The 2016 Liberia Malaria Indicator Survey (2016 LMIS) was implemented by the National Malaria Control Program of the Ministry of Health (MOH) in collaboration with the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS). The government of Liberia provided financial assistance in terms of in-kind contribution of personnel, office space, and logistical support. Financial support for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) from President’s Malaria Initiative funds through ICF. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that offers support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

For additional information on the results of the 2016 Liberia Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

**In Liberia:**
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Rockville, MD 20850 USA
Telephone: +1-301-407-6500; Fax: +1-301-407-6501
Email: info@DHSprogram.com
www.DHSprogram.com

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### Trends in Malaria Prevalence by Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2009 LMIS</th>
<th>2011 LMIS</th>
<th>2016 LMIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria Prevalence by Region

- **Liberia**: 45%
- **North Western**: 46%
- **North Central**: 30%
- **South Central**: 52%
- **South Eastern A**: 58%
- **South Eastern B**: 69%
- **Greater Monrovia**: 12%
- **South**: 37%
- **Central**: 27%
- **North**: 46%
- **West**: 45%
- **Greater Monrovia**: 12%

**Response Rates and Methodology:** All children age 6-59 months living in selected households were eligible for malaria and anemia testing. Malaria testing was done through rapid diagnostic testing (RDT). Anemia testing was carried out using the HemoCue system. Of the 3,250 eligible children, 86% provided blood for RDT and anemia. In total, 2,872 children were tested for malaria and 2,873 for anemia.
The 2016 Liberia MIS provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators including malaria prevention, case management, and malaria and anemia prevalence to inform strategic planning and program evaluation.

**Trends in Insecticide-treated Net (ITN) Ownership by Residence**

- **Percent of households with at least one ITN**
  - **2009 LMIS**
  - **2011 LMIS**
  - **2013 LDHS**
  - **2016 LMIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009 LMIS</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 LMIS</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 LDHS</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 LMIS</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ownership of, Access to, and Use of ITNs**

- **Percent of:**
  - **Households**
  - **Household Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>With at least 1 ITN</th>
<th>With 1 ITN for every 2 people</th>
<th>With access to an ITN*</th>
<th>Who slept under an ITN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016 LMIS</strong></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nearly 4 in 10 (38%) children under five had fever in the two weeks before the survey.**

**Trends in Case Management of Fever and Malaria in Children**

- **Percent of children under 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey**
  - **2009 LMIS**
  - **2011 LMIS**
  - **2013 LDHS**
  - **2016 LMIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 LMIS</th>
<th>2011 LMIS</th>
<th>2013 LDHS</th>
<th>2016 LMIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women (IPTp)**

- **Percent of pregnant women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years before the survey who took:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 LMIS</th>
<th>2011 LMIS</th>
<th>2013 LDHS</th>
<th>2016 LMIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least 1 during ANC visit</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least 1 during ANC visit</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends in ITN Use**

- **Percent of children under 5 and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey**
  - **2009 LMIS**
  - **2011 LMIS**
  - **2013 LDHS**
  - **2016 LMIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Children</th>
<th>Pregnant women</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 LMIS</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For whom advice or treatment was sought**

- **2016 LMIS**
  - 60%
  - 71%
  - 78%

**Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing**

- **2016 LMIS**
  - 33%
  - 42%
  - 50%

**Took any ACT**

- **2016 LMIS**
  - 70%
  - 43%
  - 81%