièrement des repas ensemble. Poser les questions HL5-HL16B pour chaque membre, un par un. Si un autre questionnaire est utilisé, l’indiquer en cochant cette boite : …………………………………….◻* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | **FEM**  **15-49 ANS** | **ENF < 5 ANS** | | **POUR LES PLUS DE 5 ANS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **HL1**.  *Num.*  *de ligne* | **HL2**.  Tout d'abord, dites-moi SVP le nom de chaque personne qui vit habituelle-ment ici, en commençant par le chef de ménage.  *Insister pour les membres du ménage supplémen-taires.* | **HL3**.  Quel est le lien de parenté de (**nom**) avec (**nom du chef de ménage**) ? | **HL4**.  Est-ce que (**nom**) de sexe mascu-lin ou féminin ?  1 MASC  2 FEM.. | **HL5**.  Quelle est la date de naissance de ***(nom)*** | | **HL6**. Quel âge a (**nom**)?  *Enregi-strer en années révo-lues.*  *Si 95 ans ou plus, enregi-strer ‘95’...* | **HL7**.  *Encercler le num de ligne de toutes les femmes de*  *15 – 49 ans* | **HL8**.  *Encercler le num de ligne des enfants de moins de 5 ans* | **HL9**.  *Inscrire le num de ligne de la mere ou femme responsible de* ***( nom)*** | **HL10**.  **(Nom)**  a-t-il/elle dejà  frequenté  l’école ou un  programme  d’éducation  préscolaire ?  1 OUI  2 NON*⬂*  *HL12* | | **HL11**.  Quel est le plus haut niveau et classe/année d’école que **(nom)** a fréquenté ? | | **HL12**  Quelle est l’Activité/ type de travail que **(nom)** effectue principalement ?    ***(Code Activité Principal)***  SI HL12=10  OU  SI HL12=12  ⬂  *HL15* | **HL13**  Quelle estl’activité secondaire importante que (nom) effectue principalement ?  ***(Code Activité secondaire)*** | **HL14**  L’Activité principale/secondaire de **(nom)** contribue-t-elle actuellement au revenu de son ménage ?  **1 = OUI**  **2= NON** | | **HL15**  Est-ce que la personne a entré dans la forêt dans les 4 dernière semaines ?  **1 = Oui**  **2= NON** *⬂*  *Ligne suivante* | | **HL16**  raha eny, Quelle est la raison principale ?  ***(Voir code possible)***  Si HL16<> 05 ET  HL16 <> 09  *⬂*  *Ligne suivante* | **HL16A**  SI HL16= 05  Quelle est la raison principale de la coupe  ***(Voir code possible)*** |
| **NIVEAU:**  0 PRE-SCOLAIRE*⬂*  *HL12*  1 PRIMAIRE  2 SECONDAIRE 1  3 SECONDAIRE 2  4 SUPERIEUR  8 NSP | **classe/annee:**  **98 NSP** |
| **HL16B**  SI HL16= 09  Quelle est la méthode utilisée   ***(Voir code possible)*** |
| 98 NSP | 9998 NSP |
| LIGNE | NOM | LIEN\* | M F | MOIS | ANNEE | AGE |  |  |  | O | N | NIVEAU | CLASSE /ANNEE | CODE ACTIVITE | CODE ACTIVITE | O | N | O | N | CODE | CODE |
| 01 |  | 0 1 | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 01 | 01 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 02 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 02 | 02 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 03 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 03 | 03 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 04 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 04 | 04 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 05 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 05 | 05 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 06 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 06 | 06 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 07 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 07 | 07 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 08 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 08 | 08 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 09 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 09 | 09 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |
| 10 |  | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ | 10 | 10 | \_\_ \_\_ | 1 | 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_ \_\_ |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \* *Codes de* ***HL3*** *: Lien de parenté avec le chef de ménage :* | *Codes de* ***HL12*** *: Profession ou Type de travail :* | *Codes de* ***HL13*** *: Profession ou Type de travail :* | \* *Codes de* ***HL16*** |
| 01 CHEF DE MENAGE  02 CONJOINT/PARTENAIRE  03 FILS/FILLE  04 BEAU-FILS/BELLE-FILLE  05 PETIT-ENFANT  06 PARENT  07 BEAUX-PARENTS  08 FRERE/SŒUR  09 BEAU-FRERE/BELLE-SOEUR  10 ONCLE/TANTE  11 NEVEU/NIECE  12 AUTRE PARENT  13 ENFANT ADOPTÉ /CONFIE /ENFANT DU CONJOINT  14 DOMESTIQUE (VIT DANS LE MENAGE)  96 AUTRE (PAS DE RELATION)  98 NSP | 1. FERMIER/AGRICULTEUR 2. PÊCHEUR 3. PROPRIÉTAIRE D’UNE ENTREPRISE (PRECIZEZ) 4. ENSEIGNANT 5. GARDE D'ENFANTS OU MÉNAGÈRE 6. FABRICATION À DOMICILE 7. FABRICANT DE CHARBON DE BOIS 8. COMMERÇANT 9. ETUDIANT 10. CHÔMEUR 11. RETRAITE 12. JAMAIS ACTIF SUR LE PLAN PROFESSIONNEL/PAS DE TRAVAIL   96- AUTRE (SPÉCIFIEZ?) | 1. FERMIER/AGRICULTEUR 2. PÊCHEUR 3. PROPRIÉTAIRE D’UNE ENTREPRISE (PRECIZEZ) 4. ENSEIGNANT 5. GARDE D'ENFANTS OU MÉNAGÈRE 6. FABRICATION À DOMICILE 7. FABRICANT DE CHARBON DE BOIS 8. COMMERÇANT 9. PAS D’ACTIVITE SECONDAIRE   96- AUTRE (SPÉCIFIEZ?) | 01 - RIZICULTURE DANS LES ZONES MARÉCAGEUSES  02 - RASSEMBLER MAHAMPY POUR LE TISSAGE  03 - TRAVERSER (ALLER DE A À B)  04 - CHASSE / PIÉGEAGE  05 - COUPER DES ARBRES  06 - COLLECTE DE BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE D'ARBRES MORTS  07 - CUEILLETTE DE FRUITS  08 - ATTRAPER DES OISEAUX  09 - RECOLTE DE MIEL  10 - CREUSER DES POMMES DE TERRE SAUVAGES (TAVOLO)  96 – AUTRE (A PRECISER) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | \* *Codes de* ***HL16A*** |  | \* *Codes de* ***HL16B*** |
|  | 11 - CHARBON DE BOIS  12 - BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION  13 - CONSTRUCTION DE PIROGUE  14 - BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE  96 - AUTRE |  | 21 – EN ENFUMANT LES ABEILLES  22 – EN RECOLTANT SIMPLEMENT DANS L’ ARBRE  96 - AUTRE |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CARACTERISTIQUES DU MENAGE** | **HC** | |
| **HC1**. *Matériau principal du sol du logement.*  *Enregistrer l’observation.*  *Si l’observation n’est pas possible, demander au répondant de vous dire quel est le matériau principal du sol du logement* | **SOL NATUREL**  TERRE / SABLE 11  BOUSE 12  **PLANCHER RUDIMENTAIRE**  PLANCHES DE BOIS 21  PALME / BAMBOU 22  NATTE 23  **PLANCHER FINI**  PARQUET EN BOIS OU BOIS POLI 31  BANDES DE VINYLE OU D’ASPHALTE 32  CARRELAGE EN CERAMIQUE 33  CIMENT 34  MOQUETTE / TAPIS 35  AUTRE (*préciser*) 96 |  |
| **HC2**. *Matériau principal du toit.*  *Enregistrer l’observation.* | **MATERIAU NATUREL**  CHAUME / FEUILLE DE PALME 12  MOTTES D’HERBES 13  **TOIT RUDIMENTAIRE**  NATTE 21  PALMIER/BAMBOU/ZOZORO 22  PLANCHES EN BOIS 23  CARTON 24  **TOIT FINI**  TÔLE / METAL / ALUMINIUM 31  BOIS 32  CALAMINE / FIBRE DE CIMENT 33  TUILES EN CERAMIQUE 34  CIMENT 35  TOIT DE BARDEAUX (SHINGLES) 36  AUTRE (*préciser*) 96 |  |
| **HC3**. *Matériau principal des murs extérieurs.*  *Enregistrer l’observation.* | **MURS NATURELS**  CANE / PALME / TRONCS / ZOZORO 12  BOUE 13  **MURS RUDIMENTAIRE**  BAMBOU AVEC BOUE 21  PIERRE AVEC BOUE 22  ADOBE NON RECOUVERT / BANCO 23  CONTREPLAQUE 24  CARTON 25  BOIS RECYCLÉ 26  **MURS FINIS**  CIMENT 31  PIERRE AVEC CHAUX / CIMENT 32  BRIQUES 33  BLOCS DE CIMENT 34  ADOBE/BANCO RECOUVERT 35  PLANCHES DE BOIS / BARDEAUX 36  AUTRE (*préciser*) 96 |  |
| **HC4a.** Dans votre ménage, quel type de cuisinière utilisez-vous principalement pour faire la cuisine ? | CUISINIERE ELECTRIQUE 01  CUISINIERE SOLAIRE 02  CUISINIERE A GAZ LIQUIDE (GPL) 03  CUISINIERE A GAZ NATUREL 04  CUISINERE A BIOGAZ 05  CUISINIERE A COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDE 06  CUISINIERE A COMBUSTIBLE SOLIDE 07  CUISINIERE TRADITIONNELLE A COMBUSTIBLE SOLIDE 08  FEU SUR TROIS PIERRES / FEU OUVERT 09  AUTRE (*préciser*) 96  PAS DE REPAS PRÉPARÉ DANS MENAGE…..97 | 01*⇨HC5*  02*⇨HC5*  03*⇨HC5*  04*⇨HC5*  05*⇨HC5*  97*⇨HC6* |
| **HC4b**. Quel type de combustible ou énergie est utilisé dans cette cuisinière ?  *Si plus d’un, enregistrer la source principale d’énergie de cette cuisinière.* | ALCOOL / ETHANOL 01  ESSENCE / DIESEL 02  PETROLE / PARAFFINE 03  CHARBON / LIGNITE 04  CHARBON DE BOIS 05  BOIS 06  RESIDUS AGRICOLES / HERBES /  PAILLES / ARBUSTES 07  BOUSE D’ANIMAUX/DECHETS 08  BIOMASSE MANUFACTUREE (GRANULES) OU COPEAUX DE BOIS 09  ORDURES / PLASTIQUE 10  SCIURE 11  AUTRE (*préciser)* 96 |  |
| **HC5**. Est-ce que la cuisine est habituellement faite dans la maison, dans un bâtiment séparé ou à l’extérieur ?  *Si dans la maison principale, insister pour*  *déterminer si la cuisine est faite dans une pièce*  *séparée.*  *Si dehors, insister pour déterminer si la cuisine est faite sur une véranda, un porche couvert ou à l’air libre.* | DANS LA MAISON PRINCIPALE  DANS UNE PIECE NON SEPAREE 1  DANS UNE PIECE SEPARE 2  DANS UN BATIMENT SEPARE 3  DEHORS  A L’ÁIR LIBRE 4  SUR UNE VERANDA OU UN PORCHE COUVERT 5  AUTRE (*préciser*) 6 |  |
| **HC6.** Est-ce qu’un membre de votre ménage possède**:**  [A] Un téléphone portable ?  [B] Montre?  [C] Une Bicyclette ?  [D] Une Motocyclette/scooter ?  [E] Un Bateau/pirogue ?  [F] Filet ?  [G] Charrette avec un animal ?  [H] Voiture/Camion/Camionnette ?  [I] Bateau à moteur ?  [J] Charrue ?  [K] Machine à coudre ?  [L] Tracteur / Motoculteur ? | OUI NON  TELEPHONE PORTABLE 1 2  MONTRE 1 2  BICYCLETTE 1 2  MOTOCYCLETTE/SCOOTER 1 2  BATEAU/PIROGUE 1 2  FILET 1 2  CHARRETTE AVEC UN ANIMAL 1 2  VOITURE/CAMION/  CAMIONNETTE 1 2  BATEAU À MOTEUR 1 2  CHARRUE 1 2  MACHINE A COUDRE 1 2  TRACTEUR/MOTOCULTEURS 1 2 |  |
| **HC7.** Avez-vous l’électricité dans votre ménage ? | OUI, CONNECTE AU RESEAU PUBLIC 1  OUI, EN DEHORS DU RESEAU (GENERATEUR/PANNEAU SOLAIRE/SYSTEME ISOLE) 2  NON 3 |  |
| **HC8**. Est-ce qu’un membre de ce ménage possède de la terre ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨HC18* |
| **HC9.** Est-ce que ces terres sont tous/partiellement/aucun titrées ? | TOUS TITRÉES 1  PARTIELLEMENT TITRÉES 2  AUCUN TITRÉES 3 |  |
| **HC10**. Combien d’hectares de terres en total les membres de votre ménage possèdent-ils ?  *Si moins de 1 hectare, enregistrer ‘00’* | HECTARES \_\_\_ \_\_\_  95 OU PLUS 95  NSP 98 |  |
| **HC11**. Parmi les terres que les membres de votre ménage possèdent, combien en ***pourcentage*** sont utilisés pour l’agriculture l’année dernière ? | POURCENTAGE \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_%  NSP 998 |  |
| **HC12**. Parmi ces terres destines à l’agriculture, quels types de culture avez-vous cultivés l’année dernière ?  Cultivez-vous du :  [A] Riz irriguées ?  [B] Riz pluviale ?  [C] Manioc ?  [D] Patate douce ?  [E] Culture de rente (café, girofle, vanille, …) ?  [X] Autre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?  (à préciser) | OUI NON  RIZ IRRIGUEES 1 2  RIZ PLUVIALE 1 2  MANIOC 1 2  PATATE DOUCE 1 2  CULTURE DE RENTE 1 2  AUTRE 1 2 |  |
| **HC13**. Si HC12A = 1 (OUI), la culture de RIZ que vous avez pratiqué l’année dernière est-elle moderne (SRI/SRA) ou traditionnelle? | TRADITIONNEL 1  MODERNE 2 |  |
| **HC14a.** Si HC12A = 1, l’année dernière, quelle variété de riz avez-vous cultivée pour le riz irrigué ? | TRADITIONNEL 1  MODERNE 2 |  |
| **HC14b.** Si HC12B = 1, l’année dernière, quelle variété de riz avez-vous cultivée pour le riz pluvial ? | TRADITIONNEL 1  MODERNE 2 |  |
| **HC15a.** Si HC12A = 1 , L’année dernière, combien de mois a duré le cycle de production (plantation jusqu’à la récolte) de la variété de riz irrigué que vous avez cultivée ? | MOIS \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |  |
| **HC15b.** Si HC12B = 1, L’année dernière, combien de mois a duré le cycle de production (plantation jusqu’à la récolte) de la variété de riz pluvial/vary an-tanety que vous avez cultivée ? | MOIS \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |  |
| **HC16.** Durant les 12 derniers mois, est-ce qu’un membre de votre ménage a pratiqué la culture sur brulis (TAVY) ? | OUI SOUVENT 1  OUI QUELQUEFOIS 2  NON JAMAIS 3 |  |
| **HC20**. Combien d’[animaux suivants] votre ménage possède-t-il ?  [A] Vaches laitières ou taureaux ?  [B] Zébus ?  [C] Chèvres ?  [D] Moutons ?  [E] Poulets ?  [F] Cochons ?  [G] Autres volailles (Ganagana / Gisa / Vorontsiloza) ?  [X] Autre (a préciser) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?  *Si Non, enregistrer ‘00’. Si 95 ou plus, enregistrer ‘95’.*  *Si inconnu, enregistrer ‘98’.* | VACHES LAITIERES OU TAUREAUX \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ZEBUS \_\_\_ \_\_\_  CHEVRES \_\_\_ \_\_\_  MOUTONS \_\_\_ \_\_\_  POULETS \_\_\_ \_\_\_  COCHONS \_\_\_ \_\_\_  AUTRES VOLAILLES \_\_\_ \_\_\_  AUTRE \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |  |
| **HC21**. Est-ce qu’un membre de votre ménage possède un pair de chaussure/sandales ? | OUI 1  NON 2 |  |
| **HC22**. Dans votre ménage, avez-vous:  [A] Téléphone fixe?  [B] Radio?  [C] Table ?  [D] Chaise ?  [E] Lit ?  [F] Un fauteuil/canapé?  [G] Télévision?  [H] Un lecteur CD/DVD/DIVX? | OUI NON  LIGNE DE TELEPHONE FIXE 1 2  RADIO 1 2  TABLE 1 2  CHAISE 1 2  LIT 1 2  FAUTEUIL/CANAPE 1 2  TELEVISION 1 2  LECTEUR CD/DVD/DIVX 1 2 |  |
| **HC23**. Combien de chambres les membres de ce ménage utilise-t-il pour dormir habituellement? | NOMBRE DE CHAMBRES \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **HC24**. Est-ce qu’un membre de ce ménage a un ordinateur ou tablette? | OUI 1  NON 2 |  |
| **HC26**. Avez-vous accès à Internet à la maison ? | OUI 1  NON 2 |  |
| **HC27**. Est-ce qu’un membre de ce ménage a un compte en banque ? | OUI 1  NON 2 |  |
| **JE VAIS VOUS poser maintenant quelques questions sur la manière dont les membres du ménage peuvent GAGNER DE L’ARGENT (REVENUS) POUR SUBVENIR AUX BESOINS QUOTIDIENNE. Le but de ces questions est de mieux comprendre la situation économique actuelle de votre ménage et celle de la communauté.**  **HC28.** Au cours des 12 derniers mois, quelle est la principale source de revenu de votre ménage ? | PAS DE REVENU 11  VENTE DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES 12  (MANIOC, TUBERCULES, PAR EXEMPLE)  VENTE DE CULTURES DE RAPPORT 13  (CAFÉ, VANILLE, CLOU DE GIROFLE, PAR EXEMPLE)  VENTE DE PLATS PRÉPARÉS 14  (PLATS FRITS / GÂTEAUX DE POISSON)  VENTE DE POISSON 15  VENTE D'ARTISANAT 16  PROPRIÉTAIRE D'UNE PETITE 17  ENTREPRISE  VENTE DE BOIS 18  VENTE DE RAVANALAH / CHAUME 19  VENDRE DU BAMBOU 20  VENTE DE BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE 21  VENTE DE CHARBON DE BOIS 22  VENDRE DU MIEL 23  VENTE D'AUTRES 24  PRODUITS FORESTIERS  EMPLOYÉ2 25  (GOUVERNEMENT, ONG, AUTRE?)  AUTRE: 98 |  |
| **HC29.** Combien en tout le revenu total obtenu par tous les membres du ménage durant les 12 derniers mois ? | REVENU (EN AR)\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |  |

