



HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE IN AFRICA REPORT

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List of Abbreviations

ABCHealth	Africa Business Coalition for Health
Africa CDC	Africa Centre for Disease Control
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
DCP	Disease Control Priority Project
DOTS	Directly Observed Therapy – Short Course
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunizations
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GBCHealth	Global Business Coalition for Health
GFATM	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPAP	High-Priority Area of Performance
IHME	Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LE	Life Expectancy
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDR-TB	Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHC	Primary Health Care
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TB	Tuberculosis
TRIPS	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation
XDR-TB	Extremely Drug Resistant Tuberculosis

Introduction

Africa Business Coalition for Health (ABCHealth) is preparing a 5-year *Strategic Plan (2021-2025)* with an embedded *Theory of Change* that offers a strategy to unify and amplify the powerful voice of the African business community acting to improve the health and wellbeing of the African population. To inform the strategy, a landscape analysis of health and healthcare in Africa was undertaken to provide synopsis of the current status of health and healthcare, including an exposition of likely future perspectives, opportunities and threats.

The analysis is based on a review of key health and related indicators and seeks to provide insight on pertinent public health issues relevant to the mission of ABCHealth. In particular, the analysis aims to situate the current state of health and healthcare in Africa within the strategic direction of ABCHealth, and offer recommendation to the ABCHealth Board on high-priority areas of performance (HPAP) for the next 5 years.

In order to minimize the impact of the paucity of readily accessible up-to-date health data, deliberate attempt has been made to review the trend in health indicators. As such, health data was reviewed from 1990 to 2020 (i.e. over a thirty years' period) to better situate the current state of affairs. Although the review has a general focus on all 54 countries in Africa, some indicators are more focused on countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to ensure that the actual state of the indicator is not masked by the continental average. SSA comprises forty-eight countries; forty-two located in the mainland sub-regions of Central, Eastern, Southern and Western Africa and 6 island nations, which are fully or partially located in the area of the Africa continent south of the Sahara (Fig. VI). It excludes northern African countries of Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Western Sahara.

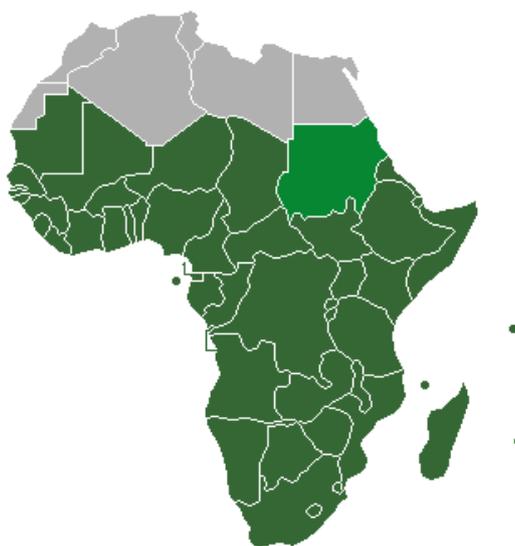


Fig VI. Map showing Sub-Saharan African Countries

Background to ABCHealth and Mandate of the ABCHealth Strategy Team

ABCHealth is a regional coalition which mobilizes private sector interest, resources and capabilities in collectively addressing Africa's health and healthcare challenges¹. At its inception, the strategic vision of ABCHealth is to inter alia; be a convener of diverse stakeholders who shape effective policy and inspire impactful partnerships in the health sector of Africa; link national and

regional organizations, alliances, implementing partners and industry groups along with global actors to address gaps in the health system in Africa; ensure Africans have access to quality and affordable healthcare which are at par with global standards; and engender relationships across public and private health sectors in Africa².

In the next five years (2021-2025), ABCHealth seeks to be firmly established as an African-led coalition of business leaders and companies acting to improve the health and wellbeing of the African population. To this end, ABCHealth engaged a team of Health and Development Consultants (“ABCHealth Strategy Team”) to support the development and review of its 2021–2025 Strategic Plan. The overall objective of the Strategy Team is to articulate and design the ABCHealth Theory of Change and to specify the expected accomplishments of the 5-year Plan and Strategy. As a prolegomenon to the Strategic Plan, the Strategy Team has put together this report on *Health and Healthcare in Africa* to:

- provide actionable syntheses of population health, wellbeing, morbidity, disability, and premature mortality in Africa needed to inform activities of ABCHealth in improving population health outcomes;
- synthesize key constraints to improving health and wellbeing of Africa's population;
- identify levers within the purview of ABCHealth to address the combination of market failures and government failures in the health sector in Africa;
- develop a segmented and customized approach to ABCHealth's engagement with the most influential institutions at the regional and sub-regional levels impacting on health in Africa, including but not limited to the World Health Organisation – Africa Region (WHO-Afro), United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF), World Bank, United Nations Economic Commission on Africa (UNECA), Africa Centre for Disease Control (Africa CDC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern Africa Development Commission (SADC), Africa Development Bank (AfDB), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union (EU), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), UK Department for International Development (DFID), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).



Literature Review – Reports on Health and Health Systems in Africa



It is important to point out that a considerable volume of reports already characterize health and healthcare in Africa. Notable among these is the series of *Atlas of African Health Statistics*³ produced by the Africa Health Observatory of WHO-Afro. The Atlas is one of the most comprehensive tools available to monitor the health situation in Africa, and provides up-to-date information on the state of health in the 47 WHO-Afro countries. Since it tracks a standardized list of indicators over time, it is helpful in comparing and monitoring progress on internationally agreed targets by countries in Africa. The most recent Atlas relates to health information for 2018³. Our analysis improves on the Atlas in at least two ways:

- First, whilst it draws on the Atlas' repository of health indicators, it furthermore updates relevant indicators to 2019 or even 2020 where available.
- Secondly, given the wider continental purview of ABCHealth, we include all 54 countries in Africa rather than the 47 sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) that form the WHO-Afro region.

Another important reference is the WHO 2018 Analysis of the Status of Health, Health Services and Health Systems in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁴. Using a logic framework comprising 17 dimensions, the report succinctly describes

- the state of health and well-being (impact level);
- state of health and health-related services (outcome level);
- performance of the health systems (output level); and
- state of investments in health systems (input/process level) of African countries.

Whilst relatively current, directly relevant and accessible for ABCHealth Strategy planning, conclusions of the analysis are inevitably tempered by the catastrophic impact of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) globally. Our analysis therefore develops on the WHO report by including commentary on the impact of COVID-19 as well as other novel health emergencies.

A third noteworthy reference is the 2019 *Healthcare and Economic Growth in Africa*

(HEGA) report⁵ which was jointly produced by the UNECA, Aliko Dangote Foundation and Global Business Coalition for Health (GBCHealth). The HEGA report makes a compelling economic case for improved investment in health in Africa and offers insights into both the status of health and opportunities for investment. Importantly, it emphasized the need for the public and private sectors to work in concert to build strong health systems needed to reduce the burden of disease in Africa. Yet, it was not exhaustive in its review of health indicators and did not include a clear framework to guide decision making regarding a Strategy for ABCHealth.

To this end, a distinct contribution of this synoptic review is its attempt to situate the state of health and healthcare in Africa within the strategic directions of ABCHealth. It does so with a view to defining and offering recommendations on high-priority areas of performance (HPAP) for ABCHealth in the next 5 years. Pursuant to this, we propose a set of seven (7) criteria for appraising candidate health issues – i.e. diseases or health problems, that should be prioritized. The 7 criteria developed are adaptations of the approach used in the Disease Control Priorities (DCP3) project⁶ of the World Bank and the University of Washington. They seek to delineate areas of priority that are appropriate given the health needs and constraints of the African population taking into consideration the political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal realities. The criteria used are:

Criterion #1:

That the health problem accounts for a **high burden of disease**. To establish this, a review of disease burden databases maintained by the WHO Global Health Observatory⁷ and the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) 2019 Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study⁸. Epidemiological parameters including incidence, prevalence, proportionate/cause-specific mortality and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) estimates were considered and used to rank leading contributors to mortality and morbidity in Africa. An extensive data pull was extracted and has been curated by the ABCHealth Strategy Team for ongoing use in tracking

changes in burden of disease over the next five years. This is accessible on:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SI_CPO4RqhZ8RDYABWcOIO5HbWfay2HxjwjkVh1-8g/edit?ts=5fde778b#gid=1034327432

Criterion #2:

That there is evidence of **known and effective interventions** – both health and non-health/inter-sectoral interventions, to address the health problem. The evidence of interventions was adduced by examining both the quality of formal evaluative investigations with consideration of the distinction between the fidelity of the evaluation process in detecting the success or failure of an intervention, and the success or failure of the intervention itself⁹. Moreover, if an intervention is unsuccessful, the evidence considered whether the intervention was inherently faulty (that is, failure of intervention concept or theory), or just badly delivered (failure of implementation)⁹.

Beyond demonstrated effectiveness, the health problem is further prioritized if it is implementable and feasible in low-resource settings such as countries in Africa.

Criterion #3:

That there are enabling **platforms and policies** for executing interventions which address the health problem. Here, consideration of current and/or promising platforms for service delivery including inter alia; population-based/community-level, health delivery infrastructure, changes to the built environment, regulations, fiscal policies, information and education.

Criterion #4:

That there is a **strong economic case** for example based on cost analysis including cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis

Criterion #5:

That the health needs assessed have direct relevance to workplace and organizational health effectiveness. Assessment of relevance derives largely from the averred goals of ABCHealth related to the value proposition of “developing effective employee health programs to increase productivity, reduce absenteeism, and improve employee retention and recruitment; creating more

efficient corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies that yield better results at the community level and drive maximum value to the business; enhancing community-level partnerships by identifying results-oriented partners; mitigating business shocks from pandemic disease threats through preparedness policies and training; learning from peers, develop ideas, pilot programs”².

Criterion #6:

That the health problem has apparent **resonance with the socio-political context and milieu** of the ABCHealth stakeholders. In this regard, the health problem was considered in respect to its multi-dimensional implications to various actors involved in delivering improvements in health outcomes in Africa. For example, the role of governments including health parastatals, ministries, departments and agencies; health professional associations etc. is considered.

Criterion #7:

That there is no surfeit of **other existing interventions or organisations already successfully responding to the health problem**. The key consideration under this criterion is whether other role players hold comparative advantage over ABCHealth in responding to the health problem. To establish this criterion, mapping of existing role players and their success in public health in Africa was undertaken. Following this, aspects receiving sub-optimal attention were identified and highlighted for prioritized focus by ABCHealth.

Key review findings and recommendations to the Board of ABCHealth are presented in relation to:

- Population, Demographic and Socio-Economic Context of Africa
- Indicators of Health Status in Africa
- State of Health Systems and Healthcare Delivery in Africa
- Key institutions and organizations impacting on Public Health in Africa
- Recommendations for ABCHealth's five years' Strategy

Finally, the report identifies a set of performance areas defined as *highest-priority areas of performance* (HPAP) for ABCHealth performance in the next 5 years. The HPAP thus define areas for incorporation into the

ABCHealth Theory of Change which would drive the next line of action. The findings of this synoptic review have been developed into Public Health considerations offered by

the ABCHealth Strategy Team in shaping the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan of ABCHealth.



