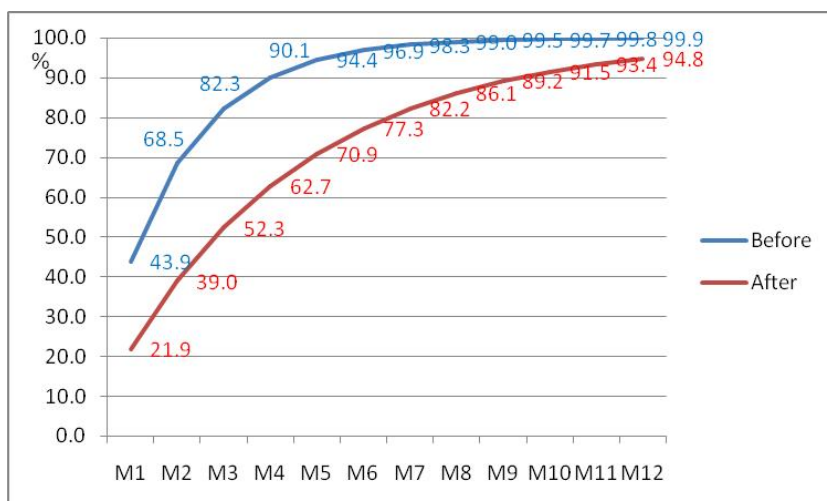


Graph 1b Evolution of the weekly risks of receiving, in one month, an infective bite of the main vector of malaria in a house before, and after, installation of LLINs. (D= number of days)



Graph 1c Evolution of the monthly risks of receiving, in one year, an infective bite of the main vector of malaria, in a house before, and after, installation of LLINs. (M= number of months)

### 3.1.1 Evolution of the weekly risk in one month

In a house without LLIN the weekly risk sharply increased, 2% in one day; 13% in one week; 24% in two weeks; 33% in three weeks and 42% in four weeks. With installation of LLINs they were respectively reduced at < 1%; 6%; 11%; 16% and 21% meaning that LLIN conferred always a >50% reduction of risks during the month (Table 1a).

Table 1a Evolution of the weekly risks, in one month, of getting an infective bite before, and after, full coverage in LLINs; with the difference of risks induced

	Before	After	Diff.
D1	1.9	0.8	-57.1%
D7	12.6	5.6	-55.6%
D14	23.6	10.9	-54.0%
D21	33,3	15.9	-52.3%
D28	41.7	20.6	-50.6%

### 3.1.2 Evolution of the monthly risks in one year

Before LLINs installation the risk of being infected was 44% in one month; reached 90% in four months; 97% in