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| **EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT** | **WS** | |
| **WS1**. Quelle est la source principale d’eau de boisson utilisée par les membres de votre ménage ?  *Si pas clair, insister pour identifier le lieu d’où les membres de ce ménage collectent le plus souvent leur eau de boisson (point de collecte).* | **ROBINET**  DANS LE LOGEMENT 11  DANS LA CONCESSION / JARDIN /  PARCEL 12  CHEZ LE VOISIN 13  ROBINET PUBLIC / BORNE FONTAINE 14  PUITS A POMPE / FORAGE 21  **PUITS CREUSE**  PROTEGÉ 31  PAS PROTEGE 32  **SOURCE**  SOURCE PROTEGEE 41  SOURCE NON PROTEGEE 42  EAU DE PLUIE 51  CAMION CITERNE 61  CHARRETTE AVEC PETITE CITERNE 71    EAU DE SURFACE (RIVIERE, BARRAGE, LAC, MARE, COURANT, CANAL, SYSTÈME D’IRRIGATION) 81  **EAU CONDITIONNEE**  EAU EN BOUTEILLE 91  EAU EN SACHET 92  AUTRE (*préciser*) 96 | 11*⇨WS7*  12*⇨WS7*  13*⇨WS3*  14*⇨WS3*  21*⇨WS3*  31*⇨WS3*  32*⇨WS3*  41*⇨WS3*  42*⇨WS3*  51*⇨WS3*  61*⇨WS4*  71*⇨WS4*  81*⇨WS3*  96*⇨WS3* |
| **WS2**. Quelle est la source principale d’eau utilisée par les membres de ce ménage pour d’autres besoins comme cuisiner ou se laver les mains ?  *Si pas clair, insister pour identifier le lieu où les membres du ménage collectent le plus souvent l’eau pour leurs autres besoins.* | **ROBINET**  DANS LE LOGEMENT 11  DANS LA CONCESSION / JARDIN / PARCEL 12  CHEZ LE VOISIN 13  ROBINET PUBLIC / BORNE FONTAINE 14  PUITS A POMPE / FORAGE 21  **PUITS CREUSE**  PROTEGÉ 31  PAS PROTEGE 32  **SOURCE**  SOURCE PROTEGEE 41  SOURCE NON PROTEGEE 42  EAU DE PLUIE 51  CAMION CITERNE 61  CHARRETTE AVEC PETITE CITERNE 71    EAU DE SURFACE (RIVIERE, BARRAGE, LAC, MARE, COURANT, CANAL, SYSTÈME D’IRRIGATION) 81  AUTRE (*préciser*) 96 | 11*⇨WS5*  12*⇨WS5*  61*⇨WS4*  71*⇨WS4* |
| **WS3**. Où se trouve la source d’approvisionnement en eau ? | DANS LEUR LOGEMENT 1  DANS LEUR JARDIN / PARCEL 2  AILLEURS 3 | 1*⇨WS5*  2*⇨WS5* |
| **WS4**. Combien de temps faut-il aux membres de ce ménage pour aller à la source de l’eau, prendre de l’eau et revenir ? | MEMBRES NE COLLECTENT PAS D’EAU 000  NOMBRE DE MINUTES \_\_ \_\_ \_\_  NSP 998 |  |
| **WS5**. Faites-vous, ou n’importe quel autre membre de ce ménage, quelque chose à l’eau pour la rendre plus saine à boire ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | 2*⇨WS7*  8*⇨WS7* |
| **WS6**. Que faites-vous habituellement à l’eau pour la rendre plus saine à boire ?  *Insister :*  Quelque chose d’autre ?  *Enregistrer toutes les méthodes mentionnées.* | BOUILLIR A  AJOUTER DE LA JAVEL / CHLORE B  FILTRER A TRAVERS UN TISSU C  UTILISER UN FILTRE A EAU (CERAMIQUE, SABLE, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D  DESINFECTION SOLAIRE E  LA LAISSER REPOSER ET DECANTER F  AUTRE (*préciser*) X  NSP Z |  |
| **WS7**. Quel type de toilettes les membres de ce ménage utilisent-ils habituellement ?  *Si “chasse d’eau” ou “chasse d’eau manuelle”, demander :*  Où vont les eaux usées?  *Si pas possible de déterminer, demander la*  *permission d’observer les locaux.* | **CHASSE D’EAU**  RELIEE A SYSTEME D’EGOUTS 11  RELIEE A FOSSE SEPTIQUE 12  RELIEE AUX LATRINES 13  RELIEE A L’AIR LIBRE 14  RELIEE A LIEU INCONNU 18  **LATRINE A FOSSE**  LATRINE A FOSSE AMELIOREE  VENTILEE 21  LATRINE A FOSSE AVEC DALLE LAVABLE 22  LATRINE A FOSSE AVEC DALLE NON LAVABLE 24  LATRINE A FOSSE SANS DALLE / FOSSE OUVERTE 23  TOILETTE A COMPOSTAGE 31  SEAU 41  TOILETTES SUSPENDUES / LATRINES SUSPENDUES 51  PAS DE TOILETTES / NATURE / CHAMPS 95  AUTRE (*préciser*) 96 |  |

