

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace- Work- Fatherland

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH



EXPANDED IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS



**POST CAMPAIGN SURVEY ON VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES
AND RUBELLA IN 2016**

INTERVIEWER'S INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

January 2016

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1. Background, justification and objectives of the study

Measles is one of the preventable diseases which remains the major cause of morbidity and mortality among children. The number of health districts under measles epidemic situation increases in the years following those of vaccination campaigns due to the accumulation of susceptible cases. Since 2002, Cameroon has organized four mass vaccination campaigns against measles, targeting children aged 9-59 months in 2002, 2006, 2009 and 2012 respectively. These campaigns constituted a strategy to prevent measles outbreaks and in the long term, to achieve the interruption of transmission of the disease. There is a persistence of measles outbreaks because 49 health districts were in an epidemic situation in 2014 and for the first 32 weeks of 2015, 74 health districts were in an epidemic situation. In addition, the vaccination coverage of the vaccine against measles is not very satisfactory since it increased from 53% in 2002 to 80% in 2008 and then dropped to 76% in 2011.

Furthermore, rubella appears more and more as a public health problem in Cameroon. Indeed, 659 rubella cases were confirmed between 2008 and 2014, and there is a real risk of occurrence of congenital rubella syndrome when this infection occurs at an early stage of pregnancy.

It is in this context that the MINSANTE and its partners have undertaken to organize a vaccination campaign against measles and rubella targeting all children aged 9 months to 14 years throughout the national territory in November 2015.

The general objective of the campaign is to increase the collective immunity of the populations of the 189 health districts against measles, by administering a combined measles-rubella vaccine (RR) to all children from 9 months to 14 years. Specific objectives include:

- vaccinate at least 95% of children aged 9 months to 14 years against measles and rubella in 189 health districts;
- provide to at least 95% of the population, information on the importance of being vaccinated against measles, rubella and get their adhesion;
- ensure 100% safe destruction of injection materials used during the campaign;
- ensure the reporting and management of 100% cases of severe Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) occurring during this campaign;
- assessing the campaign in the 189 health districts with the help of a post vaccination campaign coverage survey.

To meet the objective of assessment of the campaign, the MINSANTE has requested technical support from NIS, longstanding partner for similar operations. This assessment which was scheduled to take place **within two weeks after the end of the campaign** will be carried out in the form of a post-campaign coverage survey.

This data collection will allow us to measure a number of indicators including:

- vaccination coverage for measles and rubella by age group in the 10 regions;
- the level of knowledge on vaccination by the population who used vaccination services during the campaign;
- the level of information of the target population on the campaign ;
- sources (channels) of information ; ;
- types of reasons of non vaccination and their frequencies ;
- frequency and types of Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) (side effects);

The campaign took place from the 24th to the 29th November 2015 throughout the national territory

This manual presents the methodological aspects of the survey as well as the filling instructions of the questionnaire

2. Scope of the survey and target population

The survey covers 189 health districts throughout the national territory. The target population for this survey includes all children aged 9 months to 14 years usually living in Cameroon. These children are observed from ordinary households to which they belong.

An ordinary household is referred to as a person or a group of persons related or not, living under the same roof (house, compound, etc.) and generally taking their meals together, pooling all or part of their income to meet their needs, and recognizing the authority of a person among them as household head.

3. Methodology of selection of households to be interviewed

3.1 Sampling

The sample of this survey (EPC-RR 2016) is an area sample, stratified and selected at 2 stages. The primary sampling unit being the Enumeration Area (EA) as defined by the GPHC 2005. Each region is divided into semi-urban, urban and rural parts to form the sampling strata. Yaounde and Douala as specific domains only comprise of the urban stratum.

At the first stage, 293 EAs will be selected with probability proportional to size; the size here is the number of households obtained at the end of cartographic works of the 5th generation of the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS 5). At the second stage, 3516 households will be randomly selected according to the details given in Table 1 below, with 12 households per EA sampled.