Africa's Population, Demographic and Socio-Economic Context

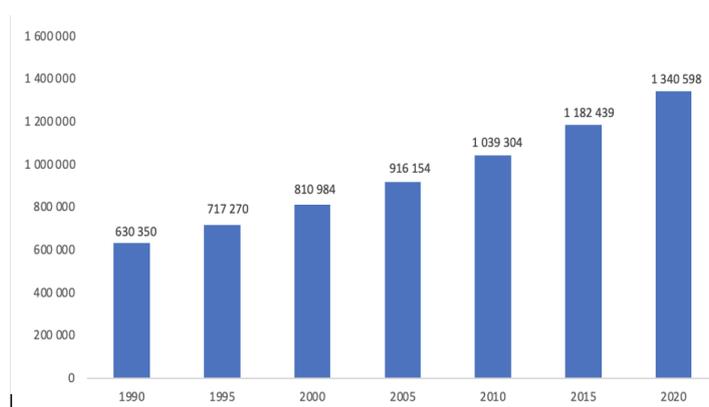


Africa's Population, Demographic and Socio-Economic Context

As at 1st July 2020, the population of Africa was 1,340,598,000, equivalent to 17% of the world's population and spread across 54 countries¹⁰. This makes Africa the second most populous continent in the world. Since 1990, there has been a yearly increase in the population size by about 2.5% with the net effect that the population doubled by 2020¹⁰. The annual population growth rate in Africa is much higher than rates in the Eastern

Mediterranean (2.0%), South-East Asia (1.3%), Americas (1.1%), Western Pacific (0.7%) and Europe (0.3%)³. This is largely driven by the high fertility rate and improving life expectancy^{3,10}.

Figure I below shows the trend in population growth since 1990. It highlights the doubling of the population from 630,350 in 1990 to 1,340,598 in 2020.



Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects¹⁰

Figure I: 5-yearly Trend in Total Population in Africa, 1990 – 2020 (thousands)

With respect to sub-regional breakdown of the population, Table I shows that the Eastern and Western regions account for the highest proportion of the population. Together, they account for two-third of the total inhabitants of the continent.

Table I: Population Distribution of Africa by Sub-Region in 2020

Sub-Region	Population in 2020	Percent of Africa's Total Population
Central Africa	179,595,134	13.4%
Eastern Africa	445,405,606	33.2%
Western Africa	401,861,254	30.0%
Northern Africa	246,232,518	18.4%
Southern Africa	67,503,635	5.0%

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects¹⁰

Nigeria is the most populous nation with slightly over 200 million people, followed by Ethiopia (112 million) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (87 million) (see Annex 1). However, when population density (number of people per square kilometer) is considered, Nigeria is the sixth most densely populated country in the Region, with 202.4 people per square kilometer, after Mauritius (626), Rwanda (451), Burundi (415), Comoros (361) and Seychelles (213)³.

According to the current World Bank classification, 27 of the countries in Africa (57.4%) are low-income countries, 13 (27.7%) are lower-middle income countries, six (12.8%) are upper middle-income countries, and one country, Seychelles, is classified as a high-income country.

African countries by income level

High income (GNI/capita >12 476)	Seychelles
Upper middle income (GNI/capita 4036–12 475)	Algeria, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa
Lower-middle income (GNI 1026–4035)	Angola, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland, Zambia
Low income (GNI/capita <1025)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe

Source: World Bank



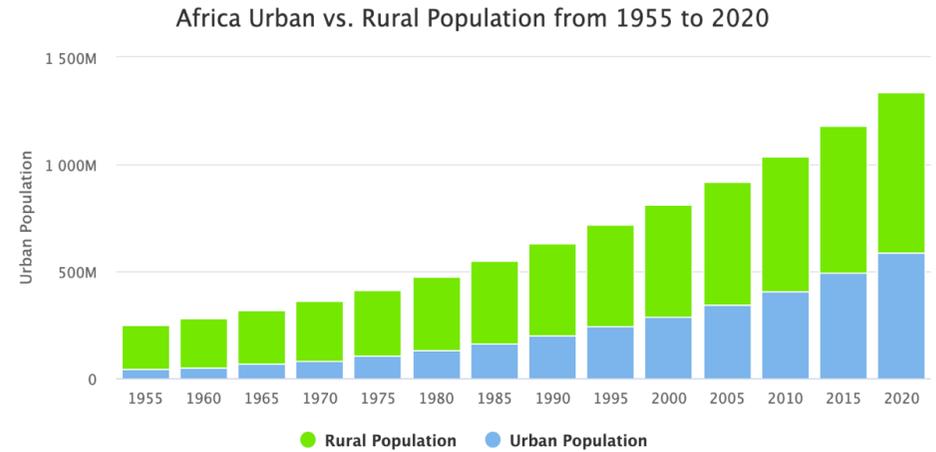
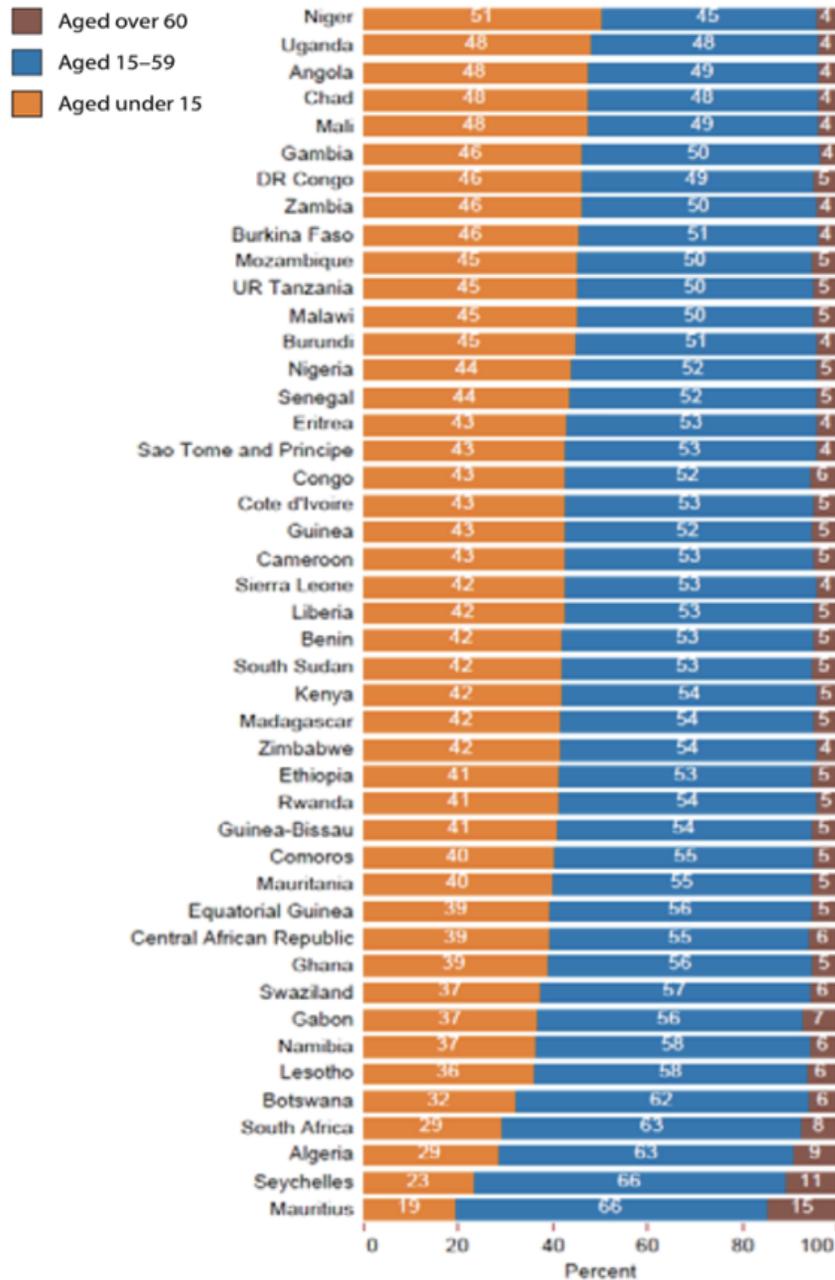


Figure III

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospect²

In 2020, the median age in Africa is 19.7 years and most of the population (91%) is less than 60 years old. In more than 30 countries, over 40% of the population is younger than 15 years as shown in the Figure II.

There has also been increasing urbanisation over time. By 2020, it has been estimated that as much as 43.8% of the population live in urban locations. The trend since 1955 is shown in Figure III below.

Figure II: Population distribution (5) by age in Africa, 20

Theme I: Burden of Disease

In the following section, we describe the burden of disease in Africa and identify health problems accounting for the highest burden of disease. Epidemiological parameters including incidence, prevalence, proportionate/ cause-specific mortality and

disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) estimates were considered and used to rank leading contributors to mortality and morbidity in Africa. Analysis covered a 30-years period – i.e. from 1990, and led to the following observations:

Establishing the Health Status and Health Services in Africa

There is appreciable improvement in a number of health status indicators in Africa since 1990 (Table II). Yet, significant gaps remain in meeting targets related to attaining the SDG. Indeed, Africa, and in particular sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), is recognized as having the worst health, on average, the world over. The region has about 11% of the world's population but carries 25% of the global burden of disease³.

Average life expectancy at birth in Africa is low but increasing, albeit slowly. This increase is driven by declines in adult and child mortality³. During the period 1990–2020, the average life expectancy at birth (for both sexes) increased by 21.2%, from 52 years in 1990 to 63 years in 2020. The average life expectancy for females is about 4 years higher than males. By 2020, the female life

expectancy was estimated to be 66 years compared to 62 years for males.

There are substantial country differences in the average life expectancy at birth (see Annex 1). In 2018, Central African Republic had the lowest life expectancy at birth (52.8 years), followed by Lesotho (53.7 years), Chad (54 years) and Nigeria (54.3 years), which are much lower than the average life expectancy in Algeria (76.7 years), Morocco (76.5 years), Mauritius (74.4 years) and Seychelles (72.8 years).

Compared to other regions of the world, the average life expectancy at birth in the African Region is much lower: people in the Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia live at least 9 years longer, and those in the Americas, Europe and Western Pacific live at least 17 years longer than those in Africa³.