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| **MOUSTIQUAIRES IMPREGNEES TN** | | |
| **TN1**. Est-ce qu’il y a des moustiquaires dans votre ménage ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨TN17* |
| **TN2**. Combien de moustiquaires avez-vous dans votre ménage ? | NOMBRE DE MOUSTIQUAIRES \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |  |

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|  | 1ERE MOUSTIQUAIRE | 2EME MOUSTIQUAIRE | 3EME MOUSTIQUAIRE |
| **TN3**. *Demander au répondant de vous montrer les moustiquaires du ménage* | OBSERVEE 1  NON OBSERVEE 2 | OBSERVEE 1  NON OBSERVEE 2 | OBSERVEE 1  NON OBSERVEE 2 |
| **TN4**. Depuis combien de mois votre ménage a cette moustiquaire ?  *Si moins d’un mois, enregistrer ‘00’.* | MOIS \_\_\_ \_\_\_  PLUS DE 36 MOIS 95  NSP / PAS SUR 98 | MOIS \_\_\_ \_\_\_  PLUS DE 36 MOIS 95  NSP / PAS SUR 98 | MOIS \_\_\_ \_\_\_  PLUS DE 36 MOIS 95  NSP / PAS SUR 98 |
| **TN5**. *Observer ou demander la marque de la moustiquaire.*  *Si la marque est inconnue et si observation de la moustiquaire n’est pas possible, montrer des photos des différents types et marques de moustiquaires au répondant.* | **MOUSTIQUAIRE IMPREGNEE A LONGUE DUREE D’ACTION (MILDA)**  OLYSET 21  PERMANET 22  SUPER MOUSTIQUAIRE 23  MILAY 24  TSARALAY 25  INTERCEPTOR 26  BESTNET / NETPROTECT 27  YORKOOL 28  ROYAL SENTRY 29  AUTRE MARQUE  (*préciser)* 16  NSP MARQUE 18  AUTRE TYPE  *(préciser)* 36  NSP MARQUE /TYPE 98 | **MOUSTIQUAIRE IMPREGNEE A LONGUE DUREE D’ACTION (MILDA)**  OLYSET 21  PERMANET 22  SUPER MOUSTIQUAIRE 23  MILAY 24  TSARALAY 25  INTERCEPTOR 26  BESTNET / NETPROTECT 27  YORKOOL 28  ROYAL SENTRY 29  AUTRE MARQUE  (*préciser)* 16  NSP MARQUE 18  AUTRE TYPE  *(préciser)* 36  NSP MARQUE /TYPE 98 | **MOUSTIQUAIRE IMPREGNEE A LONGUE DUREE D’ACTION (MILDA)**  OLYSET 21  PERMANET 22  SUPER MOUSTIQUAIRE 23  MILAY 24  TSARALAY 25  INTERCEPTOR 26  BESTNET / NETPROTECT 27  YORKOOL 28  ROYAL SENTRY 29  AUTRE MARQUE  (*préciser)* 16  NSP MARQUE 18  AUTRE TYPE  *(préciser)* 36  NSP MARQUE /TYPE 98 |
| **TN10**. Avez-vous obtenu cette moustiquaire par une Campagne MID, durant une consultation prénatale (CPN) ou durant une visite de vaccination ? | OUI, CAMPAGNE MID 1  OUI, CPN 2  OUI, VACCINATION 3  NON 4  NSP 8 | OUI, CAMPAGNE MID 1  OUI, CPN 2  OUI, VACCINATION 3  NON 4  NSP 8 | OUI, CAMPAGNE MID 1  OUI, CPN 2  OUI, VACCINATION 3  NON 4  NSP 8 |
| **TN11**. *Vérifier TN10: Est-ce = 4 ou 8 ?* | OUI 1  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN13* | OUI 1  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN13* | OUI 1  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN13* |
| **TN12**. Où avez-vous eu cette moustiquaire ? | CENTRE DE SANTÉ PUBLIC 01  CENTRE DE SANTE PRIVE 02  PHARMACIE 03  BOUTIQUE / MARCHE / RUE 04  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE 05  INSTITUTION RELIGIEUSE 06  ECOLE 07  AUTRE 96  NSP 98 | CENTRE DE SANTÉ PUBLIC 01  CENTRE DE SANTE PRIVE 02  PHARMACIE 03  BOUTIQUE / MARCHE / RUE 04  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE 05  INSTITUTION RELIGIEUSE 06  ECOLE 07  AUTRE 96  NSP 98 | CENTRE DE SANTÉ PUBLIC 01  CENTRE DE SANTE PRIVE 02  PHARMACIE 03  BOUTIQUE / MARCHE / RUE 04  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE 05  INSTITUTION RELIGIEUSE 06  ECOLE 07  AUTRE 96  NSP 98 |
| **TN13.** Est-ce que quelqu’un a dormi sous cette moustiquaire la nuit dernière ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP / PAS SUR 8 | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP / PAS SUR 8 | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP / PAS SUR 8 |
| **TN14**. *Vérifier TN13 : Est-ce que quelqu’un a dormi sous cette moustiquaire* *(TN13=1) ?* | OUI 1  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN16* | OUI 1  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN16* | OUI 1  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN16* |
| **TN15**. Qui a dormi sous cette moustiquaire la nuit dernière ?  *Enregistrer les numéros de ligne des personnes sur la LISTE DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE*  *Si la personne qui a dormi*  *sous la moustiquaire n’est pas*  *dans la LISTE DES*  *MEMBRES DU MENAGE,*  *enregistrer ‘00’.* | NOM #1  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #2  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #3  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #4  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_ | NOM #1  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #2  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #3  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #4  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_ | NOM #1  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #2  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #3  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM #4  NUM. DE LIGNE\_\_\_ \_\_\_ |
| **TN16**. *Y a-t-il une autre moustiquaire ?* | OUI 1 *⬂*  *Moustiquaire suivante*  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN17* | OUI 1 *⬂*  *Moustiquaire suivante*  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN17* | OUI 1 *⬂*  *Moustiquaire suivante*  NON 2 *⬂*  *TN17* |
|  |  |  | *Cocher ici si questionnaire de plus a été utilisé :* **◻** |