Table 1 : Sample and data collection personnel per survey region

Survey region	Number of sample households	Number of sample EAs	Number of expected targets	Number of interviewers	Number of controllers
Douala	360	30	407	6	2
Yaounde	360	30	500	6	2
Adamawa	252	21	582	4	1
Centre	312	26	456	6	1
East	252	21	522	4	1
Far-North	240	20	595	4	1
Littoral	336	28	430	6	1
North	252	21	593	4	1
North-West	276	23	463	5	1
West	264	22	488	5	1
South	276	23	544	4	1
South-West	336	28	413	6	2
TOTAL	3516	293	5993	60	15

The duration of data collection is 15 days for the distribution of personnel that follows: 60 interviewers to carry out data collection in the different clusters assigned to them, the monitoring personnel of the data collection comprises of 15 controllers, 14 regional supervisors and 7 central supervisors.

In order to face eventual unavailabilities that could arise from interviewers during data collection, 83 candidates for the post of interviewer and controller will be trained, of which 8 will be on the waiting list.

Combining the workload and the number of data collectors, it arises that on average, each interviewer will have to cover 59 households in 15 working days, thus with a coverage of 4 households daily. As such, work duration in an EA will be 1.5days

3.2 Selection of EAs

The selection of clusters was done randomly based on the list of EAs sampled in the frame workof the MICS 5. In other words, the EA samples in each survey region were drawn systematically from the list of MICS 5 EAs. These clusters have the advantage of being recently updated in the frame work of the MICS cartographic works in 2014,while making the assumption that the population has not varied very much since then. It should however be noted that the ideal situation would be to conduct a systematic updating of these clusters before proceeding with the selection of households. Following the supervisor's appreciation, updating sessions of clusters could be organized on the field in case where remarkable changes in the size of clusters in terms of households (the case of localities destroyed or devastated by wars, etc.) are observed.

3.3 Selection of households

In each sampled EA, a sample of 12 households will be randomly selected for interviewed

3.3.1 Selection of the first household

The selection of the first household will be done based on the following steps:

- 1) calculate the sampling interval by dividing the total number of household in the EA by the number of household sample (12);
- 2) randomly select a number between 1 and the whole part of the sampling interval. This number corresponds to the number of the first household to be interviewed in the cluster. The household must therefore bear the acronym EPC_RR. This number should be written in a visible place at the main entrance of the lodging where the household resides.

N.B.:The selection of random numbers will be done using a table of random numbers that will be provided.

3.3.2 Selection of the next households

The number (sequential) of the second household is obtained by adding that of the first to the sampling interval and taking the whole part of the result. The number obtained is used to get the number of the third household in the same manner and so on until the twelveth sample household number is obtained. This selection is done by your supervisor

Your work will consist to find the cluster using the site plan from the MICS 5 cartographic dossier, and to identify each of the households selected in the cluster. The landmarks found on the enumeration form of the MICS 5 cartographic dossier will be of great use for this purpose. This task can be difficult, especially in urban areas where the paints of some of the household dwelling walls were renewed during these end of year feasts. In this case, landmarks of neighbouring households and the order of numbering of households available in the sketch of the cluster will be used.

Note: each sample household is identified from its dwelling of 2014. In case there is change of dwelling, the new occupant of the dwelling is interviewed even if the former occupant lives just next door.

In case of splitting of households, refer to your supervisor who will give you instructions after assessing the situation on the field.

Once the household is identified, *using a piece of chalk, write in a visible place, at the main entrance of each household dwelling the acronym EPC_RR.*

4. Data collection (Supervisors, controllers and interviewers)

Interviewers use questionnaires to record responses given by the respondents. Sections 0 and 3 of the questionnaires are important for any evaluation of survey data and are in conformity with the survey protocol. The name and code of the interviewer in Section 3 of the questionnaire are important to monitor the work of each interviewer by the controller and the supervisor

The data collection is done by means of a 5 page questionnaire and is meant for households selected using a systematic sampling methodology described above (section 3) in the sample cluster.