Table II: Comparison of Key Mortality Indicators in Africa between 1990 and 2020

Indicators	1990	2020
Health Status and Mortality Trend		
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	52	63
Total Fertility Rate (live births per woman)	6.2	4.4
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	100.6	41.6
Under-5 Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	166	63
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	45	27 [#]
Adult Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	361	249
Maternal Mortality Ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	965	542 [#]

[#]2017 Estimate

Source: WHO Global Health Observatory⁷

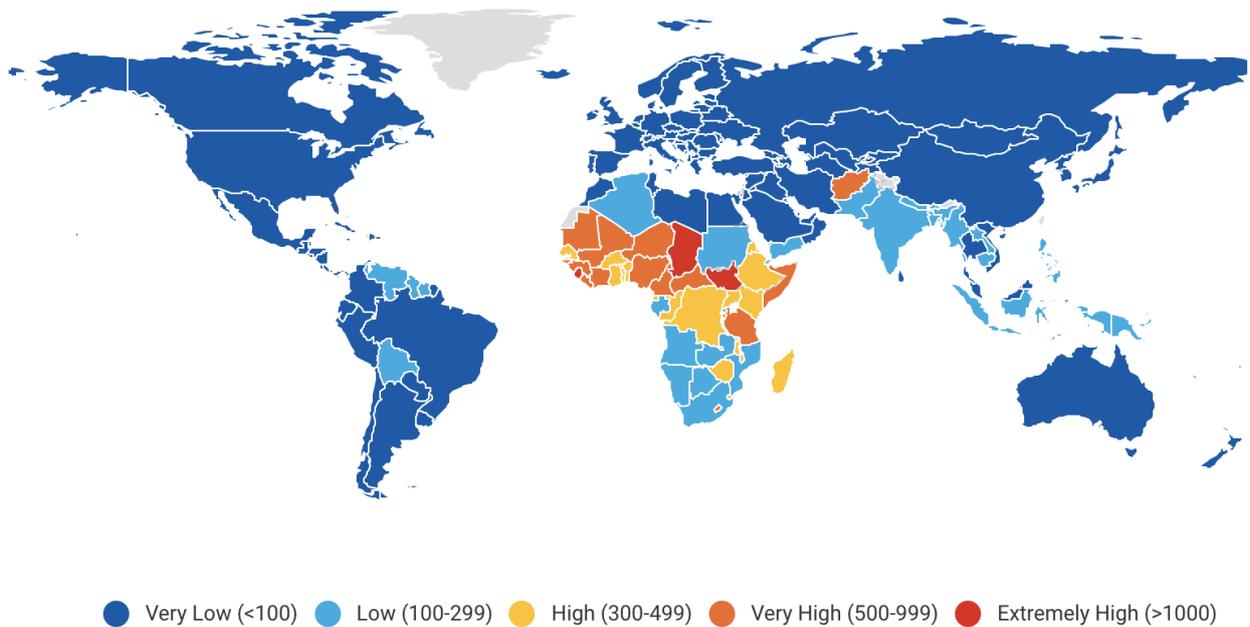
The crude birth and death rates in Africa have decreased steadily, with the pace of decline faster for crude death rate than for crude birth rate. The crude birth rate and crude death rate, respectively, refer to the number of births and deaths occurring in a population in a given year per

1,000 mid-year total population. During the period 1990–2020, the crude birth rate per 1,000 population declined by 27.3%, from 39.2 in 1990 to 34.3 in 2020 (0.9% average annual rate of decline)³. Meanwhile, the crude death rate per 1,000 population declined by up to 43.1% in the same period, from 13.7 in 1990 to 8.9 in 2019 (2.9% average annual rate of decline).

Intercountry differences in crude death rates are fairly large (Annex 1). Compared to the other regions of the world, Africa accounted for 16.4% of the total global deaths in 2019, which is slightly lower than the 18.9% in the year 1990. In 2019, Africa had the second highest crude death rate (9.3 per 1000 population) after Europe (10.2 per 1000 population).

The child mortality data suggests that the neonatal and under-five mortality rates in Africa are declining fairly rapidly. Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births declined by 40% from 45 in 1990 to 27 in 2020, and the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births declined by up to 62% from 166 in 1990 to 63 in 2020.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) – i.e. deaths due to complications of pregnancy or child birth, has proven intransigent and may best represent a negative health indicator for which Africa severely undermines the global attainment of the SDGs. SSA accounts for roughly two-thirds of maternal deaths annually and with the current trend, by 2030, MMR would be more than twice off the level targeted by the SDGs³. Figure IV shows the current global estimates of MMR and highlights that countries in Africa have the highest MMR worldwide.



Source: World Health Organization, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund and The World Bank, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 2000 to 2017 WHO, Geneva, 2019.

Fig IV: Global Estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio (Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

HEALTH STATUS AND MORTALITY TRENDS

	Life expectancy at birth in years - 2018	Life expectancy at birth in year - Percent change	Life expectancy at 60 years - 1990	Life expectancy at 60 years - 2020	Life expectancy at 60 years - Percent change	Adult mortality rate per 1.000 population - 1990	Adult mortality rate per 1.000 population - 2016	Adult mortality rate per 1.000 population - Percent change	Under 5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births - 1990	Under 5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births - 2019	Under 5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births - Percent change	Infant mortality rate per 1.000 live births - 1990	Infant mortality rate per 1.000 live births - 2020
ALGERIA	76.7	-12.72%	17	16	-5.88%	175	95	-45.71%	47	23.3	-50.43%	40	20
ANGOLA	60.8	-25.47%	14	12.6	-10.00%	458	238	-48.03%	226	74.7	-66.95%	134	50.2
BENIN	61.5	-12.48%	15	13	-13.33%	279	242	-13.26%	180	90.3	-49.83%	108	59
BOTSWANA	69.3	-14.54%	17	11.8	-30.59%	243	249	2.47%	54	41.6	-22.96%	42	32.3
BURKINA FASO	61.2	-19.08%	15	12.6	-16.00%	339	255	-24.78%	202	87.5	-56.68%	103	53.9
BURUNDI	61.2	-21.96%	15	12.7	-15.33%	385	290	-24.68%	172	56.5	-67.15%	104	39.9
CABO VERDE	72.8	-11.10%	17	14.9	-12.35%		122		63	14.9	-76.35%	48	12.8
CAMEROON	58.9	-9.37%	16	12.8	-20.00%	313	341	8.95%	138	74.8	-45.80%	86	50.2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	52.8	-7.02%	15	10	-33.33%	411	412	0.24%	177	110.1	-37.80%	115	81
CHAD	54	-12.93%	14	12.3	-12.14%	452	360	-20.35%	215	113.8	-47.07%	116	69.1
COMOROS	64.1	-11.57%	15	13.7	-8.67%	315	225	-28.57%	125	62.9	-49.68%	88	48.3
CONGO	64.3	-15.07%	16	12.2	-23.75%	352	261	-25.85%	94	47.8	-49.15%	61	34.9
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	57.4	-7.18%	16	12.7	-20.63%	386	398	3.11%	153	79.3	-48.17%	105	58.6
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	60.4	-18.83%	15	12.5	-16.67%	372	256	-31.18%	187	84.8	-54.65%	120	66.1
DJIBOUTI	66.6	-14.84%		13.6			245			57.5			48.4
EGYPT	71.8	-10.06%		13.4			165			20.3			17.3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	58.4	-16.44%	15	12.9	-14.00%	384	305	-20.57%	190	81.8	-56.95%	128	60.4
ERITREA	65.9	-24.78%	12	11.4	-5.00%	490	252	-48.57%	151	40.5	-73.18%	93	30.5
ETHIOPIA	66.2	-28.89%	15	13.9	-7.33%	424	219	-48.35%	205	50.7	-75.27%	112	36.5
GABON	66.2	-7.84%	17	12.8	-24.71%	243	221	-9.05%	93	42.5	-54.30%	61	31.1
GAMBIA	61.7	-15.45%	16	12.6	-21.25%	326	262	-19.63%	170	51.7	-69.59%	80	35.9
GHANA	63.8	-10.94%	16	12.9	-19.38%	280	241	-13.93%	127	46.2	-63.62%	80	33.9
GUINEA	61.2	-18.28%	15	12.3	-18.00%	331	262	-20.85%	238	98.8	-58.49%	141	63.8
GUINEA-BISSAU	58	-18.80%	14	11.4	-18.57%		269		229	78.5	-65.72%	136	52.3
KENYA	66.3	-13.48%	17	13.1	-22.94%	258	219	-15.12%	102	43.2	-57.65%	66	31.9
LESOTHO	53.7	11.35%	17	9.8	-42.35%	270	483	78.89%	88	86.4	-1.82%	71	68.1

LIBERIA	63.7	-27.82%	14	12.9	-7.86%	465	230	-50.54%	255	84.6	-66.82%	170	62.2
LIBYA	72.7	-5.81%		15.5			150			11.5			9.9
MADAGASCAR	66.7	-23.52%	15	12.6	-16.00%	345	216	-37.39%	161	50.6	-68.57%	98	36.5
MALAWI	63.8	-27.74%	15	12.8	-14.67%	436	255	-41.51%	242	41.6	-82.81%	143	30.9
MALI	58.9	-22.40%	14	12.8	-8.57%	343	270	-21.28%	254	94	-62.99%	131	60.2
MAURITANIA	64.7	-7.73%	16	14.3	-10.63%	245	202	-17.55%	118	72.9	-38.22%	78	50.1
MAURITIUS	74.4	-6.74%	17	14.5	-14.71%	193	145	-24.87%	23	16	-30.43%	20	14.3
MOROCCO	76.5	-15.37%		14.1			69			21.4			18.3
MOZAMBIQUE	60.2	-24.70%	14	11.6	-17.14%	419	336	-19.81%	240	74.2	-69.08%	160	54.8
NAMIBIA	63.4	-2.80%	16	12.7	-20.63%	248	296	19.35%	74	42.4	-42.70%	50	30.7
NIGER	62	-29.87%	15	13	-13.33%	305	250	-18.03%	328	80.4	-75.49%	138	46.7
NIGERIA	54.3	-15.52%	15	13.5	-10.00%	386	352	-8.81%	213	117.2	-44.98%	126	74.2
RWANDA	68.7	-51.38%	15	13.6	-9.33%	447	198	-55.70%	152	34.3	-77.43%	93	26.3
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	70.2	-17.06%	17	13.1	-22.94%	237	191	-19.41%	111	29.8	-73.15%	71	23.5
SENEGAL	67.7	-15.47%	16	13.1	-18.13%	251	185	-26.29%	140	45.3	-67.64%	70	32.7
SEYCHELLES	72.8	-6.51%	17	14.1	-17.06%	227	163	-28.19%	17	14.2	-16.47%	14	12.3
SIERRA LEONE	54.3	-28.93%	11	12.6	14.55%	519	389	-25.05%	264	109.2	-58.64%	157	80.9
SOMALIA	57.1	-20.45%		11.2			316			117			74
SOUTH AFRICA	63.9	-0.87%	15	13.9	-7.33%	282	301	6.74%	60	34.5	-42.50%	47	27.5
SOUTH SUDAN	57.6	-24.48%	14	12.7	-9.29%	420	321	-23.57%	253	96.2	-61.98%	150	62.4
SUDAN	65.1	-14.74%		13.6			224			58.4			41
SWAZILAND	59.4	4.38%	16	11	-31.25%	274	393	43.43%	75	49.4	-34.13%	56	38.6
TANZANIA	65	-22.79%	16	13.4	-16.25%	358	261	-27.09%	165	50.3	-69.52%	100	36
TOGO	60.8	-8.00%	16	12.8	-20.00%	281	265	-5.69%	146	66.9	-54.18%	90	45.8
TUNISIA	76.5	-10.07%		16			91			16.9			14.5
UGANDA	63	-27.11%	15	13.4	-10.67%	461	288	-37.53%	187	45.8	-75.51%	111	33.4
ZAMBIA	63.5	-22.53%	15	12.6	-16.00%	550	286	-48.00%	191	61.7	-67.70%	113	42.4
ZIMBABWE	61.2	-5.06%	18	11.5	-36.11%	282	334	18.44%	76	54.6	-28.16%	51	38.4

