

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE



## 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

As Côte d'Ivoire transitions into an emerging economy, the country continues to face significant health challenges, including malaria, which is the leading cause of mortality among children and continues to be the top reason for medical consultations and hospitalizations. There were approximately 2.3 million presumed and confirmed malaria cases in 2015 in children under five years of age reported from health facilities. Malaria is endemic throughout Côte d'Ivoire the entire year, with peaks during the rainy season.

The health system in Côte d'Ivoire comprises an administrative element and a care element, which are interdependent. Each has three levels, which play specific roles in malaria control. The National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) sits at the central level, which is overseen by the Minister of Health. The intermediate level represents 20 regional health departments, each of which covers several health districts, which oversee all private, public, and community-level health services within their respective health region. The peripheral level consists of 82 health districts, which are responsible for all the public and private health services within the area it covers. The districts are responsible for the operational implementation of the national health policy. The community sector helps to support the public sector, although it has only recently been formalized. The government is working to reinforce community case management for home-based case management in children under five years of age.

The current malaria control strategy in Côte d'Ivoire aims to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by increasing the proportion of the population sleeping under an insecticide-treated mosquito net, of pregnant women taking sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, and of malaria cases which are confirmed and treated in accordance with national guidelines. The strategy includes an emphasis on introducing an integrated approach to community interventions (malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea) and a more participative and inclusive role for the private sector in combating malaria.

## AT A GLANCE

Population (2017):  
**24.3 million<sup>1</sup>**

Population at risk of malaria (2016): **100%<sup>2</sup>**

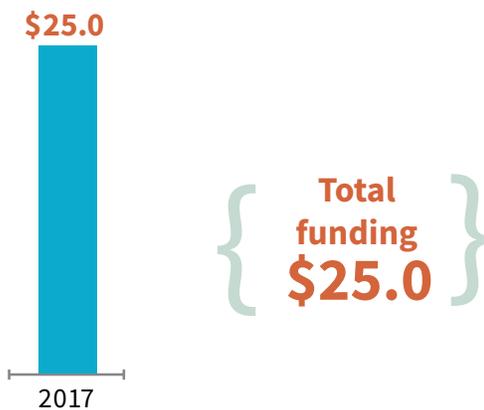
Malaria incidence/1,000 population at risk (2015):  
**348.8<sup>3</sup>**

Under-five mortality rate (2011/2012):  
**108/1,000 live births<sup>4</sup>**

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) 2011/2012

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

## PMI Funding (in millions)



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