

## **Is Bioko getting the hang of it? Evaluation of a universal long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) door-to-door distribution and hang-up campaign in Equatorial Guinea**

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Despite the known effectiveness of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) in providing protection against malaria, maintaining universal coverage and use continues to be a challenge. To maintain universal coverage, the Bioko Island Malaria Control Project (BIMCP) has applied a combination of mass free distributions and continuous distributions through multiple channels. Strategies such as door-to-door visits and hang-up activities are being integrated into mass distribution campaigns to encourage higher LLIN usage. Mass door-to-door distribution campaigns include a pre-registration of persons and sleeping spaces, sensitization, and hanging of LLIN by community volunteers to encourage high and sustained use. From February to July 2018, the BIMCP is leading a mass LLIN distribution campaign on Bioko Island with the goal of achieving universal coverage. Data on the number of sleeping spaces, LLINs previously owned, LLINs received, and LLINs hung are recorded in an Open Data Kit (ODK) based Campaign Information Management System (CIMS) that facilitates longitudinal analyses of household-level interventions. A cross-sectional malaria indicator survey (MIS) will be conducted two to five months after the mass distribution campaign to collect information on individual parasitemia, LLIN survivorship, and use. This study will explore community, household, and individual level associations between parasitemia and factors related to LLIN survivorship and use among households in which LLINs were hung and those in which LLINs were not hung. The results will add to the evidence base for decision-making on future distribution strategies that seek to incorporate novel approaches to encourage higher LLIN usage.