HEALTH STATUS AND MORTALITY TRENDS

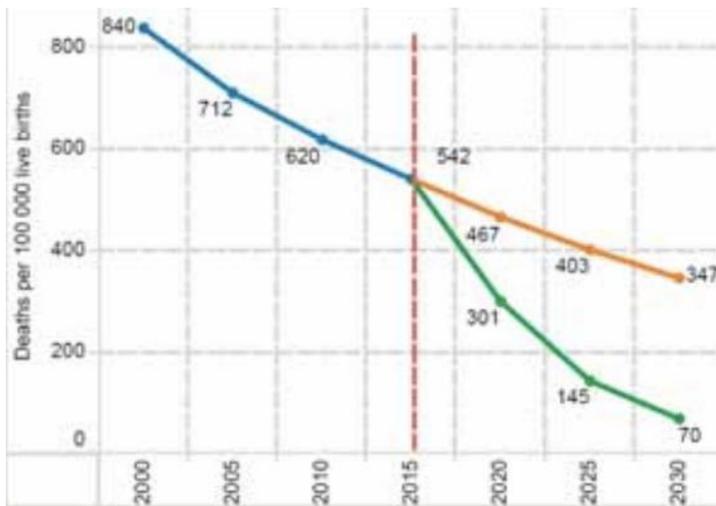
	Infant mortality rate per 1.000 live births - Percent change	Age standardized death rates per 100.00 population due to non-communicable diseases - 2000	Age standardized death rates per 100.00 population due to non-communicable diseases - 2020	Age standardized death rates per 100.00 population due to non-communicable diseases - Percent change	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births - 1990	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births - 2017	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births - % decrease	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1.000 live births) - 1990	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1.000 live births) - 2019	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1.000 live births) - Percent change	Stillbirth rate per 1.000 live births - 2000	Stillbirth rate per 1.000 live births - 2019	Stillbirth rate per 1.000 live births - % decrease
ALGERIA	-50.00%	633.1	446.6	-29.46%	216	112	-48.15%	23.2	16.3	-29.74%	17.2	9.5	-44.77%
ANGOLA	-62.54%	736.8	539.9	-26.72%	1160	241	-79.22%	53.3	27.6	-48.22%	3.5	2.1	-40.00%
BENIN	-45.37%	656.3	641.6	-2.24%	576	397	-31.08%	45.7	30.6	-33.04%	11.2	6.5	-41.96%
BOTSWANA	-23.10%	682.2	637.6	-6.54%	243	144	-40.74%	16.8	17.9	6.55%	4	2.8	-30.00%
BURKINA FASO	-47.67%	762.9	731.7	-4.09%	727	320	-55.98%	45.6	25.9	-43.20%	7.6	5	-34.21%
BURUNDI	-61.63%	667.2	664.1	-0.46%	1220	548	-55.08%	39.9	21	-47.37%	29.7	19.5	-34.34%
CABO VERDE	-73.33%	651	561.4	-13.76%	256	58	-77.34%	19.9	9	-54.77%	30.4	26.1	-14.14%
CAMEROON	-41.63%	782.1	698.3	-10.71%	728	529	-27.34%	40.2	26.1	-35.07%	25.5	12.4	-51.37%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-29.57%	712.9	659.3	-7.52%	1290	829	-35.74%	52	39.7	-23.65%	3.2	2.8	-12.50%
CHAD	-40.43%	745.3	751.6	0.85%	1450	1140	-21.38%	51.9	33.3	-35.84%	34	29.8	-12.35%
COMOROS	-45.11%	735.3	681	-7.38%	635	273	-57.01%	49.6	29.8	-39.92%	9.6	7.1	-26.04%
CONGO	-42.79%	742.1	534.5	-27.97%	603	378	-37.31%	27.1	19.3	-28.78%	30.3	24.6	-18.81%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	-44.19%	853.7	944.9	10.68%	745	617	-17.18%	48.7	33	-32.24%	9.6	5.2	-45.83%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	-44.92%	677.3	585.7	-13.52%	879	473	-46.19%	41.7	27.4	-34.29%	2.8	2.6	-7.14%
DJIBOUTI		639.3	610.3	-4.54%		248		49.2	30.5	-38.01%	33.8	27.2	-19.53%
EGYPT		774.8	826.7	6.70%		37		33.3	11.1	-66.67%	11.5	13.7	19.13%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	-52.81%	808.8	726.8	-10.14%	1310	301	-77.02%	47.9	29	-39.46%	15.7	8.7	-44.59%
ERITREA	-67.20%	758.7	652.4	-14.01%	1590	480	-69.81%	34.7	17.8	-48.70%	17.5	9	-48.57%
ETHIOPIA	-67.41%	634.3	554.7	-12.55%	1250	401	-67.92%	58.9	27.6	-53.14%	23.2	18.3	-21.12%
GABON	-49.02%	545.7	505.1	-7.44%	422	252	-40.28%	31.1	20.2	-35.05%	10.2	8.6	-15.69%
GAMBIA	-55.13%	803	728.3	-9.30%	1030	597	-42.04%	45.8	27.1	-40.83%	2.7	2	-25.93%
GHANA	-57.63%	713.6	708.4	-0.73%	634	308	-51.42%	42.3	23.1	-45.39%	27.1	21.9	-19.19%

GUINEA	-54.75%	771.5	763.9	-0.99%	1040	576	-44.62%	61	30.4	-50.16%	4.6	3.1	-32.61%
GUINEA-BISSAU	-61.54%	779.6	679.6	-12.83%	907	667	-26.46%	63.3	35.1	-44.55%	10.2	9.8	-3.92%
KENYA	-51.67%	464.5	385.1	-17.09%	687	342	-50.22%	27.6	21	-23.91%	2.5	1.5	-40.00%
LESOTHO	-4.08%	751.2	772.4	2.82%	629	544	-13.51%	38.5	42.8	11.17%	24.3	16.6	-31.69%
LIBERIA	-63.41%	640.5	615.5	-3.90%	1500	661	-55.93%	59.2	32.4	-45.27%	6	3.2	-46.67%
LIBYA		744	659.5	-11.36%		72		20.9	6.5	-68.90%	10.8	6.3	-41.67%
MADAGASCAR	-62.76%	736.2	625.7	-15.01%	778	335	-56.94%	39	20.1	-48.46%	13.8	8.8	-36.23%
MALAWI	-78.39%	684.6	542.3	-20.79%	957	349	-63.53%	49.5	19.8	-60.00%	4.5	2.8	-37.78%
MALI	-54.05%	900.1	807.6	-10.28%	1010	562	-44.36%	66.5	32.1	-51.73%	22.2	16.3	-26.58%
MAURITANIA	-35.77%	617	651.6	5.61%	859	766	-10.83%	46.4	32	-31.03%	13.7	5.8	-57.66%
MAURITIUS	-28.50%	774.7	565.4	-27.02%	81	61	-24.69%	14.6	10.2	-30.14%	28.2	19.7	-30.14%
MOROCCO		759.1	524.5	-30.91%		70		35.9	13.6	-62.12%	9.6	6.8	-29.17%
MOZAMBIQUE	-65.75%	762.4	522.6	-31.45%	1390	289	-79.21%	61.9	28.5	-53.96%	15.1	11.7	-22.52%
NAMIBIA	-38.60%	742	671.2	-9.54%	338	195	-42.31%	27.8	19.1	-31.29%	12.1	5.2	-57.02%
NIGER	-66.16%	683.5	665.1	-2.69%	873	509	-41.70%	54.5	24.3	-55.41%	17.5	14.7	-16.00%
NIGERIA	-41.11%	889.9	813.3	-8.61%	1350	917	-32.07%	49.7	35.9	-27.77%	15	13.1	-12.67%
RWANDA	-71.72%	894.9	548.6	-38.70%	1300	248	-80.92%	40.8	15.9	-61.03%	4.3	2.3	-46.51%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-66.90%	665.6	633	-4.90%	330	130	-60.61%	26.4	14.1	-46.59%	11.7	6.9	-41.03%
SENEGAL	-53.29%	731.1	626.6	-14.29%	540	315	-41.67%	40	22	-45.00%	6.7	3.2	-52.24%
SEYCHELLES	-12.14%	652.5	585.1	-10.33%		53		10.9	8.6	-21.10%	28.7	16.9	-41.11%
SIERRA LEONE	-48.47%	1292.5	985.7	-23.74%	2630	1120	-57.41%	52.4	31.2	-40.46%	10.6	7.4	-30.19%
SOMALIA		682.8	645.4	-5.48%		829		44.8	36.9	-17.63%	16.9	12.6	-25.44%
SOUTH AFRICA	-41.49%	765.3	707.2	-7.59%	108	119	10.19%	19.6	11.5	-41.33%	9.3	5	-46.24%
SOUTH SUDAN	-58.40%	673.5	563.9	-16.27%	1730	1150	-33.53%	64.1	38.6	-39.78%	25.3	19.7	-22.13%
SUDAN		837.5	745	-11.04%		295		42.4	27.2	-35.85%	34.3	23.7	-30.90%
SWAZILAND	-31.07%	799	801.5	0.31%	635	437	-31.18%	21.5	18.4	-14.42%	18	15.1	-16.11%
TANZANIA	-64.00%	627.9	539	-14.16%	997	524	-47.44%	39.9	20.3	-49.12%	28.5	22.4	-21.40%
TOGO	-49.11%	843.4	796.6	-5.55%	568	396	-30.28%	43	24.8	-42.33%	3.3	2.2	-33.33%
TUNISIA		617.8	538.2	-12.88%		43		27.6	11.9	-56.88%	14.4	11.2	-22.22%
UGANDA	-69.91%	721.4	638.3	-11.52%	687	375	-45.41%	38.8	20	-48.45%	12.7	10.9	-14.17%
ZAMBIA	-62.48%	687.4	553.8	-19.44%	577	213	-63.08%	36	23.3	-35.28%	6.8	4.5	-33.82%
ZIMBABWE	-24.71%	651.4	589	-9.58%	440	458	4.09%	24.6	25.9	5.28%	8.4	4.9	-41.67%

Please refer to page 66 in the Annex Section for more detailed information

WHO has noted that if the pace of decline in MMR does not increase, it may not be until 2084 that Africa will hit the 70 per 100 000 live births mark³. By that time, about 8 million mothers will have lost their lives to a pregnancy-related cause. In fact, to meet

the SDGs target by 2030, Africa and its partners will need to put in place accelerated measures to reduce the MMR by about 13% annually from its current level. Figure V illustrates the projected trajectory of MMR in Africa.



Source: WHO³

Fig V: Trend in Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births in Africa

Inter-country differences are quite substantial, with MMR in Sierra Leone much higher than elsewhere in Africa. Projections based on the trends during the MDGs period suggest that only two countries in the WHO Africa region will meet the SDG target in 2030: Botswana and Mauritius, with the 2030 projected values as 52 and 70 per 100 000 live births, respectively. Rwanda and Zambia may come close to the target, with the projected values

of 78 and 90 per 100 000 live births, respectively. The MMR in Sao-Tome and Principe, Algeria, and Ethiopia may be close to 100 per 100 000 live births by 2030. The other countries will require greater efforts emphasizing the need for the concerted effort of public and private sector actors in responding to maternal mortality in the continent.

Causes of Death in Africa

Ischaemic heart disease (IHD) and strokes are the world's biggest killers, accounting for a combined 18 million deaths in 2019. Indeed, by 2019 IHD now rank as the leading cause of death in Africa accounting for 8.56% of all deaths (Table III).