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| **TN17**. Si vous avez des moustiquaires, vous l’utilisez pour :   1. Faire fuir les moustiques quand vous dormez ? 2. Pêcher ? 3. Empêcher les volailles d’aller dans le jardin ? 4. Autre (à spécifier) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? | OUI NON   1. FAIRE FUIR LES MOUSTIQUES ? 1 2 2. PÊCHER ? 1 2 3. EMPÊCHER LES VOLAILLES ? 1 2 4. AUTRE ? 1 2 |  |
| **TN18A**. Y a-t-il d'autres moyens que le ménage utilise pour éviter les moustiques ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨ST1* |
| **TN18B**. Quels sont les moyens que le ménage utilise pour éviter les moustiques ? | PULVERISATION A  SUPPRIMER LES FLAQUES D’EAU B  SUPPRIMER LES BUISSONS C  DIFFUSION PRODUITS ANTI-MOUSTIQUES …….. D  AUTRE (A SPECIFIER) X |  |

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| **SANTE ET TRAITEMENT DES MALADIES** | **ST** | |
| *Maintenant, nous voulons vous poser quelques questions sur votre santé et celle des membres du ménage. L'objectif spécifique de ces questions est de trouver des moyens pour améliorer leur santé.*  **ST1.** Au cours des trois derniers mois, est-ce qu’un des membres de votre ménage ont eu de la diarrhée ? | OUI, SOUVENT 1  OUI, PARFOIS 2  OUI, RAREMENT 3  NON, JAMAIS 4 |  |
| **ST2.** Au cours des trois derniers mois, est-ce qu’un des membres de votre ménage ont eu de la fièvre ? | OUI, SOUVENT 1  OUI, PARFOIS 2  OUI, RAREMENT 3  NON, JAMAIS 4 |  |
| **ST3.** Au cours des trois derniers mois, est-ce qu’un des membres de votre ménage ont eu de la toux qui a duré plus de 3 semaines ? | OUI, SOUVENT 1  OUI, PARFOIS 2  OUI, RAREMENT 3  NON, JAMAIS 4 |  |
| **ST4.** Où les membres du ménage cherchent-ils généralement un traitement lorsqu'ils tombent malades ? | **SECTEUR PUBLIC**  HOPITAL GOUVERNEMENTAL A  CENTRE DE SANTE  GOUVERNEMENTAL B  POSTE DE SANTE GOUVERNEMENTAL C  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE D  CLINIQUE MOBILE/STRATEGIE  AVANCEE E  AUTRE MEDICAL PUBLIC  (*préciser*) F  **SECTEUR PRIVE**  HOPITAL PRIVE / CLINIQUE G  MEDECIN PRIVE H  PHARMACIE PRIVEE I  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE (NON GOUVERNEMENTAL) J  CLINIQUE MOBILE K  AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVE  (*préciser*) L  **AUTRE SOURCE**  FAMILLE/AMIS M  BOUTIQUE/MARCHE/RUE N  PRATICIEN TRADITIONNEL O  AUTRE (*préciser*) X |  |
| **ST5.** Au cours des 12 dernier mois, est-ce qu’un membre de ce ménage a-t-il cherché un traitement pour un problème de santé ? | OUI ………………………………………………. 1  NON ………..……………………………………. 2 | *2⇨ST7* |
| **ST6.** Si oui, au cours des 12 dernier mois, est-ce que le coûts sur … a-t-il été difficile à couvrir pour ce ménage ?   1. Les transports 2. Les Médicaments 3. Les Services de sante eux-mêmes | 1. OUI, SOUVENT/TRES 2. OUI, QUELQUEFOIS/UN PEU 3. OUI, RAREMENT 4. NON/JAMAIS   TRANSPORTS 1 2 3 4  MEDICAMENTS 1 2 3 4  SERVICE DE SANTEX 1 2 3 4 |  |
| **ST7.** Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que quelqu'un de votre ménage n’a pas pu faire/suivre son traitement en raison des coûts élevés ? | OUI ………………………………………………. 1  NON ………..……………………………………. 2 | *2⇨Section suivante* |
| **ST8.** Si oui, dans quel domaine se trouve ces coûts élevés ? Est-ce sur :   1. Les transports 2. Les Médicaments 3. Les Services de sante eux-mêmes 4. Autres frais (à spécifier) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | OUI NON  TRANSPORTS 1 2  MEDICAMENTS 1 2  SERVICE DE SANTE 1 2  AUTRE 1 2 |  |

