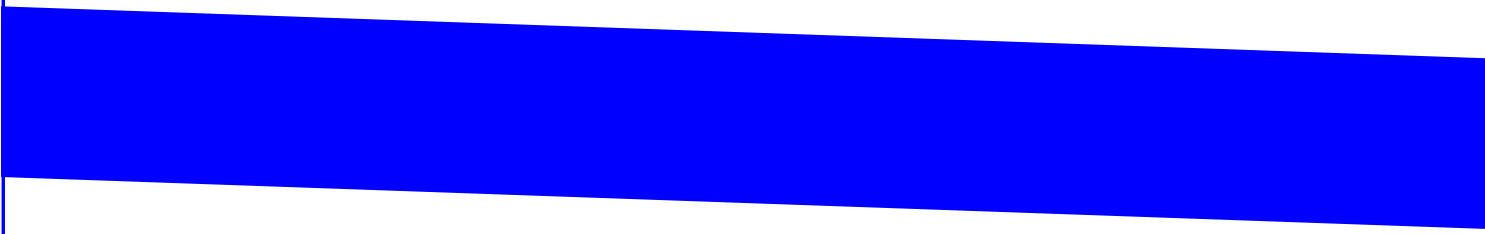
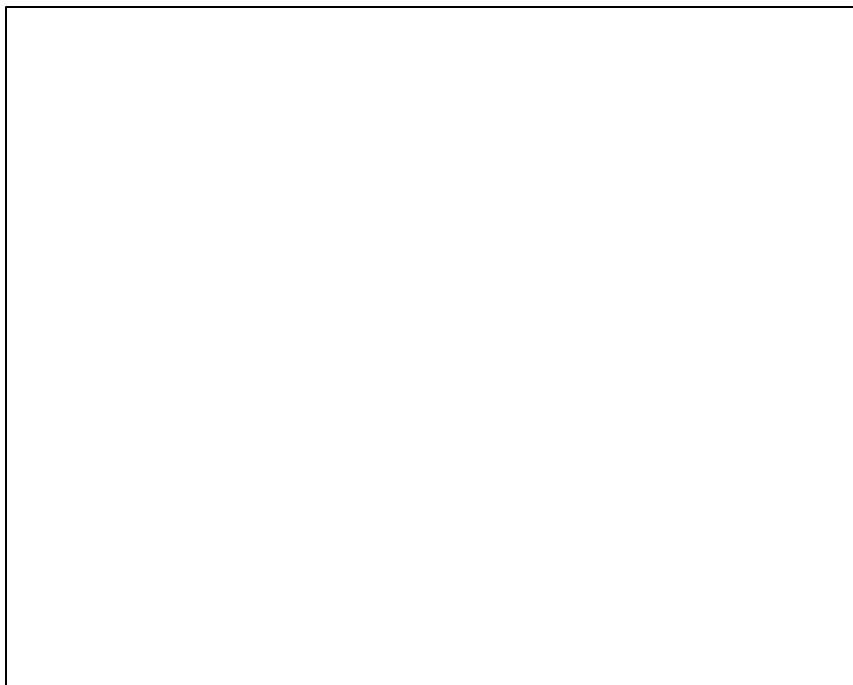




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In Uganda, it becomes more difficult to achieve satisfactory ivermectin distribution coverage in communities that are becoming semi-urbanized, which contain many migrant families, and in which the kinship/ clan system is much less strong. This weakening of the kinship/clan system may become an increasing problem for community-directed health programmes aiming to control diseases that, unlike onchocerciasis, thrive in an urban or semi-urban environment.



#### **Adjumani district**

- | 919 community selected CDDs were trained.
- | Health education was carried out in all the 119 communities.

#### **Kasese district**

- | Community self-monitoring was done in 4 communities of Kagando II, Buhungamuyaga II, Kanyatsi I and Kasanga.

#### **Moyo district**

- | 1,193 CDDs were selected by the community members. 856 were male and 337 were female
- | Health education was carried out in 153 communities.

#### **Nebbi district**

- | 143 CDDs were trained, 66 of these

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