Advice before the start of interview :

- a. Never begin interviews in a survey area without first of all contacting the administrative, municipal and traditional authorities of the area concerned.
- b. Begin interviews in each survey area with households that are free and accessible, that could eventually facilitate your task in other households.
- c. A poor mastery of your subject matter creates doubts in the minds of the respondent and could lead to reticence even with those who were ready to cooperate. **Make sure you master your topic.**
- d. You should always be courteous and know how to integrate yourself wherever you work. **You should never make promises.**
- e. Once you arrive in a locality, respect the following preliminary steps :
 - Inquire from the nearest health facility (integrated health centre, sub divisional medical centre) or from the chief of the locality, the vaccination places in the locality.
 - Inquire from these vaccination places, if cards were given to children or not. If yes, was it given before vaccination or after.
 - Inquire from the nearest health facility (integrated health centre, sub divisional medical centre) or from the chief of the locality, the effective periods of vaccination in the locality.
 - Inquire from the nearest health facility (integrated health centre, sub divisional medical centre) or from the chief of the locality, the type of cards used during the campaign.

5. Filling instructions of the questionnaire

Note : A household is a group of one or more persons, related or not, living under the same roof, taking generally their meals together at any moment of the day (generally at noon or in the evening), pooling all or part of their resources to meet basic needs of the household, and recognizing the authority of one person as household head.

5.1. Identification

This first section focuses on household identification elements. It consists of eight variables starting from the survey region (001, 002, 003, 004) the household number in the cluster (007), the result of data collection (008) to the area of residence: urban or rural (005). Apart from the variables 007 and 008, all these information will be given to you before getting to the households. The variables 007

and 008 will be filled during your visit in the household. Carefully fill all these information in the questionnaire, in preference before interview and out of the household.

Reminder: : Write using a piece of chalk in a visible place at the main entrance, the acronym *EPC_RR*.

5.2. General information

This section helps to give information on the composition of the household and some characteristics of the household head

101 : Name of household head

Write completely in words the full name of the household head. This is the person living in the household and that all members recognize as head.

102. Religion of the household head

It is about specifying the religion of the household head. Circle the appropriate code and fill the number in the box provided on the right.

Questions 103 and 104 will be filled at the end of data collection in the household or after administering the questions of the CM module (COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS MEMBERS).

103. Number of persons of the household (including visitors)

You will consider all persons registered in the household table ie residents (present and absent) as well as visitors. Definitions will be given to you in the CM module.

104. Number of children aged 0 to 15 years in the household

It is about indicating the number of children of age 0 to 15 years.

Count the number of children in the household of age 0 to 15 completed years. Put the number in the box provided.

NB : Verify that the information filled in *Q104* is less than or equal to that of *Q103* (size of the household).

5.3. Information on data collection

201. Interviewer

Indicate your names and first names as well as your code that will be given to you by the supervisor.

202. Controller

After having filled the questionnaire and found it satisfactory, give it to your controller who, after checking and validating, writes his/her names and first names as well as his/her code before handing it to the supervisor.

203. Supervisor

This variable is filled by the supervisor who will fill his/her full name (s) and first name (s) as well as his/her code after checking the questionnaire.

204. Date of survey

Enter the day and month of your (first) visit in the household. The year 2016 is pre-printed on the questionnaire.

5.4. Information on data entry

This part does not concern you. Consequently, do not fill anything.

5.5. Observations

Write in this box, the observations on the household, the unfolding of the survey, the reception reserved to you, the difficulties encountered, the duration of the interview, etc.... This part is filled in preference at the end of interview

5.6. Composition of the household and characteristics of members

Write down the names and first names of each household member in the first box before filling for each individual, the responses given to questions in the section. The first person to be recorded is the household head (who can be a man or a woman), who takes the serial number 01. Are then recorded, children of the household head whose mother (or father) is not/is no more in the household, the spouse (s) of the household head (each) followed by his/her children, the other relatives of the household head and finally non-relatives.

Note :The list of persons in the household and all the rest in section 01 of the questionnaire are filled once and for all on the first day of the survey in the household. These information can be changed only in case where there was an error in the list of persons, an error or omission on an information. In particular, arrivals or departures of people observed in the household during the survey should not in any case be considered here after the first visit. This is a sensitive section on which is based almost the whole questionnaire. Consequently, the information in this section must be collected and recorded rigorously.