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| **SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE** | | **FS** | | |
| **FS1.** Au cours des 30 derniers jours (4 semaines), avez-vous déjà craint que votre stock de nourriture ne s'épuise ? (C’est à dire que les membres du ménage n'auraient pas assez de nourriture à manger) ? | | OUI, SOUVENT 1  OUI, PARFOIS 2  OUI, RAREMENT 3  NON, JAMAIS 4 |  | |
| **FS2.** Au cours des 30 derniers jours (4 semaines), avez-vous déjà vécu sans nourriture dans le ménage ? | | OUI, SOUVENT 1  OUI, PARFOIS 2  OUI, RAREMENT 3  NON, JAMAIS 4 |  | |
| **FS3.** Au cours des 30 derniers jours (4 semaines), les membres du ménage sont-ils déjà allés dormir affamés la nuit (car il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture) ? | | OUI, SOUVENT 1  OUI, PARFOIS 2  OUI, RAREMENT 3  NON, JAMAIS 4 |  | |
| **FS4.** Au cours des 30 derniers jours (4 semaines), les membres du ménage ont-ils passé une journée et une nuit complète sans manger (car il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture) ? | | OUI, SOUVENT 1  OUI, PARFOIS 2  OUI, RAREMENT 3  NON, JAMAIS 4 |  | |
| **FS5.** Au cours des 30 derniers jours (4 semaines), les membres du ménage ont-ils déjà dû manger des repas sans riz ? | | OUI 1  NON 2 |  | |
| **FS6.** Au cours des 12 derniers mois, de quels mois (ou combien de mois au total s’ils ne peuvent pas indiquer précisément quels mois), le ménage n’a-t-il pas pu manger du riz avec tous les repas ? [Fournir une liste des 12 mois à vérifier par l'intervieweur]  Si ne sait pas, combien de mois au total s’ils ne peuvent pas indiquer précisément quels mois ? | | JANVIER A  FEVRIER B  MARS C  AVRIL D  MAI E  JUIN F  JUILLET G  AOUT H  SEPTEMBRE I  OCTOBRE J  NOVEMBRE K  DECEMBRE L  NSP Y  NON CONCERNE Z  \_\_ \_\_ MOIS AU TOTAL |  | |
| **FS7.** Au cours des 30 derniers jours (4 semaines), quel aliment mange les membres du ménage, qu'ils ne mangent pas normalement, quand ils n'ont rien d'autre à manger ?   1. Tavolo (pomme de terre sauvage) ? 2. Via ? 3. Autres ? | | 1. OUI, SOUVENT/TRES 2. OUI, QUELQUEFOIS/UN PEU 3. NON/JAMAIS   Tavolo 1 2 3  Via 1 2 3  Autres 1 2 3 |  | |
| **FS8.** Depuis un an, avez-vous déjà eu besoin de vendre l’un des actifs de votre ménage pour acheter de la nourriture ? | | OUI 1  NON 2 | *2⇨FS10* | |
| **FS9.** Si oui, qu'avez-vous vendu ? | | BÉTAIL 1  TERRAIN 2  BIENS POSSEDES PAR LE MENAGE (A PRECISER) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 |  | |
| **FS10.** Au cours des 12 derniers mois, si un des membres du ménage était malade et que vous n’avez pas assez d’argent. Est-ce que ça vous arrive de choisir entre manger ou obtenir des soins médicaux (transport y compris) ? | | OUI 1  NON 2 | *2⇨Section suivante* | |
| **FS11.** Si oui, vous choisissez de manger ou d’obtenir des soins ? | | MANGER 1  SOINS 2 |  | |
| **UTILISATION DE LA FORÊT** | **UF** | | | |
| Nous allons maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur votre forêt locale. **Encore une fois, nous garderons toutes ces informations confidentielles et ne dénoncerons personne aux autorités.** | | | | |
| **UF1.** Au cours des 12 derniers mois, un membre du ménage est-il entré dans la forêt ? | OUI SOUVENT 1  OUI PARFOIS 2  OUI RAREMENT 3  NON / JAMAIS 4 | | | *4⇨UF9* |
| **UF2**. Si Oui, quelle forêt ?   1. Parcel II Littoral de la réserve spéciale / stricte 2. Parcel I de la réserve spéciale / stricte 3. Forêt classée | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF3**. Quelle était la raison principale pour laquelle une ou plus personne(s) est entrée dans la forêt ? Encerclez toutes les réponses fournies | RIZICULTURE DANS LES ZONES MARÉCAGEUSES A  RASSEMBLER MAHAMPY POUR LE TISSAGE B  TRAVERSER (ALLER DE A à B) C  CHASSE / PIÉGEAGE D  COUPER DES ARBRES E  COLLECTE DE BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE D'ARBRES MORTS F  CUEILLETTE DE FRUITS G  ATTRAPER DES OISEAUX H  RÉCOLTE DE MIEL I  CREUSER DES POMMES DE TERRE SAUVAGES (TAVOLO) J  AUTRE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X | | | ⇨UF6  ⇨UF6  ⇨UF6  ⇨UF6  ⇨UF6  ⇨UF6  ⇨UF6  ⇨UF5  ⇨UF6  ⇨UF6 |
| **UF4**. Quelle est la raison principale de la coupe ? | CHARBON DE BOIS 1  BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION 2  CONSTRUCTION DE PIROGUE 3  BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE 4  AUTRE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6 | | | UF6 |
| **UF5**. Quelle est la méthode que vous ou un autre membre de votre ménage utilise pour la récolte de miel ? | EN ENFUMANT LES ABEILLES 1  EN RÉCOLTANT SIMPLEMENT DANS L'ARBRE 2 | | |  |
| **UF6.** Existe-t-il d'autres raisons pour lesquelles un membre du ménage est entré dans la forêt ?   1. Riziculture dans les zones marécageuses 2. Rassembler mahampy pour le tissage 3. Traverser (aller de A à B) 4. Chasse / piégeage 5. Couper des arbres 6. Collecte de bois de chauffage d'arbres morts 7. Cueillette de fruits 8. Attraper des oiseaux 9. Récolte de miel 10. Creuser des pommes de terre sauvages (Tavolo)   x) Autre (à préciser) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF7**. **Si oui à UF6e**, quelle est la raison principale de la coupe ? | CHARBON DE BOIS 1  BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION 2  CONSTRUCTION DE PIROGUE 3  BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE 4  AUTRE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6 | | |  |
| **UF8**. **Si oui à UF6i**, quelle est la méthode que vous ou un autre membre de votre ménage utilise pour la récolte de miel ? | EN ENFUMANT LES ABEILLES 1  EN RÉCOLTANT SIMPLEMENT DANS L'ARBRE 2 | | | UF10 |
| **UF9**. Si non à UF1, pourquoi ?   1. Pas besoin 2. Entrée non autorise 3. Peur d'être dans la forêt 4. pas encore eu l’occasion 5. trop loin 6. Autre (a preciser) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF10**. Au cours des 12 derniers mois, à votre connaissance, un membre de votre ménage a-t-il utilisé quelque chose de la forêt pour payer les soins de santé? | OUI SOUVENT 1  OUI PARFOIS 2  OUI RAREMENT 3  NON / JAMAIS 4 | | |  |
| **UF11**. Quel est le nom de la forêt la plus proche de chez vous ? | PARCEL II LITTORAL DE LA RÉSERVE SPÉCIALE / STRICTE 1  PARCEL I DE LA RÉSERVE SPÉCIALE / STRICTE 2  FORÊT CLASSÉE 3  NE SAIT PAS 8 | | |  |
| **UF12**. Êtes-vous au courant des règles régissant l’entrée dans votre forêt locale ? | OUI 1  NON 2  PAS SURE 3 | | |  |
| **UF13**. Vous qu'il y a des avantages ou des bénéfices de vivre près de la forêt? | OUI 1  NON 2 | | | *2⇨UF15* |
| **UF14**. Si oui, quels les avantages ?   1. Source d'eau propre 2. Source de protéines animales de viande et de poisson 3. Source de bois de construction 4. Source de bois de chauffage 5. Source de fruits 6. Source de semences à planter à la maison 7. Source de plantes médicinales 8. Source d'air pur 9. Source de pluie 10. Source d'ombre / garde la zone fraiche 11. Tourisme / venus d’étrangers 12. Espaces culturels ou sacrés 13. Autre (a presicer) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF15**. Pensez-vous qu'il y a des inconvénients à vivre près de la forêt ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | | | *2⇨UF17* |
| **UF16**. Si oui, quels sont les inconvénients ?   1. Source de maladies 2. Animaux sauvages et dangereux 3. Lieu des mauvais esprits 4. Source d'insectes nuisibles / ravageuses 5. Restrictions sur l'utilisation de la terre 6. Fumée d'incendie | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF17**. Pensez-vous que la forêt locale est menacée ou non ? | OUI TRES MENACE 1  OUI PEU MENACE 2  NON 3 | | | *3⇨UF20* |
| **UF18.** Quelle est selon vous la principale menace ? | COUPE DES ARBRES 01  FEUX DE BROUSSES 02  AGRICULTURE SUR BRÛLIS / TAVY 03  AGRICULTURE DE RIZ HUMIDE 04  FABRICATION DU CHARBON DE BOIS 05  CHASSE 06  AUTRES \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 96 | | |  |
| **UF19.** Selon vous, quelles sont les autres menaces?   1. Coupe des arbres 2. Feux de brousses 3. Agriculture sur brûlis / Tavy 4. Agriculture de riz humide 5. Fabrication du charbon de bois 6. Chasse 7. Autres | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF20.** Pensez-vous que la forêt de **Manombo** doit être protégée ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | | | *2⇨UF22* |
| **UF21.** Si Oui, pourquoi ?   1. Maintenir la proprete de la source d'eau 2. Proteger la population des moustiques 3. Destination touristique 4. Fournir de la pluie 5. Pour fournir de l'ombre / garder la zone fraiche 6. Fournir des terres pour les activités agricoles | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF22**. Pensez-vous qu’il est acceptable pour les gens de couper même un petit nombre d’arbres dans la forêt **?** | OUI 1  NON 2 | | | *1⇨UF24* |
| **UF23.** Si non, pourquoi ?   1. Couper même quelques arbres mettra en danger la foret et les animaux 2. Les gens n'ont pas le droit de couper des arbres pour diverses raisons 3. Les gens n'ont pas le droit de couper des arbres pour les vendre 4. Couper des arbres dans la forêt est illegal 5. Droit coutumier (dina) 6. Autre (A PRECISER) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF24.** Si oui, pourquoi ?   1. Couper même quelques arbres ne mettra pas en danger la foret 2. Les gens ont le droit de couper des arbres pour n’importe quelles raisons 3. Les gens ont le droit de couper des arbres pour leurs besoins quotidiens 4. Aucun autre endroit où trouver du bois pour construire une maison 5. Droit coutumier (dina) 6. Autre (a preciser) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | OUI NON  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 | | |  |
| **UF25.** Est-ce que les gens de cette communauté mangent du lémurien? | OUI SOUVENT 1  OUI PARFOIS 2  OUI RAREMENT 3  NON /JAMAIS 4 | | |  |
| **UF26.** Pensez-vous que les communautés arrêteraient de faire des choses qui nuisent à la forêt si tous leurs membres pouvaient obtenir un rabais / réduire les coûts associés à la recherche de soins de santé / médicaux? | OUI, ILS ARRÊTERAIENT DE COUPER DES ARBRES ET DE CHASSER A  NON, ILS CONTINUERAIENT D'ABATTRE LES ARBRES ET DE CHASSER B  LES MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ NE COUPENT PAS LES ARBRES DE LA FORÊT POUR LE MOMENT. C  LES MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ NE CHASSENT PAS ACTUELLEMENT DANS LA FORÊT D  LES MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ ONT TOUJOURS BESOIN DE PRODUITS DE LA FORÊT POUR VIVRE (BOIS DE CHAUFFAGE, BOIS D'ŒUVRE, NOURRITURE, ETC.) E  AUTRE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X | | |  |
| **UF27.** Pensez-vous que la forêt est une bonne ou une mauvaise chose ? | BONNE 1  MAUVAISE 2  NE SAIT PAS 3 | | |  |
| **UF28.** Voulez-vous que la forêt soit là pour les générations futures ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NE SAIT PAS 3 | | |  |

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| **HH56.** Fin de l’Interview | HEURES | \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ |  |
| MINUTES | \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ |

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| **questionnaire individuel femme**A picture containing drawing  Description automatically generated |



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| **panneau d’information de la femme WM** | |
| **WM1**. *VILLAGE :* \_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM | **WM2**. N*uméro du ménage :* \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |
| **WM3**. *Nom et numéro de ligne de la femme :*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | **WM4**. *Nom et numéro du chef d’équipe :*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |
| **WM5**. *Nom et numéro de l’enquêtrice:*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | **WM6**. *Jour / Mois / Année de interview:*  \_\_\_ \_\_\_ /\_\_\_ \_\_\_ / 2 0 1 9 |

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| **WM7.** *Enregistrer l’heure de début de l’interview.* | HEURES ET MINUTES \_\_ \_\_ : \_\_ \_\_ |
| **WM8**. Bonjour, je m’appelle **(votre nom)**. Merci de nous accueillir dans votre maison. Nous sommes de l’Institut National de la Statistique. Nous menons une enquête sur la situation des enfants, des familles et des ménages de la part de **Health in Harmony (MNP)**.  Nous vous invitons à participer à cette enquête en répondant à une série de questions. La participation à cette enquête est volontaire et, si vous êtes d’accord, l’entretien durera entre 20 à 30 minutes. A la suite de cela, je pourrais avoir besoin de mener d’autres enquêtes avec vous ou avec d’autres membres de votre ménage.  Premièrement, nous voulons vous assurer que toutes vos réponses resteront confidentielles et anonymes. Cela signifie que personne ne sera en mesure de vous identifier ou d'identifier les membres de votre ménage à partir des informations que vous fournissez.  Il se peut que vous ne souhaitiez pas répondre à certaines questions et que vous ne pouvez pas y répondre. Si vous ne voulez pas répondre à une question ou voulez stopper l’enquête, merci de me le faire savoir. Vous pouvez arrêter cette interview à tout moment, sans conséquences négatives.  Participer à cette enquête ne vous profite pas directement mais les résultats fourniront des informations sur la manière dont ils peuvent mieux aider votre communauté. Voulez-vous me demander quelque chose à propos de l'enquête.  Confirmez que vous avez compris ce dont nous venons de parler, que vous avez eu l’occasion de poser des questions et que vous avez accepté d’être interviewé.  Puis-je commencer l'entretien maintenant ? | |
| *OUI 1*  *NON, PAS DEMANDEE/*/ LE REPONDANT N'ACCEPTE PAS D'ETRE INTERVIEWEE *2* | 1*⇨Module FECONDITE/HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES* |