In the year 1990, IHD ranked 5th and stroke did not enlist among the top 10 causes of death in Africa. By 2019, IHD has become the single leading cause of death and stroke ranks 10th. Diarrheal diseases, malaria and tuberculosis have dropped quite substantially in position which is largely due to the good performance

of public health interventions such as the malaria control programme. HIV is the fifth leading cause of death, but if the current improvements in HIV control programmes are sustained, it will not be long before HIV/AIDS is eliminated from the group of leading killers in the continent.

Proportional mortality from lower respiratory tract infections have remained largely unchanged; special efforts are therefore required, including research that helps to understand the specific organisms responsible for the cause of death from lower respiratory

tract infections as well as research on practices related to seeking health care. Similarly, proportional mortality from birth asphyxia, birth trauma and preterm complications have remained largely unchanged, with birth asphyxia and birth trauma, and preterm complications still accounting for about 4% of deaths.

Death from road traffic injuries is on the rise. In 1990, road traffic injuries accounted for less than 1% of the deaths, but in 2019, it accounted for 3.9%.

Similarly, there has been growing showing of cancers – an estimated 752,000 new cancer cases (4% of the global total) and 506,000 cancer deaths occurred in SSA in 2018. Although the overall cancer burden in the region is dominated by breast, cervical, and prostate cancers, the cancer profile in sub-Saharan Africa is quite diverse. Up to 50% of the cancers diagnosed in some countries in Eastern Africa are still related to infection, and these are largely preventable.

Table III: Top 10 Causes of Death in Africa in 1990 and 2019 (continental overview)

Rank	1990		2019	
1	Diarrheal diseases	12.81%	Ischemic heart disease	8.56%
2	Lower respiratory infection	10.98%	Lower respiratory infection	8.05%
3	Malaria	7.52%	Diarrheal diseases	6.81%
4	Drug-susceptible TB	5.51%	Malaria	6.66%
5	Ischemic heart disease	5.02%	HIV/AIDS	5.17%
6	Measles	5.02%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.11%
7	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.39%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.22%
8	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.99%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.18%
9	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.80%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.04%
10	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.57%	Ischemic stroke	2.55%

Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease Study, 2019⁸

Table IV: Single Leading Cause of Death in Africa in 1990 and 2019 (by country)

Country	1990		2019	
ALGERIA	Ischemic heart disease	20.85%	Ischemic heart disease	29.18%
ANGOLA	Diarrheal diseases	20.99%	HIV/AIDS	7.61%
BENIN	Lower respiratory infections	13.09%	Malaria	14.25%
BOTSWANA	Diarrheal diseases	9.67%	HIV/AIDS	19.15%
BURKINA FASO	Diarrheal diseases	14.99%	Malaria	13.04%
BURUNDI	Malaria	14.83%	Diarrheal diseases	11.18%
CABO VERDE	Ischemic heart disease	12.20%	Ischemic heart disease	16.26%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Diarrheal diseases	15.35%	Diarrheal diseases	12.46%
CHAD	Diarrheal diseases	9.21%	Diarrheal diseases	19.38%
COMOROS	Lower respiratory infections	12.93%	Lower respiratory infections	8.99%
CONGO	Diarrheal diseases	11.56%	HIV/AIDS	9.99%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Malaria	15.01%	Malaria	16.13%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Malaria	15.55%	Malaria	10.15%

DJIBOUTI	Diarrheal diseases	15.24%	HIV/AIDS	10.52%
EGYPT	Ischemic heart disease	20.80%	Ischemic heart disease	32.39%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Diarrheal diseases	18.21%	HIV/AIDS	26.12%
ERITREA	Conflict & terror	20.26%	Lower respiratory infections	10.21%
ETHIOPIA	Diarrheal diseases	12.15%	Diarrheal diseases	9.06%
GABON	Malaria	9.40%	Ischemic heart disease	8.39%
GAMBIA	Malaria	14.34%	Lower respiratory infections	9.07%
GHANA	Diarrheal diseases	17.33%	Malaria	10.38%
GUINEA	Lower respiratory infections	15.60%	Lower respiratory infections	11.85%
GUINEA-BISSAU	Diarrheal diseases	12.24%	Diarrheal diseases	8.21%
KENYA	Lower respiratory infections	11.49%	HIV/AIDS	14.44%
LESOTHO	Diarrheal diseases	13.02%	HIV/AIDS	18.35%
LIBERIA	Diarrheal diseases	11.68%	Malaria	15.41%
LIBYA	Ischemic heart disease	16.23%	Ischemic heart disease	24.72%
MADAGASCAR	Diarrheal diseases	14.74%	Diarrheal diseases	11.17%
MALAWI	Diarrheal diseases	13.89%	Lower respiratory infections	7.89%
MALI	Diarrheal diseases	14.73%	Malaria	8.92%
MAURITANIA	Diarrheal diseases	14.23%	Malaria	9.50%
MAURITIUS	Ischemic heart disease	25.11%	Diabetes type 2	16.98%
MOROCCO	Ischemic heart disease	19.85%	Ischemic heart disease	31.57%
MOZAMBIQUE	Malaria	14.24%	HIV/AIDS	14.97%
NAMIBIA	Lower respiratory infections	9.98%	HIV/AIDS	14.12%
NIGER	Diarrheal diseases	22.19%	Diarrheal diseases	14.15%
NIGERIA	Diarrheal diseases	21.28%	Malaria	12.00%
RWANDA	Diarrheal diseases	14.41%	Lower respiratory infections	8.23%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	Lower respiratory infections	13.43%	Ischemic heart disease	12.37%
SENEGAL	Diarrheal diseases	16.44%	Ischemic heart disease	7.94%
SEYCHELLES	Ischemic heart disease	15.18%	Ischemic heart disease	13.51%
SIERRA LEONE	Malaria	15.20%	Malaria	16.71%
SOMALIA	Lower respiratory infections	12.23%	Lower respiratory infections	11.26%
SOUTH AFRICA	Lower respiratory infections	9.59%	HIV/AIDS	19.85%
SOUTH SUDAN	Lower respiratory infections	13.76%	Lower respiratory infections	10.62%
SUDAN	Ischemic heart disease	11.56%	Ischemic heart disease	21.37%
SWAZILAND	Lower respiratory infections	10.95%	HIV/AIDS	16.29%
TANZANIA	Lower respiratory infections	13.33%	Lower respiratory infections	9.31%
TOGO	Diarrheal diseases	19.90%	Diarrheal diseases	10.94%
TUNISIA	Ischemic heart disease	21.95%	Ischemic heart disease	31.73%
UGANDA	HIV/AIDS	15.20%	Malaria	9.31%
ZAMBIA	Lower respiratory infections	12.37%	HIV/AIDS	10.99%
ZIMBABWE	Lower respiratory infections	10.61%	Lower respiratory infections	10.19%

In addition, national health-care systems in Africa have to cope with the double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases evidenced by an already heavy burden of the former and a growing case

load of the latter. The average share of non-communicable diseases has increased from 26% in 1990 to 41% in 2020, while communicable diseases still account for about half of the disease burden as shown in

Table below. Notable among these is Hypertension which increasingly, is emerging as a problem affecting even younger and economically-active age groups. More than

40% of adults in many African countries are estimated to have high blood pressure with an estimated 74.7 million hypertensive individuals.

Table IV: Burden of Disease Attributable to Broad Causes in Africa, 1990 and 2020

Indicators	1990	2020
Communicable Diseases as percent of DALYs	65	49
Non-Communicable Diseases as percent of DALYs	28	40
Injuries as percent of DALYs	7	11

Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease Study, 2019⁸

Indeed, greater efforts are required to control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and their risk factors notably hypertension, as recent trends suggest that it will not be long before

they become the biggest causes of mortality and morbidity in Africa.



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	<i>Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS - Percent change</i>	<i>Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people living with HIV) - 2000</i>	<i>Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people living with HIV) - 2019</i>	<i>Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people living with HIV) - Percent change</i>	<i>Prevalence of HIV. total (% of population ages 15-49) - 1990</i>	<i>Prevalence of HIV. total (% of population ages 15-49) - 2019</i>	<i>Prevalence of HIV. total (% of population ages 15-49) - Percent change</i>	<i>Incidence of HIV. all (per 1.000 uninfected population) - 1990</i>	<i>Incidence of HIV. all (per 1.000 uninfected population) - 2019</i>	<i>Incidence of HIV. all (per 1.000 uninfected population) - Percent change</i>	<i>Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother to child transmission (%) - 2005</i>	<i>Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother to child transmission - 2019</i>	<i>Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother to child transmission - Percent change</i>
ALGERIA		8	67	737.50%	0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.05	400.00%			
ANGOLA	242.11%		27		0.2	1.9	850.00%	0.26	0.84	223.08%	3	63	2000.00%
BENIN	-11.54%		65		0.2	1	400.00%	0.39	0.31	-20.51%	31	100	222.58%
BOTSWANA	-66.67%		82		6	20.7	245.00%	12.16	4.78	-60.69%	49	100	104.08%
BURKINA FASO	-74.17%		67		2.5	0.7	-72.00%	2.64	0.14	-94.70%	10	81	710.00%
BURUNDI	-85.00%		84		4.6	1	-78.26%	5.05	0.17	-96.63%	6	69	1050.00%
CABO VERDE			62		0.4	0.6	50.00%	0.52	0.19	-63.46%			
CAMEROON	-26.32%		62		0.7	3.1	342.86%	1.15	0.69	-40.00%	12	73	508.33%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-62.00%		46		3.4	3.5	2.94%	6.85	1.1	-83.94%	9	94	944.44%
CHAD	-49.21%		58		1	1.2	20.00%	1.42	0.34	-76.06%	1	67	6600.00%
COMOROS			82		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.01	0.00%			
CONGO	-22.41%		25		3.6	3.1	-13.89%	4.57	1.55	-66.08%	29	100	244.83%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	-72.34%		63		3.6	2.4	-33.33%	5.68	0.51	-91.02%	10	80	700.00%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	-65.91%		53		1.6	0.8	-50.00%	1.49	0.22	-85.23%	3	45	1400.00%
DJIBOUTI			43		0.1	0.8	700.00%	0.31	0.14	-54.84%		35	
EGYPT			32		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.05	400.00%		16	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	176.92%		35		0.9	7.2	700.00%	1.28	4.06	217.19%	32	48	50.00%
ERITREA			62		0.7	0.6	-14.29%	1.12	0.11	-90.18%		39	
ETHIOPIA	-82.35%		74		2	0.9	-55.00%	3.06	0.16	-94.77%	5	74	1380.00%
GABON	-35.29%		51		1	3.5	250.00%	1.55	0.74	-52.26%	5	71	1320.00%
GAMBIA			29		0.1	1.9	1800.00%	0.22	1.06	381.82%		49	
GHANA	-22.22%		45		1.3	1.7	30.77%	1.66	0.7	-57.83%	7	75	971.43%
GUINEA	-35.42%		45		0.7	1.4	100.00%	0.98	0.39	-60.20%	2		
GUINEA-BISSAU	66.67%		41		0.2	3.4	1600.00%	0.42	1.15	173.81%		59	
KENYA	-80.91%		74		4.6	4.5	-2.17%	8.11	0.92	-88.66%	21	94	347.62%