Some practical definitions :

*A **residentis** any person who usually lives in the household since at least 6 months or who has been living in the household since less than 6 months with the intention to spend at least 6 months in the household.*

*A **presentresidentis** a resident who spent the night preceding your first visit in the household. However, a resident you meet in the household during your visit is considered to be a present resident even if he/she did not spend the night preceding your visit in the household.*

*A **visitoris** any person who spent the night preceding your first visit in the household and who has been living in the household for less than 6 months, with the intention to spend less than 6 months in the household*

To ensure that no household member has been forgotten, first write down the names on a sheet (draft) and transcribe them later in the questionnaire according to the order described above. When you have verified that all the persons in the household were recorded, tick at the bottom page of the questionnaire related to section 01, inside the box found after the Nota Bena “**NB**: Verify that all household members were recorded”.

NB : This section must be completed individual by individual, that is to say, column by column, after having established first the list of household members. Strictly follow the rules to avoid filling errors.

CM01 : Serial number

The numbers are pre-printed on the questionnaire and correspond to the order of recording that was described above. The head of the household has the number 01. The serial number of each person in the household is now a code that identifies him/her, which will be kept throughout the rest of the questionnaire

If you notice that you failed to record a household member in the right order, it is not necessary to restart the recording. Insert this member next to the other recordings.

In the rest of the questionnaire and the manual, (Name) will refer to any member of the household, initially recorded in the household list, on whom is focused the interview. This will be the name of the household head if the question concerns the head of household and Jean if the question concerns Jean

CM02 : Of which sex is (Name)?

Do not rely on the appearance or on the first name of (Name) to complete this question. It is prudent to be reassured without upsetting your interlocutor by asking a question such as “*Augustine is a girl of which age?*”. Avoid questions like “*What is your sex Madam?*”

CM03 : What is (Name)’s relationship with the household head ?

Enter the code corresponding to how the person listed is related to the head of the household. Use the codes at the bottom of the List of Household Members. Be particularly careful in doing this if the respondent is not the head of the household. Make sure that you record the relationship of each person to the household head, not the relationship to the respondent. For example, if the respondent is the wife of the head of the household and she says that Sola is her brother, then Sola should be coded as ‘09’ (‘Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law’), not as ‘08’ (‘Brother / Sister’), because Sola is a brother-in-law of the head of the household. Be very careful in obtaining this information correctly, since respondents naturally tend to provide the relationship of the person to themselves, rather than to the head of the household. Ask the following question to the respondent: "Who is (name) to you? " if the household head is the respondent or " Who is (name) to the household head? " if the respondent to that question is any other person different from the household head.

If the head of the household is married to a woman who has a child from a previous marriage, that child’s relationship to the head of the household should be coded as ‘13’ (‘Adopted/foster/stepchild’). If the household member listed is not related to any of the household members but is a servant living in the household, this should be coded as ‘14’. If a household member is not related to the head of household, such as a friend who lives with the household, enter ‘96’ (‘Other - Not related’). Enter ‘98’ if the respondent doesn’t know the relationship of a household member to the head of household.

If a household head lives in the household with his great-grandchildren, they will be coded 12 'other relative'. Nephews of the spouse of the household head, if household members, will equally be coded 12 'other relative'.

CM04 : What is (Name)’s date of birth ?

For each of the above persons, ask and record their date of birth. Put the answers in the boxes provided for this purpose.

In some households, the interviewer will encounter people who can neither give their birth date nor a document to retrieve this information. In such cases, use events such as New Year, Ramadan,

Ram and Easter feasts etc. to determine the month and year of birth in the case of children. Carry out the calculations yourself to determine the age. Fill 98 in the boxes meant for day.

CM05 : How old is (Name)?

It is the age in completed years (that is the age at the last birthday). If the respondent gives (Name)'s year of birth without specifying neither the day nor the month, ask if (Name) has already celebrated his birthday in 2016; if that is the case, (Name)'s age is (2016- Year of birth). Otherwise, (Name)'s age equal (2016- Year of birth - 1).

For old persons who do not know their ages, ask them questions using certain events such as their age at the birth of their first child, their age at first marriage, at the First World War, at the year of independence, etc.. Proceed as follows: “*How old were you at the birth of your first child?*” or “*how old were you at your first marriage or at your marriage if the respondent got married only once*”.

You will calculate the age from the information collected on the date of birth (CM04).

