

## **Follow-up of LLIN's soon after a mass distribution campaign in two urban districts in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea**

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The Bioko Island Malaria Control Project (BIMCP) uses bed nets as the primary vector control strategy on Bioko Island. As recommended by WHO, every three years the BIMCP, in partnership with the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) of Equatorial Guinea, conducts mass distribution campaigns of long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLINs) on Bioko Island. As well as distributes LLINs through routine keep-up campaigns in primary schools, high-risk communities, and Antenatal Care (ANC) clinics. However, results from annual malaria indicator surveys (MIS) have been highlighting the inadequate use of bed nets. Field workers providing anecdotal evidence suggest that the population has complained about the odor, the color, and adverse effects related to the nets (itchiness) in previous campaigns. To assess bed nets utilization and apprehension prior to the annual MIS and immediately post-distribution, the BIMCP will conduct a representative household survey in 2 urban districts of Malabo on Bioko Island in April 2018. Communities within the urban districts were selected by probability proportional to sizes and households were randomly selected in each community. The survey questions will focus on LLINs utilization and apprehension, reasons for not using LLINs, educational messages heard about LLINs, and the sources of the messages. This information will contribute to a better understanding of the needs of the population regarding LLINs and will improve communication and sensitization strategies concerning LLINs, with the goal of increasing utilization on Bioko Island.