LESOTHO	-60.00%		65		3.1	22.8	635.48%	6.41	6.43	0.31%	12	84	600.00%
LIBERIA	-52.50%		33		2	1.5	-25.00%	3.35	0.46	-86.27%	5	90	1700.00%
LIBYA		16	34	112.50%	0.1	0.2	100.00%	0.01	0.07	600.00%		69	
MADAGASCAR			13		0.1	0.3	200.00%	0.01	0.23	2200.00%		24	
MALAWI	-79.03%		79		8	8.9	11.25%	10.99	1.94	-82.35%	7	100	1328.57%
MALI	-15.94%		36		1.1	1.2	9.09%					21	
MAURITANIA			57		0.1	0.2	100.00%					63	
MAURITIUS			25		0.1	1.2	1100.00%	0.01	0.57	5600.00%		100	
MOROCCO			70		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.02	0.02	0.00%		73	
MOZAMBIQUE	34.21%		60		1.2	12.4	933.33%	2.07	4.68	126.09%	9	100	1011.11%
NAMIBIA	-58.90%		85		1.8	11.5	538.89%	3.75	3.1	-17.33%		100	
NIGER	-54.17%		61		0.2	0.2	0.00%	0.28	0.06	-78.57%		43	
NIGERIA	-27.42%		65		0.5	1.3	160.00%	0.75	0.52	-30.67%	100	43	-57.00%
RWANDA	-78.46%		87		2.1	2.6	23.81%	3.05	0.44	-85.57%	44	99	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE			0										
SENEGAL	-36.84%		70		0.1	0.4	300.00%	0.22	0.09	-59.09%		72	
SEYCHELLES			0										
SIERRA LEONE	-3.70%		43		0.6	1.6	166.67%	0.88	0.65	-26.14%	2	58	2800.00%
SOMALIA			33		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.12	0.03	-75.00%		24	
SOUTH AFRICA	-52.00%		70		0.7	19	2614.29%	1.96	3.98	103.06%	26	97	273.08%
SOUTH SUDAN	62.50%		18		0.7	2.5	257.14%	1.06	1.5	41.51%		44	
SUDAN			22		0.1	0.2	100.00%	0.04	0.08	100.00%		4	
SWAZILAND	-59.65%		96		1.2	27	2150.00%	3.28	4.9	49.39%	50	100	100.00%
TANZANIA	-66.25%		75		3.5	4.8	37.14%	4.89	1.46	-70.14%	6	92	1433.33%
TOGO	-50.82%		64		1.8	2.2	22.22%	1.69	0.59	-65.09%	13	76	484.62%
TUNISIA			20		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.05	400.00%		32	
UGANDA	-75.00%		84		9.8	5.8	-40.82%	7.32	1.38	-81.15%	16	100	525.00%
ZAMBIA	-68.52%		85		8.9	11.5	29.21%	12.45	3.17	-74.54%	18	86	377.78%
ZIMBABWE	-81.82%		85		15.3	12.8	-16.34%	24.07	2.81	-88.33%	12	91	

Please refer to page 80 in the Annex Section for more detailed information

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES/RISK FACTORS FOR NCDS

	Age standardized incidence rate per 100.000 due to cervical cancer - 2008	Age standardized incidence rate per 100.000 due to cervical cancer - 2012	Age standardized incidence rate per 100.000 due to cervical cancer - Percent change	Prevalence of obesity, age-standardized - 1990	Prevalence of obesity, age-standardized - 2016	Prevalence of obesity, age-standardized - Percent change	Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L or on medication) (age-standardized) - 1990	Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L or on medication) (age-standardized) - 2014	Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L or on medication) (age-standardized) - Percent change	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 OR DBP ≥ 90). age-standardized (%) - 1990	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 OR DBP ≥ 90). age-standardized (%) - 2015	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 OR DBP ≥ 90). age-standardized (%) - Percent change
ALGERIA	10	9	-10.00%	12.4	27.4	120.97%	6.7	12.4	85.07%	31.6	25.1	-20.57%
ANGOLA	30	36	20.00%	2	8.2	310.00%	3.9	8.2	110.26%	30	29.7	-1.00%
BENIN	35	28	-20.00%	3.1	9.6	209.68%	3.9	7.2	84.62%	30.8	27.7	-10.06%
BOTSWANA	22	30	36.36%	7.8	18.9	142.31%	4.8	8.6	79.17%	33.1	29.6	-10.57%
BURKINA FASO	29	23	-20.69%	1.2	5.6	366.67%	3.1	6.3	103.23%	30	32.6	8.67%
BURUNDI	49	49	0.00%	1.4	5.4	285.71%	1.9	4.2	121.05%	23.4	29.2	24.79%
CABO VERDE	35	29	-17.14%	3.4	11.8	247.06%	4.5	8.5	88.89%	32.3	29.5	-8.67%
CAMEROON	24	30	25.00%	3.5	11.4	225.71%	3.8	6.7	76.32%	28.7	24.8	-13.59%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	19	21		2.6	7.5	188.46%	3.7	7.8	110.81%	31.3	31.2	-0.32%
CHAD	20	19	-5.00%	1.8	6.1	238.89%	3.3	7	112.12%	30.9	32.9	6.47%
COMOROS	52	61	17.31%	2.7	7.8	188.89%	4.2	8	90.48%	26.3	27.9	6.08%
CONGO	27	25	-7.41%	3.4	9.6	182.35%	4.6	7.7	67.39%	31.5	26.2	-16.83%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	27	22	-18.52%	3.1	10.3	232.26%	4.2	6.9	64.29%	30.6	27.2	-11.11%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	21	33	57.14%	1.8	6.7	272.22%	3.2	6.2	93.75%	29.3	28.5	-2.73%
DJIBOUTI				7.4	13.5	82.43%	6.6	8.1	22.73%	35.7	26.8	-24.93%
EGYPT				17.7	32	80.79%	9.3	17.9	92.47%	28.9	25	-13.49%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	25	25	0.00%	2.5	8	220.00%	3.7	9.4	154.05%	29.6	28.4	-4.05%
ERITREA	13	17	30.77%	1.4	5	257.14%	2.9	5.5	89.66%	26.1	29.1	11.49%
ETHIOPIA	19	26	36.84%	1.1	4.5	309.09%	3	5.4	80.00%	25.4	30.3	19.29%
GABON	24	20	-16.67%	5.8	15	158.62%	5.5	10	81.82%	34.2	25.5	-25.44%
GAMBIA	32	26	-18.75%	2.6	10.3	296.15%	4.2	8.7	107.14%	32.4	29.1	-10.19%
GHANA	40	35	-12.50%	3.2	10.9	240.63%	3.9	6.5	66.67%	28.4	23.7	-16.55%
GUINEA	56	38	-32.14%	2.3	7.7	234.78%	3.3	6.4	93.94%	28.9	30.3	4.84%
GUINEA-BISSAU	35	30	-14.29%	2.3	9.5	313.04%	3.6	7.1	97.22%	29.7	30.3	2.02%
KENYA	23	40	73.91%	1.9	7.1	273.68%	3.2	6	87.50%	24.9	26.7	7.23%
LESOTHO	35	38	8.57%	6.5	16.6	155.38%	4.7	8.8	87.23%	27.8	29	4.32%
LIBERIA	42	30	-28.57%	4.1	9.9	141.46%	5.1	7.7	50.98%	32.3	28.3	-12.38%
LIBYA				19.2	32.5	69.27%	9.7	15.9	63.92%	34.1	23.7	-30.50%
MADAGASCAR	27	45	66.67%	1.3	5.3	307.69%	3.3	5.5	66.67%	27	28.1	4.07%

MALAWI	51	76	49.02%	1.5	5.8	286.67%	3.3	6.3	90.91%	24.4	28.9	18.44%
MALI	38	44	15.79%	2.2	8.6	290.91%	3.7	7.3	97.30%	31.1	32.6	4.82%
MAURITANIA	35	39	11.43%	3.9	12.7	225.64%	5.3	9	69.81%	35.7	31.7	-11.20%
MAURITIUS	13	15	15.38%	4.9	10.8	120.41%	9.7	13	34.02%	28	25	-10.71%
MOROCCO				12	26.1	117.50%	6.8	13.7	101.47%	30.6	26.1	-14.71%
MOZAMBIQUE	51	65	27.45%	2.1	7.2	242.86%	3.5	6.4	82.86%	26.6	29.1	9.40%
NAMIBIA	16	15	-6.25%	6.5	17.2	164.62%	4	7.4	85.00%	30.9	28.5	-7.77%
NIGER	9	9	0.00%	1.6	5.5	243.75%	3.1	5.6	80.65%	31	33.4	7.74%
NIGERIA	33	29	-12.12%	2.2	8.9	304.55%	3.8	6.2	63.16%	29.2	23.9	-18.15%
RWANDA	35	42	20.00%	1.2	5.8	383.33%	1.9	4.4	131.58%	22.2	26.7	20.27%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE				3.5	12.4	254.29%	5.5	8	45.45%	31	25.8	-16.77%
SENEGAL	35	41	17.14%	3	8.8	193.33%	4.7	7.4	57.45%	32.5	30.2	-7.08%
SEYCHELLES				6.3	14	122.22%	6.9	10.4	50.72%	29	23.5	-18.97%
SIERRA LEONE	42	30	-28.57%	2.8	8.7	210.71%	4.1	6.9	68.29%	32.4	30.3	-6.48%
SOMALIA				2.6	8.3	219.23%	4.1	6.8	65.85%	31.7	32.9	3.79%
SOUTH AFRICA	27	32	18.52%	14.9	28.3	89.93%	7.1	11.3	59.15%	34.4	26.9	-21.80%
SOUTH SUDAN		30										
SUDAN												
SWAZILAND	50	53	6.00%	8	16.5	106.25%	5.5	9.7	76.36%	30.7	29.8	-2.93%
TANZANIA	51	54	5.88%	2.3	8.4	265.22%	3.4	6.1	79.41%	24.6	27.3	10.98%
TOGO	30	22	-26.67%	2.4	8.4	250.00%	3.8	7.1	86.84%	30.3	28.9	-4.62%
TUNISIA				13.3	26.9	102.26%	6.9	12.5	81.16%	29.9	23.2	-22.41%
UGANDA	48	44	-8.33%	1.4	5.3	278.57%	2.2	4.6	109.09%	22.7	27.3	20.26%
ZAMBIA	53	58	9.43%	3.2	8.1	153.13%	4.4	6.6	50.00%	28.7	27.1	-5.57%
ZIMBABWE	47	56	19.15%	7.3	15.5	112.33%	4.8	7.1	47.92%	29.9	28.2	-5.69%

Please refer to page 88 in the Annex Section for more detailed information

BOTH SEXES

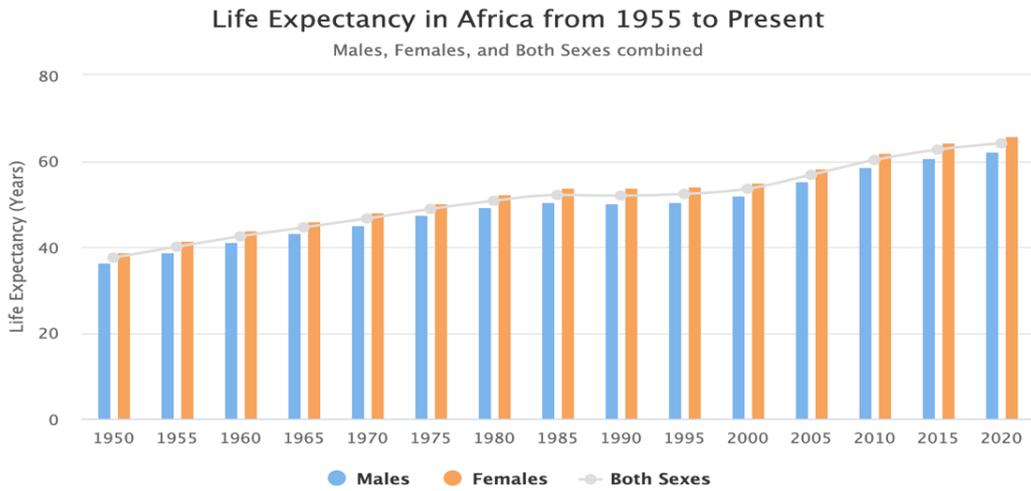
64.1 years
(life expectancy at birth, both sexes combined)