If age is less than 12 months, record in months. In this case, you will have to fill code 1 (in completed months) in the first codification box before writing down the age in completed months in the following two boxes.

If the age is greater than or equal to 12 months, record in years. In this case, you will have to fill code 2 (in completed years) in the first codification box before writing down the age in completed years in the following two boxes

Example of age in completed months: Let's suppose that a child is born on the 13th January 2016. On the 12th February 2016, this child has 00 completed month. He has 1 completed month on the 13th February 2016. Likewise, on the 13th or 14th May 2016, the child has 4 completed months.

Example : The respondent declares that he/she is born in 1965 ; ask if his/her birthday in 2016 has already past.

- ◆ If yes, his/her age is (2016 – 1965 = 51)
- ◆ If no, his/her age is (2016 – 1965-1 = 50)

Fill 95 for persons aged 95 years and above and 98 for DK.

Note that the code 98 (DK) should only be recorded in extreme cases (these cases must be approved by the controller or the supervisor)

CM06a : Does (Name) usually live in this household ?

Ask the question and fill the respondent's answer in the box provided. Usually means that the person lives in the household for six months or intends to live therein for at least six months.

NB : The household head must always usually live in the household (CM06a = 1).

CM06b : Did (Name) sleep in the household last night ?

It is about knowing whether (Name) spent in the household, the night preceding the interviewer's visit.

Question CM07 only concerns persons aged 5 years or above (CM05 ≥ 5).

CM07 : (Name)'s level of education ?

Ask the interviewee the level of education (Name) has reached. The level of education makes reference to the attendance of formal education. In order for the respondent to better understand this question related to concerned person, start for example by asking him/her at which class did (Name) stop education. From the response given, the level of education could be without level (never been

to school or only attended nursery school), primary, secondary or higher education. Record the code corresponding to the answer given in conformity with the questionnaire.

Question CM08 only concerns persons aged 10 years or above (CM05≥10).

CM08 : (Name)'s marital status ?

This is about the actual situation.

-**“Single”**: Anyone who has never been married and is not in free union.

“Married monogamous”: Any person married to only one spouse. Note that a man married under the monogamous regime but who lives maritally with several spouses is considered as polygamous.

-**“Married polygamous”**: All men married to many wives or married women having at least one co-spouse. In other words, the different spouses of polygamous marriages. Watch out, a married man, who on the marriage certificate is polygamous but who actually lives with only one spouse is “married monogamous”.

The notion of marriage is the one that is declared by the interviewee (civil, religious, traditional, etc). The question asked here can be: *“is (Name) married?”* Knowing that the answer given will orientate the rest of the conversation for this question. Don't forget that in case where (Name) is married, you have to specify if it is polygamous or monogamous and in case of a single person, you have to verify if (Name) is not in free union. You can verify if the respondent is in free union by asking the following question. *“You said you are not married but are you living as “husband and wife” with a man or woman”*.

-**“Widow(er)”**: Any person who was married previously, but the spouse died and is not engaged in another union

- **“Separated/Divorcee”**: Person whose marriage has been broken for a reason other than that of the death of the spouse or is being broken (decision granted by the court), and who is not engaged in another union

-**“Free union”**: This modality will be attributed to persons who live with a partner when no marriage, being it traditional, court (or council) or religious has been celebrated

NB : This question is asked to person of 10 years or more

Questions CM09 to CM11 only concern children of at most 15 years (CM05≤15).

For each of the children, ask the question to the person who takes care of (Name).

CM09: Serial N° of (Name)'s natural mother

If (Name) is 15 years old or less, inquire to know who delivered him/her, then, write down the corresponding number of (Name)'s natural mother, which appears in the first row (CM01) of this section in case the mother is in the household. However, record 97 if the mother is dead, 00 if she lives out of the household.

CM10: Serial N° of the person taking care of (Name) in the household

In many households, women are more and more occupied in carried out economic activities and the care of the child is entrusted to a third person, eg a nursing mother. In these situations, the mother is in contact with the child after work and on weekends. Even the child's medical care is provided by the nursing mother/father/guardian who faithfully gives accounts to the mother. In these cases, it is always the mother caring for the child. Then write down code 1 in the box corresponding to the child.