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| **WM16**. *Résultat de l’enquête Femme.*  *Discuter tous les résultats non complets avec votre chef d’équipe.* | COMPLETE 01  PAS À LA MAISON 02  REFUSE 03  PARTIELLEMENT COMPLETE 04  EN INCAPACITE (*préciser)* 05  AUTRE (*préciser)* 96 |

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| **FEcondite/historique des naissances CM** | | |
| **CM1**. Maintenant je voudrais vous poser des questions sur toutes les naissances que vous avez eues au cours de votre vie. Avez-vous déjà enfanté ?  *Ce module et celui sur l’historique des naissances ne doivent comprendre que les enfants nés vivants. Aucun mort-né ne doit être inclus comme réponse à aucune question.* | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨CM8* |
| **CM2**. Avez-vous des fils ou des filles à qui vous avez donné naissance et qui vivent actuellement avec vous ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨CM5* |
| **CM3**. Combien de fils vivent avec vous ?  *Si aucun, enregistrer‘00’* | FILS À LA MAISON \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **CM4**. Combien de filles vivent avec vous ?  *Si aucune, enregistrer‘00’* | FILLES À LA MAISON \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **CM5**. Avez-vous des fils ou des filles à qui vous avez donné naissance qui sont en vie mais qui ne vivent pas avec vous ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨CM8* |
| **CM6**. Combien de fils sont en vie mais ne vivent pas avec vous ?  *Si aucun, enregistrer‘00’* | FILS AILLEURS \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **CM7**. Combien de filles sont en vie mais ne vivent pas avec vous ?  *Si aucune, enregistrer‘00’.* | FILLES AILLEURS \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **CM8**. Avez-vous donné naissance à un fils ou une fille qui est né(e) vivant(e) mais qui est décédé(e) par la suite ?  *Si ‘Non’ insister en demandant :*  Je veux dire un enfant qui a respiré, crié ou montré d’autres signes de vie – même s’il n’a vécu que très peu de temps ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨CM11* |
| **CM9**. Combien de fils sont décédés ?  *Si aucun, enregistrer ‘00’.* | FILS DECEDES \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **CM10**. Combien de filles sont décédées ?  *Si aucune, enregistrer ‘00’.* | FILLES DECEDEES \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **CM11**. Additionner les réponses à CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 et CM10. | TOTAL \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **CM12**. Je voudrais être sûre d’avoir bien compris : vous avez eu au total (***nombre total de naissances vivantes à CM11***) naissances au cours de votre vie. Est-ce bien exact ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 1*⇨CM14* |
| **CM13**.Vérifier les réponses à CM1-CM10 et faire les corrections nécessaires jusqu’à ce que la réponse à CM12 soit ‘Oui’. |  |  |
| **CM14**.Vérifier CM11 : Combien de naissances vivantes ? | PAS DE NAISSANCES VIVANTES, CM11=00 0  UNE OU PLUS NAISSANCES VIVANTES  CM11=01 OU PLUS 1 | 0*⇨Sec. suivante* |

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| **Fecondité / historique des naissances bh** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BH0**. Maintenant, je voudrais faire la liste de toutes vos naissances qu’elles soient encore en vie ou non, en commençant par la première que vous avez eue.  *Enregistrer le nom de toutes les naissances en BH1. Enregistrer les jumeaux/triplés sur des lignes séparées.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BH**  *No. de Ligne* | **BH1.**  Quel nom a été donné à votre (*premier/suivant)* enfant ? | **BH2.**  Parmi ces naissances y avait-il des jumeaux ? | | **BH3.**  (***nom***) est un garçon ou une fille ? | | **BH4.**  En quel mois et quelle année est né(e) (***nom***) ?  *Insister* : Quelle est sa date de naissance? | | | **BH5.**  (***nom***) est-il/elle toujours en vie ? | | **BH6.**  Quel âge a eu (***nom***) à son dernier anniver-  saire ?  *Enregistrer l’âge en années révolues.* | **BH7.**  Est-ce que (***nom***) habite avec vous ? | | **BH8.**  *Enregistrer num. de ligne de l‘enfant (de HL1)*  *Noter ‘00’ si l’enfant n’est pas listé dans le ménage.* | | **BH9**.  *Si décédé(e) :* Quel est le mois et l’année de décès ?  ***Mettre 98 si NSP mois et 9998 si NSP année*** | | **BH10**  Quel était la cause du décès ?  ***(Voir codes ci-dessous)*** | | **BH11**  Y a-t-il eu d’autres naissances vivantes entre (***nom de la naissance précédente***) et (***nom***), y compris un enfant mort juste après la naissance ? | |
|  |  | S | J | G | F | Jour | Mois | Année | O | N | Age | O | N | Num ligne | | Mois | Année | Cause | | O | N |
| 01 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****Naiss. suivante* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | |  | |
|  | *BH09* |
| 02 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| 03 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| 04 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| 05 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| 06 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| 07 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| 08 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| **BH**  *No. de Ligne* | **BH1.**  Quel nom a été donné à votre (*premier/suivant)* enfant ? | **BH2.**  Parmi ces naissances y avait-il des jumeaux ? | | **BH3.**  ***(nom)*** est un garçon ou une fille ? | | **BH4.**  En quel mois et quelle année est né(e) (***nom***)?  *Insister* : Quelle est sa date de naissance? | | | **BH5.**  (***nom***) est-il/elle toujours en vie ? | | **BH6.**  Quel âge a eu (***nom***) à son dernier anniver-  saire ?  *Enregistrer l’âge en années révolues.* | **BH7.**  Est-ce que (***nom***) habite avec vous ? | | **BH8.**  *Enregistrer num. de ligne de l‘enfant (de HL1)*  *Noter ‘00’ si l’enfant n’est pas listé dans le ménage.* | | **BH9**.  *Si décédé(e) :* Quel est le mois et l’année de décès ?  ***Mettre 98 si NSP mois et 9998 si NSP année*** | | **BH10**  Quel était la cause du décès ?  ***(Voir codes ci-dessous)*** | | **BH11**  Y a-t-il eu d’autres naissances vivantes entre (***nom de la naissance précédente***) et (***nom***), y compris un enfant mort juste après la naissance ? | |
|  |  | S | J | G | F | Jour | Mois | Année | O | N | Age | O | N | Num Ligne | | Mois | Année | Cause | | O | N |
| 09 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| 10 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2*⬂* | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | \_\_\_ \_\_\_  ***⇨****BH11* | | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | | 1*⬂*  *Ajouter naissance* | 2*⬂*  *Naissance suivante* |
|  | *BH09* |
| **BH12**. Avez-vous eu d’autres naissances vivantes depuis la naissance de (***nom de la dernière naissance de la liste****)* ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OUI 1  NON 2 | | | | 1*⇨ Enregistrer la (les) naissance(s) dans l’historique des naissances* | | |

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| Causes de décès  BH10 | 01 – Fièvre  02- Paludisme  03- Diarrhée  04- IRA  05 – Convulsion  06 – Accident  07 – Déshydratation  08 – Défaut de manger  09 – La sorcellerie  10 – La volonté de Dieu  96 – Autres (à préciser)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  98 – NSP |  |

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| **CM15**. Comparer le nombre en CM11 avec le nombre de naissances listé dans l’historique des naissances ci-dessus et vérifier : | NOMBRES SONT LES MEMES 1  NOMBRES SONT DIFFERENTS 2 | 1*⇨CM17* |
| **CM16**.Insister et réconcilier les réponses dans l’historique des naissances jusqu’à ce que la réponse à CM12 soit ‘Oui’. |  |  |
| **CM17**.VérifierBH4: La dernière naissance a eu lieu dans les 2 dernières années c’est-à-dire depuis (**Mois de l’interview**) en **2017**?  Si le mois de l’interview et le mois de la naissance sont les mêmes et l’année de naissance est **2017**, considérer ceci comme une naissance ayant eu lieu dans les 2 dernières années. | PAS DE NAISSANCES VIVANTES DANS LES 2 DERNIERES ANNEES 0  AU MOINS UNE NAISSANCE VIVANTE DANS LES 2 DERNIERES ANNEES 1 | 0*⇨CP1* |
| **CM18**. *Copier le nom du dernier enfant listé dans BH1.*  *Si l’enfant est décédé, faire preuve de tact en se référant à l’enfant par son nom dans les modules suivants.* | NOM DU DERNIER-NE |  |

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| **sante maternelle et du nouveau-ne** | | **MN** | |
| **MN1**.Vérifier CM17: Est-ce qu’il y a eu une naissance dans les 2 dernières années?  Copier le nom de la dernière naissance listée dans l’historique des naissances (CM18) ici et utiliser quand indiqué :  Nom | OUI, CM17=1 1  NON, CM17=0 OU BLANC 2 | | 2*⇨ Section suivante* |
| **MN2**. Où avez-vous accouché de (***nom***)?  *Insister pour obtenir le type d’endroit.* | **DOMICILE**  DOMICILE DE L’ENQUÊTÉE 11  AUTRE DOMICILE 12  **SECTEUR PUBLIC**  HÔPITAL PUBLIC 21  CLINIQUE / CENTRE DE SANTÉ PUBLIC. 22  POSTE DE SANTÉ PUBLIC. 23  AUTRE SECTEUR MEDICAL PUBLIC **(***préciser)* 26  **SECTEUR PRIVÉ**  HÔPITAL PRIVÉ 31  CLINIQUE PRIVÉE 32  MATERNITÉ PRIVÉE 33  AUTRE MÉDICAL PRIVÉ (*préciser)* 36  **AUTRE (*préciser)* 96** | | *⇨ Sec. suiv.* |
| **MN3**. Qui vous a assisté pendant l’accouchement de (***nom***) ?  *Insister:* Quelqu’un d’autre ?  *Insister pour le type de personne qui a assisté l’accouchement et enregistrer toutes les réponses mentionnées.* | **PROFESSIONNEL DE SANTE**  MEDECIN A  INFIRMIERE/SAGE-FEMME B  ASSISTANT MEDICAL C  **AUTRE PERSONNE**  ACCOUCHEUSE TRADITIONNELLE D  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE E  PARENT/AMI F  AUTRE (*préciser)* X  PERSONNE Y | |  |