FEMALES

66.0 years
(life expectancy at birth, females)

MALES

62.3 years
(life expectancy at birth, males)

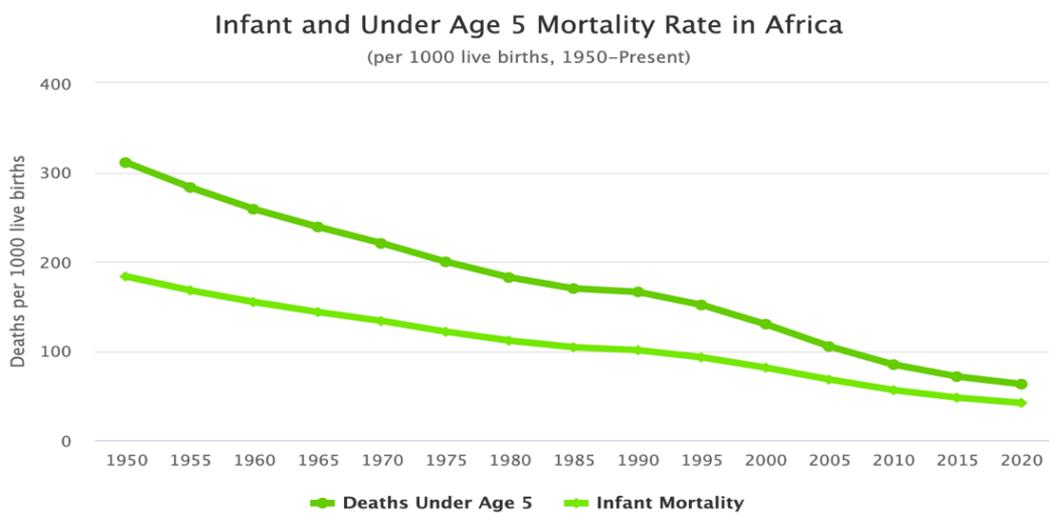


INFANT MORTALITY

41.6
(infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

DEATHS UNDER AGE 5

62.6
(per 1,000 live births)



Africa Country-Specific Patterns

A more granular analysis of the trends in health indicators across the 54 countries in the continent reveals mixed performance (Annex 1). Notwithstanding improvements in the health status that have occurred in many countries over the last decades, the current situation on the continent is of great concern. Despite the paucity and unreliability of health data, as shown in the annexed table (Annex 1), only limited progress has been made on several health indicators, with reversal in gains evident for a couple of countries in the region between 1990 and 2020. For example, two countries had a lower Life Expectancy (LE) in 2020 relative to 1990; while twelve countries had seen no appreciable improvements in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and under-5 mortality rate. The combination of extreme poverty, the impact of the HIV epidemic, decline in health service provision, and conflict continue to impede improvement in these indicators.

The majority of countries where LE has decreased have a high prevalence of HIV, affecting in particular the 15-45 years' age range. At the end of 2019, the number of HIV infected people in SSA was estimated at 25.7 million, almost two-thirds (69%) of the total of HIV infected people globally⁴. Approximately 1 million additional people were infected with HIV in 2019, surpassing the combined number of new infections in all other regions of the world⁴. 520,000 deaths in the region were attributed to HIV, accounting for 74% of global AIDS deaths⁴. In the absence of massively expanded prevention, treatment and care efforts, it is expected that the AIDS death toll in SSA will continue to rise. The cross-links between the HIV epidemic, tuberculosis and malaria are significant and threaten a continuing impact of the AIDS epidemic over the next decade and beyond. Its social and economic consequences are already widely felt, not only in the health sector but also in sectors dependent on human resources such as education, industry, agriculture, transport, and the economy in general.

Recent years have seen a number of regions in Africa affected by war or internal or external conflicts. Thirteen of 54 countries have recently been or are still involved in conflict, while neighbouring countries are

affected because of population movements across international borders. There is also indication of increasing numbers of refugees in Eastern and Western Africa with Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad and Kenya featuring among countries with the highest number of refugees in 2019⁵. The breakdown of the delivery of most social services, including health care, is a frequent accompaniment of conflict. In fact, the 2019 "State of the World's Children report" avers that, globally, most of the countries where 1 in 5 children die before five years of age have experienced major armed conflict⁶.

In stark contrast to the rest of the developing world, progress in eradicating poverty and improving living standards remains "stubbornly slow" in Africa with depressing indices⁷. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day in 2019, for example, has nearly doubled since 1990.

GDP data are aggregates that do not show the increasing gap between the rich and the poor within countries. Disaggregation of infant, under-five mortality and life expectancy data reveal that the gap in mortality rates between rich and poor countries has widened significantly over the past decades: the relative probability of dying for under-5-year-olds in developing countries compared to industrialized countries increased from a ratio of 5.7 in 1960 to 14.5 in 2019³. Similarly, improvements in health status have been slower in SSA.

The past two decades have witnessed an alarming resurgence and spread of "old" communicable diseases once thought to be well controlled, for example, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria, yellow fever and trypanosomiasis, while "new" epidemics, notably the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), Ebola, HIV/AIDS which threaten health gains in many countries. At present, COVID-19 together with co-infection of mycobacterium tuberculosis and HIV together with the emergence of multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) tuberculosis presents a major public health concern in the region.

In addition, nutritional status is deteriorating, as demonstrated by stunting rates of 30% and

above in 29 SSA countries of which 11 have stunting rates of 40% and above. To aggravate matters, many developing countries are experiencing an “epidemiological transition”, with hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes, other chronic conditions and trauma, colliding with extant communicable diseases. This in reality constitutes an epidemiological polarization, with poorer sectors of the population experiencing high child mortality and morbidity as well as a high burden of non-communicable disease. In South Africa, for example, children from poor families still suffer mainly from infectious diseases, whereas increasing rates of hypertension, chronic lung diseases and diabetes affect the urban, and especially poorer, adult population.

Access to health services in Africa improved considerably during the period 1980-90, but worsened in the 1990s as shown by Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) coverage data. Despite the intensive polio vaccination campaigns and regular measles vaccination campaigns in more recent times, the EPI coverage data for the period 1999 to 2019 showed only modest improvements following the huge dip in coverage of all routinely administered antigens in the 1990s.

Many countries have also been unable to significantly reallocate resources from tertiary

and specialized services to basic health services or find increased resources to moderate the imbalance. The implication is that is underfunded primary level care services which should ideally cater to the bulk of the health problems. Furthermore, most countries still spend less than an average US\$10 per person on health care, an amount that is 20-40 percent below the frugal amount considered necessary to provide the basic package of health services recommended by the World Bank.

Education indicators show that a sizeable percentage of women are still functionally illiterate in 2020. Despite the many efforts to make primary education accessible to all children, 40 per cent of boys and 45 per cent of girls do not attend school. Of those who enter primary school, over one third will not reach grade five; and around 80 per cent of all children of secondary school age will not attend secondary school.

Access to water is low with only 44% of rural SSA – constituting 60% of the total population, having access to adequate water supplies in 2019. A similar pattern pertains to the access to good sanitation. With such poor levels of good water, sanitation and hygiene, it is not surprising that the health situation is poor and deteriorating in a number of countries.



Health Systems and Healthcare Delivery in Africa



Health Systems and Healthcare Delivery in Africa

Healthcare systems in Africa have, over the years, been rattled by institutional, human resources, financial, technical and political challenges. A careful appraisal of the “building blocks” of the health system as proposed by the WHO reveal sub-optimum state of service delivery, healthcare workforce, health information systems, medicines and technologies, financing and leadership/governance. Currently, in most countries, the majority poor and those in the middle-income bracket, rely on under-funded public health facilities while a small minority have access to better-funded, quality private care. As such, the majority of African countries are unable to meet the basic requirements for good healthcare systems. Poor governance and human resource challenges are linked to ineffective integration of services.

A 2018 analysis of the status of health services in Africa by the WHO revealed an overall index for health services performance of 0.48 out of a possible 1⁴. This implies that Africa is

only utilizing 48% of the possible health and health-related services needed for their health and well-being⁴. Individual country scores ranged from 0.31 to 0.70. Only five countries had a score above 0.6, with the best country (Algeria) only able to provide 70% of the possible health and related services that its population needs⁴.

The worst performing dimensions relative to the others are service availability (36% of what is feasible), and financial risk protection (34% of what is feasible) ⁴. Improving population outcomes in Africa will accordingly require relatively more effort in further enhancing these two dimensions.

To examine the trend in healthcare provision since 1990, we assessed changes in selected indicators on Immunization and Reproductive Health across countries in Africa. Table V highlights improvements in immunization indicators – related to infant and child health, and modest increases in reproductive health.

Table V: Selected Service Performance Indicators between 1990 and 2020

Indicators	1990	2020
Immunization		
Percentage of Measles-containing Vaccines (MCV) immunization coverage among 1-year olds, both sexes (%)	58	69
BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	75	80
Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis third dose (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	57	74
Reproductive Health		
Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%)	48	59
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	25.5	55.8

Africa carries 25% of the world's disease burden but its share of global health expenditures is less than 1%. Worse still, it manufactures only a fraction—less than 2%—of the medicines consumed on the continent. These challenge efforts towards universal health coverage (UHC) and therefore undermine progress towards the attaining SDGs^{14, 15,16}. Below is an overview of the current attainment of health-related targets of the SDGs in Africa

In summary, gains in health status in Africa and access to health and related services have been slower than in other developing regions despite the efforts related to the MDGs and now the SDGs. Given the much weaker starting point of African countries, it is disturbingly apparent that only modest progress has been made in the past 30 years. Indeed, Africa bears a higher all-cause burden of disease than other regions of the world. This is partly explained by public health policy and governance trends in a context of

economic globalization. The following sections cover the evolution of public health

policies and services in Africa and how they have influenced health and healthcare.

Theme 2: Effectiveness of Interventions

A second criteria applied in this analysis related to evidence of **known and effective interventions** – both health and non-health/inter-sectoral interventions, to address existing health problems. The evidence of interventions has been adduced by examining both the quality of formal evaluative investigations with consideration to the distinction between the fidelity of the evaluation process in detecting the success or failure of an intervention, and the success

or failure of the intervention itself⁹. Moreover, if an intervention is unsuccessful, the evidence considered whether the intervention was inherently faulty (that is, failure of intervention concept or theory), or just badly delivered (failure of implementation)⁹. Beyond demonstrated effectiveness, the health problem is further prioritized if it is implementable and feasible in low-resource settings such as the countries in Africa.



