



COUNTRY IMPACT REPORT  
Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire has a more developed public health system than many of its neighbors, but a series of crises and conflicts between 2000 and 2012 weakened health systems and intensified the inequalities between urban and rural areas. However, progress has been made, largely due to a concentrated effort involving the government and national and international partners, including the Global Fund. The Millennium Development Goals of halting and reversing the spread of HIV and malaria have been met, and the country has recently achieved universal coverage of mosquito nets.

The partnership between the Global Fund, the government of Côte d'Ivoire, the United Nations, the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), France, and civil society has saved 160,000 lives in Côte d'Ivoire since 2004. The partnership supports programs to treat and prevent HIV, TB and malaria and to build more resilient and sustainable systems for health.



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Sabine, Augustin, and their two-year-old son, Israël, live in a remote village 30 kilometers from Yamoussoukro. One recent morning, they went to the distribution center to retrieve their mosquito nets. Sabine was affected by malaria when she was pregnant and was afraid of losing her baby. With this distribution, the family received important health information regarding the use of the net. With their new nets, the family will be protected for three years.

150

THOUSAND

PEOPLE ON ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY FOR HIV

83

THOUSAND

PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED TB TESTING AND TREATMENT

26

MILLION

MOSQUITO NETS DISTRIBUTED BY PROGRAMS FOR MALARIA

**HIV**

Côte d'Ivoire has an HIV prevalence of 3.7 percent, the highest in West Africa. Women have considerably higher prevalence than men, highlighting the need to focus prevention, testing and care services on women and girls, who are most at risk of HIV along with sex workers, users of injecting drugs, men who have sex with men, and prisoners. TB/HIV co-infection is also a serious public health threat, with nearly 25 percent of TB patients testing positive for HIV.

Concerted efforts since 2000 have resulted in HIV deaths dropping by half, and incidence rates by 62 percent. Today, 34 percent of people living with HIV have access to treatment, and 80 percent of HIV-positive women have access to treatment to prevent the transmission of the disease to their babies. The Global Fund provides 45 percent of the funding for antiretrovirals (ARVs), and Global Fund and PEPFAR-supported programs have provided ARV therapy for 150,000 people. Global Fund activities focus on prevention, testing, treatment, and counseling, support to key populations, and training of health workers.

Global Fund-supported programs, 26 million mosquito nets have been distributed in the country. The Global Fund places a special focus on children and pregnant women, who are most at risk from malaria, providing preventative treatments to all pregnant women as part of prenatal care, and treatment for pregnant women with malaria. With Global Fund funding and UNICEF technical support, the country is focusing on Community Case Management (iCCM) to extend case management of childhood illness beyond health facilities so that more children have access to lifesaving treatments. Community health workers are identified and trained in diagnosis and treatment of key childhood illnesses, including diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria, and also in identifying children in need of immediate referral.

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The Global Fund plays a key role in providing support to prisoners, improving care, training and facilities in prisons which suffer from overcrowding and high disease burdens. The program has resulted in better health for inmates and respect for the rights of prisoners.

### Malaria

Malaria is endemic in Côte d'Ivoire, and is the leading cause of death in children under the age of five. With 63,000 children under five dying from the disease each year, Côte d'Ivoire shoulders 15 percent of the burden of child mortality in Africa caused by malaria. Progress has been made; the number of deaths from malaria has dropped by 65 percent since 2000, and in 2015 the country achieved universal coverage with its second national campaign of mass distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets. Supported by the Global Fund, the mass distribution of nets was completed with partners such as the National Malaria Program (PNLP), UNICEF, and the nongovernmental organization CARE. Through

### Tuberculosis

The capital, Abidjan, and the surrounding areas are home to the majority of people living with TB. Across the country, incidence rates have dropped by more than half and deaths by 74 percent since 2000. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a threat, but with Global Fund support, the number of patients on treatment for MDR-TB has risen from 10 percent in 2013 to 66 percent in 2014. More than 90 percent of TB patients have been tested for HIV, a critical step in ensuring that people with TB/HIV co-infection receive the counseling, care and treatment they need. Global Fund-supported programs have tested and treated 83,000 people for TB. Additional work included negotiating with the government in 2015 to eliminate the payment tax on testing and treatment of TB. The grant also provides support for testing and treatment of TB, community support, treatment of MDR-TB, activities for patients with TB/HIV co-infection, support for patients in prisons, and engagement with the private sector.

### About the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a 21st-century partnership designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. The Global Fund's operating costs are just 2.3 percent of grants under management, reflecting an exceptionally high degree of efficiency. By challenging barriers and embracing innovative approaches, we are working together to better serve people affected by the diseases.