

CDC in Liberia

Factsheet



Staffing
1 U.S. Assignee
No Locally Employed



Liberia at a Glance

Population:	4,132,700
Per capita income:	\$290
Life expectancy at birth women/men:	58/56 yrs
Infant mortality rate:	78/1000 live births

Population Reference Bureau World Population Data Sheet, 2011



Center for Global Health
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began collaborating with the government of Liberia in 2007 with the launch of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) there. Through PMI, CDC works closely with the National Malaria Control Program and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Top 10 Causes of Deaths in Liberia

1. Lower respiratory infections	12 %	6. Measles	5%
2. HIV/AIDS	10%	7. War	3%
3. Malaria	10%	8. Tuberculosis	3%
4. Diarrheal disease	7%	9. Cerebrovascular disease	2%
5. Perinatal conditions	6%	10. Road traffic accidents	2%

WHO World Health Statistics, 2006

Impact in Liberia

- The prevalence of malaria in children under five was reduced from 66% in 2005 to 32% in 2009
- Increased from 18% to 47% the proportion of households with at least one insecticide-treated bed net
- Increased from 2.6% to 27% the proportion of children under five who slept under an insecticide-treated bed net the previous night

Malaria

The CDC resident advisor provides technical assistance to the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP), supporting PMI malaria interventions such as distribution of mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, malaria diagnostics, malaria case management, and malaria prevention in pregnant women through intermittent preventive treatment. The resident advisor collaborates with partners to build NMCP staff knowledge of malaria and ability to perform prompt diagnosis. Among other activities, the advisor plays an important role as liaison with international organizations, NGOs, and other funding partners for malaria activities. CDC also helped to establish the first private-public partnership program dedicated to spraying the inside of residences with an insecticide to kill mosquitoes that spread malaria. Notable progress toward achievement of Roll Back Malaria targets is evident when comparing data from Malaria Indicator Surveys conducted in 2005 compared to 2009.

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