On the contrary, if the mother does not reside in the household, and the child was left in the care of an aunt, a mother, then, she is the nursing mother/father/guardian who takes care of the child.

CM11: Religion of the person taking care of (Name)

Ask for the religion of the person who takes care of (Name). Refer to the questionnaire for the modalities and codes to be filled. You will ask this question to the household head, to his/her spouse or to any adult person acting as his/her representative.

Religions have been regrouped as follow:

1. **Catholic:** this modality regroups the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church.
2. **Protestant:** This modality regroups the Cameroon Presbyterian church (EPC), Presbyterian Church of Cameroon (PCC), Union of Baptist church of Cameroon (UEBC), Baptist church of Cameroon, Lutheran church, Methodist church, Evangelic Mission of Cameroon (MEC), Evangelic Church of Cameroon (EEC), African Presbyterian Church (EPA).
3. **Other Christians:** This modality regroups all the Pentecostal (true church of God, LEMEC, Apostolic, Full Gospel, Living Word Fellowship, Bethel, Christian Missionary Fellowship International (CMCI), King's Chapel, Holy Church of Christ), 7th day Adventist and all the other Christian churches not named elsewhere.
4. **Moslem:** This modality regroups all those who believe in ALLAH and Mohamed.
5. **Animist:** This modality regroups all those who confer on things, a soul analogous to a divinity (it is those who believe in skulls or other objects).
6. **Other religions:** This modality regroups all the religions that were not named elsewhere (Jehovah witness).
7. **No religion:** This modality concerns those who do not believe, they are without religion.

NB: In order not to create some susceptibilities, write in full the religion declared by the head of the household you will put the code later on in his/her absence.

5.7. Information and knowledge of the vaccination campaign : ICV

This module although being the shortest, is very important for the evaluation of the sensitization aspects of the campaign. The respondent here must be the household head, the spouse or an adult member of the household of 18 years or above representing him/her.

ICV00 : Serial number of the respondent to the ICV module (ICV00, ICV01 et ICV02)

Write down the serial number of the respondent to questions ICV01 and ICV02

ICV01 : A vaccination campaign against measles and rubella was carried out in your region from the 24th to the 29th November 2015, were you informed ?

Write the answer in the space provided at the right (1=Yes, before the campaign; 2= Yes, during the campaign; 3= Yes, after the campaign; 4=no).

If the answer is No, write 4 in the space provided and go to VI module. In some cases, children as they returned from classes, were the ones who informed their parents that they were vaccinated in school. In these ambiguous situations, you will have to hunt out the respondent to know if he received such information during the campaign (24th to 29th November 2015 or even up to the 13th Dcember2015), or if it was after this period. You will then write down the corresponding code: 2= Yes, during the campaign or 3= Yes, after the campaign. On the contrary, if it is at the time of interview that the respondent got the information (from one of the children or relatives), you will have to consider that he/she was not informed (code 4).

ICV02 :If yes, through which channels were you informed? list the two main ones

Here, the respondent will give you his/her answers. First write them down in the space provided before filling the codes. The precision about the name of the media must be written in that space if the respondent remembers. You will code his/her declarations according to the modalities found just below the question in the questionnaire. If you have some doubts for codification, refer to your supervisor.

5.8. Infants vaccinations against measles and rubella: VI

Interview in priority the mothers of these children, if not, their fathers or any other adult person who takes care of the child. Ask the following questions for all children aged 00 to 15 years.

As a matter of fact, a questionnaire can only be filled for a maximum of seven children. *In households having more than seven eligible children for this module (aged 00 to 15 years), you shall take an additional questionnaire and make sure that you fill the sections ‘0. Identification’ and ‘2. Information on data collection’ at the first page.* In this case, write in the “observation” box, the comment « Additional Questionnaire ». The supervisors must emphasize on this point. Questions have to be asked child after child (i.e. column by column)

VI00 : Serial number of the child

Record all children aged 00 to 15 years in the household and for each, recopy the serial number assigned in question CM01.

Names and first names of children

For all children eligible in this part of the questionnaire, register their names and first names in the spaces provided. You can recopy these names in case you recorded them at the beginning of the interview.