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| **contraception CP** | | |
| Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur la planification familiale, c'est-à-dire les différents moyens ou méthodes qu'un couple peut utiliser pour retarder ou éviter une grossesse. | | |
| **CP1.** De quelles MÉTHODES avez-vous déjà entendu parler ? | | |
| **ENCERCLER CODE 1 POUR CHAQUE MÉTHODE CITÉE SPONTANÉMENT.**  **CONTINUER EN LISANT LE NOM ET LA DESCRIPTION DE CHAQUE MÉTHODE NON CITÉE SPONTANÉMENT. ENCERCLER LE CODE 2 SI LA MÉTHODE EST RECONNUE** | | |
| **A - Stérilisation féminine.**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent avoir une opération pour ne plus avoir d'enfants. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **B - Stérilisation masculine.**  INSISTEZ : Les hommes peuvent avoir une opération pour ne plus avoir d'enfants. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **C - DIU.**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent avoir un stérilet qu'un médecin ou une infirmière leur place dans l'utérus. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **D - Injectables.**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent avoir une injection faite par du personnel de santé qui les empêche de tomber enceinte pendant un mois ou plus**.** | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **E - Implants.**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent se faire insérer par un médecin ou une infirmière un bâtonnet ou plus sous la peau du haut du bras pour les empêcher de tomber enceinte, pendant une année ou plus. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **F - Pilule.**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent prendre une pilule chaque jour pour éviter de tomber enceinte. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **G - Condom.**  INSISTEZ : Les hommes peuvent mettre une capote en caoutchouc sur leur pénis avant les rapports sexuels. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **H - Condom féminin.**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent placer un fourreau dans leur vagin avant les rapports sexuels. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **I - Pilule du lendemain.**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent prendre pendant trois jours après des rapports sexuels non protégés des pilules spéciales qui les empêchent de tomber enceintes. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **J - MÉTHODE DES JOURS FIXES/COLLIER :**  INSISTEZ : Les femmes utilisent un collier de perles de couleur différente pour connaître les jours où elles peuvent tomber enceintes. Durant ces jours où elles peuvent tomber enceintes, elles utilisent un condom ou elles s'abstiennent de rapports sexuels. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **K - MÉTHODE DE L'AMÉNORRHÉE ET DE L’ALLAITEMENT MATERNEL (MAMA) :**  INSISTEZ : Pendant six mois après la naissance d'un enfant, avant que les règles ne soient revenues, les femmes utilisent une méthode qui nécessite d'allaiter fréquemment le jour et la nuit. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **L - Méthode du rythme.**  INSISTEZ : Pour éviter une grossesse, les femmes n'ont pas de rapports sexuels les jours du mois où elles pensent qu'elles ne peuvent pas tomber enceintes. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **M - Retrait.**  INSISTEZ : Les hommes peuvent faire attention et se retirer avant l'éjaculation. | OUI, SPONTANE 1  OUI, APRES EXPLICATION 2  NON 3 |  |
| **X -** Avez-vous entendu parler d'autres moyens ou méthodes qu'une femme ou un homme peut utiliser pour éviter une grossesse ? | OUI, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1  NON 2 |  |
| **CP2**. ***Vérifier A-M : connaissance d’au moins une méthode de planification familiale*** | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2⇨ Sec, suiv. |
| **CP3**. Connaissez-vous un endroit où vous pouvez vous procurer une méthode de planification familiale ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2⇨ CP5 |
| **CP4**. Où est cet endroit ?  Pas d'autre endroit ?  **INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER CHAQUE TYPE D'ENDROIT.** | **SECTEUR PUBLIC**  HÔPITAL PUBLIC A  CENTRE DE SANTÉ PUBLIC. B  CLINIQUE PF. C  CLINIQUE MOBILE. D  AGENT DE SANTE. E  AUTRE SECTEUR MEDICAL PUBLIC **(***préciser)* F  **SECTEUR PRIVÉ**  HÔPITAL PRIVÉ G  CLINIQUE PRIVÉE H  PHARMACIE. I  MEDECIN PRIVE. J  CLINIQUE MOBILE. K  AGENT DE SANTE. L  AUTRE MÉDICAL PRIVÉ (*préciser)* M  **AUTRE SOURCE**  BOUTIQUE N  INSTITUTION RELIGIEUSE O  AMIS / PARENTS. P  AUTRE (*préciser)* X |  |
| **CP5**. Avez-vous déjà utilisé une méthode de planification familiale ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2⇨ CP8 |
| **CP6**. Quelle méthode avez-vous utiliser ?  *Ne pas suggérer de réponse.*  *Si plus d’une méthode est mentionnée, enregistrer chacune d’entre elles.* | STERILISATION FEMININE A  STERILISATION MASCULINE B  DIU C  INJECTABLES D  IMPLANTS E  PILULES F  CONDOM MASCULIN G  CONDOM FEMININ H  PILULE DU LENDEMAIN I  MÉTHODE DES JOURS FIXES/COLLIER J  METHODE DE L’ALLAITEMENT MATERNEL  ET DE L’AMÉNORRHÉE (MAMA) K  ABSTINENCE PERIODIQUE/ RHYTHME L  RETRAIT M  AUTRE (*préciser)* X |  |
| **CP7**. Combien d’enfants aviez-vous lorsque vous avez utilisé pour la première fois une méthode de planification familiale ? | \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| **CP8**. Etes-vous enceinte actuellement ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | 1*⇨ CP14* |
| **CP9**. Utilisez-vous actuellement une méthode de planification familiale ? | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨ CP11* |
| **CP10**. Quelle méthode utilisez-vous ?  *Ne pas suggérer de réponse.*  *Si plus d’une méthode est mentionnée, enregistrer chacune d’entre elles.* | STERILISATION FEMININE A  STERILISATION MASCULINE B  DIU C  INJECTABLES D  IMPLANTS E  PILULES F  CONDOM MASCULIN G  CONDOM FEMININ H  PILULE DU LENDEMAIN I  MÉTHODE DES JOURS FIXES/COLLIER J  METHODE DE L’ALLAITEMENT MATERNEL  ET DE L’AMÉNORRHÉE (MAMA) K  ABSTINENCE PERIODIQUE/ RHYTHME L  RETRAIT M  AUTRE (*préciser)* X | Allez à CP12 |
| **CP11.** Quelle est la raison principale pour laquelle vous n'utilisez pas de méthode de planification familiale ? | NON MARIEE 11  **RAISONS LIÉES À LA FÉCONDITÉ**  PAS DE RAP. SEXUELS/RAP. SEXUELS PEU FRÉQUENTS 21  MÉNOPAUSE/HYSTÉRECTOMIE 22  SOUS-FÉCONDE/STÉRILE 23  VEUT AUTANT D'ENFANTS  QUE POSSIBLE 24  **OPPOSITION À L'UTILISATION**  ENQUÊTÉE OPPOSÉE 31  MARI/PARTENAIRE OPPOSÉ 32  AUTRES PERSONNES OPPOSÉES 33  INTERDITS RELIGIEUX 34  **MANQUE DE CONNAISSANCE**  NE CONNAÎT AUCUNE MÉTHODE 41  NE CONNAÎT AUCUNE SOURCE 42  **RAISONS LIÉES AUX MÉTHODES**  PROBLÈMES DE SANTÉ 51  PEUR DES EFFETS SECONDAIRES 52  PAS ACCESSIBLE/TROP LOIN 53  TROP CHER 54  PAS PRATIQUE À UTILISER 55  INTERFÈRE AVEC FONCTIONS NORMALES DU CORPS 56  AUTRE (*préciser)* 96  NE SAIT PAS 98 |  |
| ***CP12. Vérifier CP6 et CP10 : utilisation méthode de planification familiale moderne*** | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨ CP14* |
| **CP13.** Auprès de quelle source vous avez obtenu votre méthode de planification familiale ? | **SECTEUR PUBLIC**  HÔPITAL PUBLIC A  CENTRE DE SANTÉ PUBLIC. B  CLINIQUE PF. C  CLINIQUE MOBILE. D  AGENT DE SANTE. E  AUTRE SECTEUR MEDICAL PUBLIC **(***préciser)* F  **SECTEUR PRIVÉ**  HÔPITAL PRIVÉ G  CLINIQUE PRIVÉE H  PHARMACIE. I  MEDECIN PRIVE. J  CLINIQUE MOBILE. K  AGENT DE SANTE. L  AUTRE MÉDICAL PRIVÉ (*préciser)* M  **AUTRE SOURCE**  BOUTIQUE N  INSTITUTION RELIGIEUSE O  AMIS / PARENTS. P  AUTRE (*préciser)* X |  |
| ***CP14. Vérifier CP8 et CP9 : pas enceinte et non utilisation actuelle de méthode de planification familiale*** | OUI 1  NON 2 | 2*⇨ Sec.Suiv.* |
| **CP15.** Est-ce que vous avez l’intention d’utiliser une méthode de planification familiale à l'avenir ? | OUI 1  NON 2  PAS SUR / PAS DECIDE 3 | 1*⇨ Sec.Suiv.* |
| **CP16.** Quelle est la raison principale pour laquelle vous n'utiliserez pas ou vous n’êtes pas sûr d’utiliser de méthode de planification familiale à l'avenir ? | NON MARIEE 11  **RAISONS LIÉES À LA FÉCONDITÉ**  PAS DE RAP. SEXUELS/RAP. SEXUELS PEU FRÉQUENTS 21  MÉNOPAUSE/HYSTÉRECTOMIE 22  SOUS-FÉCONDE/STÉRILE 23  VEUT AUTANT D'ENFANTS  QUE POSSIBLE 24  **OPPOSITION À L'UTILISATION**  ENQUÊTÉE OPPOSÉE 31  MARI/PARTENAIRE OPPOSÉ 32  AUTRES PERSONNES OPPOSÉES 33  INTERDITS RELIGIEUX 34  **MANQUE DE CONNAISSANCE**  NE CONNAÎT AUCUNE MÉTHODE 41  NE CONNAÎT AUCUNE SOURCE 42  **RAISONS LIÉES AUX MÉTHODES**  PROBLÈMES DE SANTÉ 51  PEUR DES EFFETS SECONDAIRES 52  PAS ACCESSIBLE/TROP LOIN 53  TROP CHER 54  PAS PRATIQUE À UTILISER 55  INTERFÈRE AVEC FONCTIONS NORMALES DU CORPS 56  AUTRE (*préciser)* 96  NE SAIT PAS 98 |  |

