

CAMEROON



The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)

Malaria prevention and control is a major U.S. foreign assistance objective, and PMI's strategy fully aligns with the U.S. Government's vision of ending preventable child and maternal deaths and ending extreme poverty. Under the PMI Strategy for 2015–2020, the U.S. Government's goal is to work with PMI-supported countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity toward the long-term goal of elimination.

Country Context

Cameroon is home to a broad diversity in ecology, culture, and languages. The climate and terrain are variable across the country with the entire population of approximately 28 million at risk of malaria. Cameroon has three malaria transmission seasons that vary by geographic region. The forest zone in the south has a permanent transmission season of seven to twelve months. The North and Adamawa regions have a shorter transmission season of four to six months, and the Far North region has an even shorter seasonal transmission period of one to three months. Life expectancy, under-five mortality, and maternal mortality in Cameroon are worse than the regional average for Central Africa. In Cameroon, the estimated mortality rate for malaria (116/1,000) surpasses that of the African region (104/1,000).

AT A GLANCE

Population (2017):
24.1 million¹

Population at risk of malaria
(2016): **100%²**

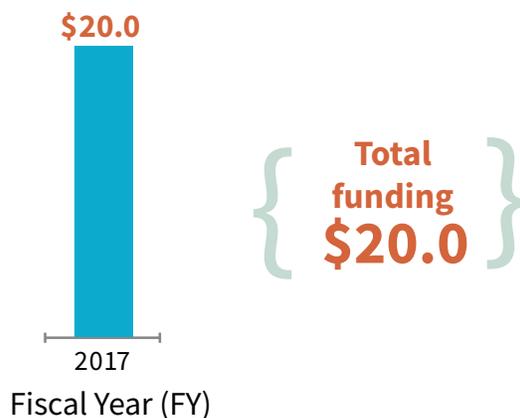
Malaria incidence/1,000
population at risk (2015):
264.2³

Under-five mortality rate (2011):
122/1,000 live births⁴

- ¹ World Bank, Population Estimates & Projections 2017
- ² World Health Organization (WHO), *World Malaria Report 2017*
- ³ WHO, *World Health Statistics 2017*
- ⁴ Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2011

According to the 2011 Malaria Indicator Survey, one third of children under five years of age tested positive for malaria parasites. National statistics from 2015 report that suspected malaria cases caused 30 percent of all medical consultations, and 21 percent of visits to health facilities resulted in a diagnosis of laboratory-confirmed malaria. In health facilities, 19 percent of deaths were attributed to malaria, and 48 percent of all hospital admissions were due to suspicion of severe malaria. The Far North and North regions of Cameroon have a disproportionately higher number of malaria cases and deaths compared to the other regions. In 2015, over 60 percent of the malaria deaths in children under five years of age were recorded in these two regions. The National Malaria Strategy (NSP) (2014-2018) creates a vision of a malaria-free Cameroon with an objective to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 75 percent from 2000 to 2018. To achieve this objective, the NSP highlights interventions in six strategic areas - prevention, case management, communication, training and research, monitoring and evaluation, and program management.

PMI Funding (in millions)



For details on FY 2017 PMI activities in Cameroon, please see the [Cameroon Malaria Operational Plan](#).



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