VI00A : Serial number of the respondent for the child

Record for each child, the serial number of the respondent while referring to the CM module (table in page 2 of the questionnaire).

VI01 : Was (Name) living in the household in the period of the 24th to 29th November 2015?

This question aims at knowing if the child was living in the household during the campaign period. As a matter of fact, the child could have been in another household during the campaign period, thus, justifying the fact that the current household members do not have information on the child’s participation in the campaign.

VI02 : Has (Name) been brought/participated to the campaign of the 24th to 29th November 2015 ?

This question aims at identifying children who participated in the recent campaign that took place from the 24th to 29th November 2015 throughout the national territory. It’s about knowing if the child was at the vaccination site, whether he/she was effectively vaccinated or not. Ask the question for each of the children. Record the interviewee’s declaration (1=Yes, 2=No) in the spaces provided. If the interviewee declares that he/she did not bring the child X to the campaign or that he/she does not know anything, consider his answer as No (code 2) and skip to VI04. If the answer is YES (code 1), continue to VI03.

VI03 : What motivated you to bring (Name) to this campaign /to make (Name) to participate in this campaign ?

In a polite manner, ask the interviewee the motivations of taking child X to this campaign. Listen to his/her declarations and retain only one. Write down the corresponding code in the space provided. If his/her answer is not among the modalities proposed in the questionnaire, write code 7 for the modality other while specifying the declaration.

VI04 : Is there a card for the vaccination campaign against measles and rubella of the 24th to 29th November 2015 for (Name) ?

The campaign type cards are cards that are given to parents or children during vaccination campaigns. If the respondent says he/she has a campaign type card, ask to see it. If you see the card, write code 1, if not, write code 2 in the space. In case the respondent says he/she does not have this type of cards, write 3.

NB : The standard card for this campaign is red in colour. However, in some cases, cards of white colour or of any other colour were given at the beginning of the campaign, while waiting for the standard cards. In any of the cases, make sure that the writing “*vaccination against measles and rubella (MR) of 2015*” appears on the card.

VI05 : De quel type était cette carte ?

Ask/observe the type of card and record the corresponding code in the box.

2= *Photocopy of the standard card*: White card bearing all the identification items (typed) of the child found on the standard card.

3= *Hand written card (sheet of paper of white colour or other colour)*.

4= *Other campaign card (yellow fever, previous measles, etc.)*: These are cards of previous campaigns on which is written “*vaccination against measles and rubella (MR) of 2015*”, as vaccination evidence for the child.

VI06 : Was (Name) vaccinated against measles and rubella during the campaign of the 24th to 29th November 2015 ?

This is about checking if the child has been vaccinated against measles and rubella during the last vaccination campaign. As a matter of fact, you will have to verify if the child was effectively injected (at the left or right shoulder in general) and whether he/she has a vaccination card of the campaign or not (See VI04 and VI05). It is possible to meet in some areas, vaccinated children, having had another proof of vaccination other than the vaccination card of the campaign. If such cases are met, you must record the modality 2 or 3 depending on whether the card was seen or not and make a comment on the questionnaire. Furthermore, the campaign started earlier (before the 24th November 2015) in some regions or was extended in other regions (after the 29th November 2015 or during SASNIM of December 2015). In such cases, consider these vaccinations and describe the type of card given to the child.

VI07 : (Name)’s date of vaccination

If the child was vaccinated in the frame work of the last campaign against MR, write down the day, month and year the child was vaccinated. Refer to the vaccination card in case it is available.

VI08 : Can you tell me how (Name) was vaccinated ?

This question is very important to control cases without vaccination card. You must therefore ensure that the respondent does a good description of the administration mode of vaccination to the child. The latter can be resorted because in some cases, children have been vaccinated in schools without the presence of their parents. As mentioned above, your vigilance is highly needed, because, in addition to the vaccination campaign against measles and rubella, the Maternal and Infant Nutrition, and Health Action Week (SASNIM) equally took place at the end of the year 2015

VI09 : Where was (Name) vaccinated ?