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| **PRÉFÉRENCES EN MATIÈRE DE FÉCONDITÉ UN** | | |
| **UN1.** Si vous pouviez choisir exactement le nombre d'enfants à avoir dans votre vie, combien en voudriez-vous ? | Aucun 00  NOMBRE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Je ne peux pas donner les nombres 94  Ce que Dieu nous donne 95  AUTRE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 96 |  |

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| **WM10.** *Enregistrer l’heure et minute de fin de l’interview.* | HEURES ET MINUTES \_\_ \_\_ : \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **OBSERVATIONS DE L’ENQUETRICE** | | |
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| **OBSERVATIONS DU CHEF D’EQUIPE** |
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| **questionnaire ENFANT DE MOINS DE 5 ANS**A picture containing drawing  Description automatically generated |



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| **panneau d’information de L’ENFANT CH** | |
| **CH1**. VILLAGE *:* \_\_\_ \_\_\_  NOM | **CH2**. N*uméro du ménage :* \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |
| **CH3**. *Nom et numéro de ligne de l’enfant :*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | **CH4**. *Nom et numéro de ligne de la mère / gardien(ne) :*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |
| **CH5**. *Nom et numéro de l’enquêteur :*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | **CH6**. *Nom et Numéro du chef d’équipe :*  NOM \_\_\_ \_\_\_ |
| **CH7**. *Jour / Mois / Année de interview:*  \_\_\_ \_\_\_ /\_\_\_ \_\_\_ / 2 0 1 9 |  |

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| **CH8.** *Enregistrer l’heure de début de l’interview.* | HEURES ET MINUTES \_\_ \_\_ : \_\_ \_\_ |
| **CH9**. Bonjour, je m’appelle (votre nom). Merci de nous accueillir dans votre maison. Nous sommes de l’Institut National de la Statistique. Nous menons une enquête sur la situation des enfants, des familles et des ménages de la part de **Health in Harmony (MNP)**.  Nous vous invitons à participer à cette enquête en répondant à une série de questions. La participation à cette enquête est volontaire et, si vous êtes d’accord, l’entretien durera environ 5 minutes. A la suite de cela, je pourrais avoir besoin de mener d’autres enquêtes avec vous ou avec d’autres membres de votre ménage.  Premièrement, nous voulons vous assurer que toutes vos réponses resteront confidentielles et anonymes. Cela signifie que personne ne sera en mesure de vous identifier ou d'identifier les membres de votre ménage à partir des informations que vous fournissez.  Il se peut que vous ne souhaitiez pas répondre à certaines questions et que vous ne pouvez pas y répondre. Si vous ne voulez pas répondre à une question ou voulez stopper l’enquête, merci de me le faire savoir. Vous pouvez arrêter cette interview à tout moment, sans conséquences négatives.  Participer à cette enquête ne vous profite pas directement mais les résultats fourniront des informations sur la manière dont ils peuvent mieux aider votre communauté. Voulez-vous me demander quelque chose à propos de l'enquête.  Confirmez que vous avez compris ce dont nous venons de parler, que vous avez eu l’occasion de poser des questions et que vous avez accepté d’être interviewé.  Puis-je commencer l'entretien maintenant ? | |
| *OUI 1*  *NON, PAS DEMANDEE/* *LE REPONDANT N'ACCEPTE PAS D'ETRE INTERVIEWE 2* | 1*⇨ SE1* |

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| **CH10**. *Résultat de l’enquête.*  *Discuter tous les résultats non complets avec votre chef d’équipe.* | COMPLETE 01  PAS À LA MAISON 02  REFUSE 03  PARTIELLEMENT COMPLETE 04  EN INCAPACITE (*préciser)* 05  AUTRE (*préciser)* 96 |

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| **SANTE DES ENFANTS DE MOINS DE 5 ANS** | | **SE** | |
| **SE1.** Est-ce que **(nom)** a eu la diarrhée au cours des deux dernières semaines ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | | Si 2,8*⇨ SE4* |
| **SE2**. Avez-vous ou un autre membre du ménage a recherché des soins contre la diarrhée de n’importe quelle source ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | | Si 2,8*⇨ SE4* |
| **SE3**. Où avez-vous ou un autre membre du ménage cherché des soins ?  *Insister:*quelque part d’autre? | **SECTEUR PUBLIC**  HOPITAL GOUVERNEMENTAL A  CENTRE DE SANTE  GOUVERNEMENTAL B  POSTE DE SANTE GOUVERNEMENTAL C  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE D  CLINIQUE MOBILE/STRATEGIE  AVANCEE E  AUTRE MEDICAL PUBLIC  (*préciser*) F  **SECTEUR PRIVE**  HOPITAL PRIVE / CLINIQUE G  MEDECIN PRIVE H  PHARMACIE PRIVEE I  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE (NON GOUVERNEMENTAL) J  CLINIQUE MOBILE K  AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVE  (*préciser*) L  **AUTRE SOURCE**  FAMILLE/AMIS M  BOUTIQUE/MARCHE/RUE N  PRATICIEN TRADITIONNEL O  AUTRE(*préciser*) X | |  |
| **SE4**. A n’importe quel moment au cours des deux dernières semaines, est-ce que ***(nom)*** a été malade avec de la fièvre ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | | Si 2,8*⇨ SE7* |
| **SE5.** Avez-vous ou un autre membre du ménage a recherché des soins contre la fièvre de n’importe quelle source ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | | Si 2,8*⇨ SE7* |
| **SE6**. Où avez-vous ou un autre membre du ménage cherché des soins ?  *Insister:*quelque part d’autre? | **SECTEUR PUBLIC**  HOPITAL GOUVERNEMENTAL A  CENTRE DE SANTE  GOUVERNEMENTAL B  POSTE DE SANTE GOUVERNEMENTAL C  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE D  CLINIQUE MOBILE/STRATEGIE  AVANCEE E  AUTRE MEDICAL PUBLIC  (*préciser*) F  **SECTEUR PRIVE**  HOPITALPRIVE / CLINIQUE G  MEDECIN PRIVE H  PHARMACIE PRIVEE I  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE (NON GOUVERNEMENTAL) J  CLINIQUE MOBILE K  AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVE  (*préciser*) L  **AUTRE SOURCE**  FAMILLE/AMIS M  BOUTIQUE/MARCHE/RUE N  PRATICIEN TRADITIONNEL O  AUTRE(*préciser*) X | |  |
| **SE7**. A n’importe quel moment au cours des deux dernières semaines, est-ce que (***nom***) a eu une maladie avec de la toux ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | | Si 2,8*⇨ CH11* |
| **SE8.** Avez-vous ou un autre membre du ménage a recherché des soins contre la toux de n’importe quelle source ? | OUI 1  NON 2  NSP 8 | | Si 2,8*⇨ CH11* |
| **SE9**. Où avez-vous ou un autre membre du ménage cherché des soins ?  *Insister:*quelque part d’autre? | **SECTEUR PUBLIC**  HOPITAL GOUVERNEMENTAL A  CENTRE DE SANTE  GOUVERNEMENTAL B  POSTE DE SANTE GOUVERNEMENTAL C  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE D  CLINIQUE MOBILE/STRATEGIE  AVANCEE E  AUTRE MEDICAL PUBLIC  (*préciser*) F  **SECTEUR PRIVE**  HOPITALPRIVE / CLINIQUE G  MEDECIN PRIVE H  PHARMACIE PRIVEE I  AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE (NON GOUVERNEMENTAL) J  CLINIQUE MOBILE K  AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVE  (*préciser*) L  **AUTRE SOURCE**  FAMILLE/AMIS M  BOUTIQUE/MARCHE/RUE N  PRATICIEN TRADITIONNEL O  AUTRE(*préciser*) X | |  |

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| **CH11.** *Enregistrer l’heure et minute de fin de l’interview.* | HEURES ET MINUTES \_\_ \_\_ : \_\_ \_\_ |  |
| **OBSERVATIONS DE L’ENQUETEUR/ENQUETRICE** | | |
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| **OBSERVATIONS DU CHEF D’EQUIPE** |
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1. Residents present: those who spent the reference night in the accommodation and whose presence dates back more than six months (or for whom there is every reason to believe that they intend to stay there for more than six months);

   Absent residents: those who did not spend the reference night in the accommodation and whose absence dates back less than six months (and for whom there is every reason to believe that they intend to return). [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life; however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys which very closely approximates the 28-day definition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)