In the framework of this campaign, several vaccination places were used. Health centres, hospitals, school establishments, chief’s palace, markets, etc. Ask the interviewee if the child was taken to a specific place for the vaccination, then, ask him/her the place and indicate the corresponding code (see questionnaire for codes)

Information: Mode of administration of the MR vaccine

The combined anti-measles and anti-rubella vaccine (MR) is injected as from the age of 09 months. It is therefore administered subcutaneously in a single dose. The child is generally injected in the left shoulder, or in the thigh. But depending on the situation, the child can be injected in other parts of the body such as the back. For children with HIV, it is recommended a first dose of MR at 6 months followed by a second dose at 9 months.

FILTER : If the child X was not vaccinated during the last campaign, skip to RNV module (Reasons of Non Vaccination).

Indeed, the next five questions –VI09 to VI13- concern the appearance and the management of side effects (unwanted effects) caused by the administration of the vaccine during the *last campaign*. Therefore, they concern only children who received the vaccine *during the aforesaid campaign*.

VI10 : After vaccination against measles and rubella ‘during the campaign’, did (Name) have side effects (signs or problems) due to this vaccine ?

If the child received the vaccine against MR during the campaign, ask the question of knowing if he/she presented some side effects caused by the injection of the vaccine against MR. Record the code corresponding to the interviewee’s answer.

If the answer is No or DK, fill code 2 or 3 in the box according to the situation and verify the questionnaire to be sure that the answers to all the questions are well recorded and if that is the case, thank the respondent for his/her collaboration.

VI11 : If yes, which signs was (Name) showing?

In the case where the respondent says that the child had some side effects caused by the injection of the vaccine against MR, ask him/her the question: which signs was the child manifesting? Record his /her declarations while referring to the codification found in the questionnaire

VI12 : What did you do after the appearance of these effects ?

Ask the respondent what he/she did when the side effects appeared. Record his/her answer in the space while referring to the codification list found in the questionnaire.

If the answer is Yes (code 1), continue to VI13, if not, verify the questionnaire to be sure that the answers to all the questions are well recorded and if that is the case, thank the respondent for his/her collaboration.

VI13: If (Name) consulted, did he/she benefitted from any support after these side effects ?

In case the respondent might have taken the child for consultation, ask him/her if the child benefitted from any support after the appearance of these side effects. Record his/her answer in the space provided.

If the respondent answers Yes, fill code 1 in the space provided and move to the next question (VI14). If he/she answers No or DK, fill code 2 or 3 respectively in the box and verify the questionnaire to be sure that the answers to all the questions are well recorded and if that is the case, thank the respondent for his/her collaboration.

VI14 : If yes, from who?

It is a matter of knowing the person who took care of the child once at consultation. Record the interviewee’s answer while referring to the codification list found in the questionnaire and verify the questionnaire to be sure that the answers to all the questions are well recorded and if that is the case, thank the respondent for his/her collaboration.

5.9. Reasons of non vaccination against measles and rubella during the recent campaign: RNV

This part concerns unvaccinated children during the campaign. An unvaccinated child is one who has not been vaccinated during the last campaign that took place from the 24th to 29th November 2015.

Several reasons can justify non vaccination of a child during the campaign. Some of which include, ignorance of parents, fear of harmful side effects, distant vaccination sites, unavailability of vaccines at the indicated place at the appropriate time, unavailability of parents on the vaccination day, child illness, etc ...

For these children, ask the following question to the respondent: ***Why has child X not been vaccinated during the last campaign?*** Listen carefully to the respondent's declarations, write them down at the bottom of page 5 of the questionnaire, summarize and find the corresponding modality between 01 to 21. (***NB: it is not a matter of reproducing the wordings of the codes as they appear in the questionnaire, but rather, to take down the respondent's answer and to find the corresponding code***). For the same child, several reasons can be mentioned, retain only the three main ones that you will write down faithfully in the reason column and then codify in the next column

CONCLUSION

Dear interviewer, the success of this survey and the reliability of the results depend on your capacity to use this manual and to collect the right information. It serves as a working tool for you. Make good use of it.

Always go through your questionnaires before handing them to your supervisor. In case of any doubt in the understanding of some answers, refer first to the manual. In case the doubt persists, write those answers on a rough paper and get to your supervisor who will clear them off.

Thanks for your fruitful collaboration and successful work