Theme 3 – Key Regional Institutions impacting Health and Healthcare Delivery in Africa



Theme 3 – Key Regional Institutions impacting Health and Healthcare Delivery in Africa

A number of governmental and non-governmental institutions are key in shaping the public health agenda in Africa and continue to impact on the health outcomes. Some of these institutions are:

Government Multilateral Institutions

- Africa Union – Africa Centre for Disease Control
- WHO
- UNICEF
- UNDP
- UNAIDS
- UNFPA
- UNECA
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)- West African Health Organisation
- Southern Africa Development Corporation - Health
- Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
- World Bank
- GAVI
- Africa Development Bank

- U.S. PEPFAR
- UK DFID
- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- CIDA
- GTZ

Non-Governmental Institutions including Private Philanthropies (International):

- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Welcome Trust

Non-Governmental Institutions including Private Philanthropies (African):

- Aliko Dangote Foundation

For purposes of this review, the activities of these various institutions are highlighted below to draw conclusions on their areas of comparative performance.

Government Bilateral Institutions

- USAID



Africa Union and Africa Centre for Disease Control (Africa CDC)

The Africa Union (AU) is the continental union consisting of all countries. Aspiration 1 of the Africa Union Agenda 2063 envisions a “prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.” To achieve this ambition, one of the key goals for Africa is to ensure that its citizens are healthy and well-nourished and adequate levels of investment are made to expand access to quality health care services for all people.

The AU works to ensure Africa develops and sustainably manages its health sector by putting in place the relevant sectoral institutions to support knowledge building as well as manage emergencies and disease outbreaks in the continent. The AU's Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) was set up as the lead institution to support African countries in promoting health and preventing disease outbreaks by improving prevention, detection, and response to public health threats. The Africa CDC seeks to strengthen Africa's public health institutions' capacities, capabilities and partnerships to detect and respond quickly and effectively to disease threats and outbreaks, based on science, policy and data-driven interventions and programmes. Africa CDC plays a key role in linking various parties through the continental Event Based Surveillance Unit (EBS), building capacity of Member States, field activities conducted through the Continental Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) as well as establishing Regional Collaborating Centres (RCC).

The AU aims to launch a health volunteer corps within the Africa CDC. The African Volunteer Health Corps will be deployed during disease outbreaks and other health emergencies.

Studies show that prolonged malnutrition, stunting and poor health contribute to increased school absenteeism and dropout rates, lower attendance rates, and overall

decreases in cognition. This has brought to the fore the potential health and nutritional outcomes from school feeding programmes as complementary to education and learning outcomes. The AU works with member states to improve nutrition levels on the continent and has undertaken specific activities such as the Cost of Hunger in Africa Study (COHA), which has enhanced knowledge about the social and economic impact of child undernutrition in Africa and the interventions that countries need to take to address and remedy the issues identified as contributing to poor nutrition such as inadequate / nutrient deficient agricultural outputs.

In addition, to support learning and improved health and nutrition amongst school age children, The AU School Feeding initiative recognises that School Feeding Programmes have a significant impact on access and retention, and attendance, and in reducing drop-out rates among school-age children. In addition to the psychological benefits, these initiatives improve learning, cognitive functions, in-class behaviour, academic performance and ability to concentrate; and for marginalized, food-insecure families School Feeding Programmes improve household food security by increasing the food baskets of families in food-deficit areas. AU is working with members' states to implement School Feeding Programmes which in addition to the benefits mentioned above, create revenue transfers to beneficiary families and a social safety nets for poor households benefiting entire communities through stimulating local markets, enabling households to invest in productive assets and impacting the wider economy by facilitating agricultural transformation through linkages with smallholder farmers. 1st of March is the official African Day of School Feeding in recognition of these programmes that are implemented daily in different African countries.

World Health Organisation

WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. The WHO Constitution, which establishes the agency's governing structure

and principles, states its main objective as “the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.” It was established by

constitution on 7 April 1948, which is commemorated as World Health Day.

WHO's broad mandate in Africa includes advocating for universal healthcare, monitoring public health risks, coordinating responses to health emergencies, and promoting human health and well-being. It provides technical assistance to countries, sets international health standards and guidelines, and collects data on global health issues through the World Health Survey. Its flagship publication, the World Health Report, provides expert assessments of global health topics and health statistics on all nations. The WHO also serves as a forum for summits and discussions on health issues.

WHO has played a leading role in several public health achievements, most notably the eradication of smallpox, polio, and the development of an Ebola vaccine. Its current

priorities include communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, Ebola, malaria and tuberculosis; non-communicable diseases such as heart disease and cancer; healthy diet, nutrition, and food security; occupational health; and substance abuse.

The WHO relies on contributions from member states (both assessed and voluntary) and private donors for funding. As of 2018, WHO had an annual budget of over \$4.2 billion, a large part of which comes from voluntary contributions from member states. Contributions are assessed by a formula that includes GDP per capita. In 2018–19, the US contributed 15.9% of the WHO's \$5.6 billion budget (additionally, American philanthropist Bill Gates provides 9.4% of the funding through his foundation) the EU and its member states contributed 11%, while China contributed 0.2%.

UNICEF

UNICEF, also known as the United Nations Children's Fund, is a United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide. The agency is among the most widespread and recognizable social welfare organizations in the world, with a presence in 192 countries and territories. UNICEF's activities include providing immunizations and disease prevention, administering treatment for children and mothers with HIV, enhancing childhood and maternal nutrition, improving sanitation, promoting education, and providing emergency relief in response to disasters.

UNICEF relies entirely on contributions from governments and private donors. Its total income as of 2018 was \$5.2 billion, of which two-thirds came from governments; private groups and individuals contributed the rest through national committees. It is governed by a 36-member executive board that establishes policies, approves programs, and oversees administrative and financial plans. The board is made up of government

representatives elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, usually for three-year terms.

UNICEF's programs emphasize developing community-level services to promote the health and well-being of children. Most of its work is in the field, with a network that includes 150 country offices, headquarters and other facilities and 34 "national committees" that carry out its mission through programs developed with host governments. In 2018, UNICEF assisted in the birth of 27 million babies, administered pentavalent vaccines to an estimated 65.5 million children, provided education for 12 million children, treated four million children with severe acute malnutrition, and responded to 285 humanitarian emergencies in 90 countries. UNICEF has received recognition for its work, including the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965, the Indira Gandhi Prize in 1989 and the Princess of Asturias Award in 2006. During the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF, along with the WHO and other agencies, published guidance about healthy parenting.

UNDP

As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and build

resilience so countries can sustain progress. In Africa, UNDP has played a galvanising role in engaging the health and non-health sectors in advancing health through addressing the social and environmental determinants of health

UNDP promotes technical and investment cooperation among nations and advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life for themselves. The UNDP provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. UNDP works with nations on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners. However UNDP offers to help only if the different nations request it to do so.

UNAIDS

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) is the main advocate for accelerated, comprehensive and coordinated global action on the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The mission of UNAIDS in Africa has been to lead, strengthen and support an expanded response to HIV and AIDS that includes preventing transmission of HIV,

The UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from UN member states. The organization operates in 177 countries, where it works with local governments to meet development challenges and develop local capacity. It works internationally to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP was one of the main UN agencies involved in the development of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. To accomplish the SDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery. The UNDP Human Development Report Office also publishes an annual Human Development Report (since 1990) to measure and analyse developmental progress. In addition to a global Report, UNDP publishes regional, national, and local Human Development Reports.

providing care and support to those already living with the virus, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV and alleviating the impact of the epidemic. UNAIDS seeks to prevent the HIV/AIDS epidemic from becoming a severe pandemic.

UNFPA

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), is a UN agency aimed at improving reproductive and maternal health worldwide. In Africa, its work includes developing national healthcare strategies and protocols, increasing access to birth control, and leading campaigns against child marriage, gender-based violence, obstetric fistula, and female genital mutilation.

As a global organisation, UNFPA supports programs in more than 150 countries across four geographic regions: Arab States and Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa. Around three-quarters of the staff work in the field. It is a founding member of the United Nations Development Group, a collection of UN agencies and programmes focused on fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals.

ECOWAS

The Economic Community of West African States, also known as ECOWAS (CEDEAO in French), is a regional political and economic union of fifteen countries located in West Africa. Collectively, these countries have an estimated population of over 349 million.

The union was established on 28 May 1975, with the signing of the Treaty of Lagos, with its stated mission to promote economic integration across the region. The stated goal of ECOWAS is to achieve "collective self-

sufficiency" for its member states by creating a single large trade bloc by building a full economic and trading union.

ECOWAS serves as a peacekeeping force in the region, with member states occasionally sending joint military forces to intervene in the bloc's member countries at times of political instability and unrest. In recent years these included interventions in Ivory Coast in 2003, Liberia in 2003, Guinea-Bissau in 2012, Mali in 2013, and The Gambia in 2017.

USAID

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent agency of the United States federal government that is primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid and development assistance. With an annual budget of over \$27 billion, USAID is one of the largest official aid agencies in the world, and

In addition, ECOWAS includes the following institutions: ECOWAS Commission, Community Court of Justice, Community Parliament, ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID), West African Health Organisation (WAHO), and the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in West Africa (GIABA).

accounts for more than half of all U.S. foreign assistance—the highest in the world in absolute dollar terms.

USAID has missions in several countries in Africa and is plays major role in several health programmes including around HIV/AIDS, Health Systems Strengthening, malaria and other priority health programmes

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) is an American private foundation founded by Bill and Melinda Gates. Based in Seattle, Washington, it was launched in 2000 and is reported to be the largest private foundation in the world, holding \$46.8 billion in assets. The primary goals of the foundation are to

enhance healthcare and reduce extreme poverty across the globe, and to expand educational opportunities and access to information technology in the U.S.

In Africa, BMGF has held a broad health portfolio and have provided support to several health initiatives

Theme 4: Platforms and Policies

Below, we provide an exposition on the development of several public health platforms and policies in Africa.



Trends in Development of Public Health Services



Trends in Development of Public Health Services

Changes in Health Policies and their Context in Africa

The economic and political history of Africa has been linked to the world economy for the past 500 years, starting with the slave trade in the sixteenth century. Colonization tightened and formalized these ties and European administrative systems dislodged, suppressed and reinvented indigenous systems and traditions in African countries. Newly independent African states took over fragmented colonial state machinery, which had to be Africanized with an extremely weak human resource base⁸. For instance, in Tanzania in 1962 only sixteen of 184 physicians, one of eighty-four civil engineers, and two of fifty-seven lawyers were Africans. In a number of countries, rebuilding and restructuring attempts ground to a halt with the 1970s oil crisis and the worldwide economic recession which followed. Together with deteriorating terms of trade, this led to a reversal in the flow of capital, with developing countries becoming net exporters of capital and acquiring huge debts.

Health Sector Policies in Post-Colonial Africa

Newly independent African states, as a rule, inherited patchy and highly uneven health care systems which they sought to restructure in different ways. While most tried to build

health systems that would better serve disadvantaged areas, the majority of government and international funding continued to emphasize curative, urban services^{7,8}. There were exceptions, such as Tanzania, following the 1967 Arusha Declaration, and later Mozambique in the early years of the Frelimo government, both of which promoted a strategy emphasizing community-based health care. A significant post-colonial development was the expansion of rural health centres staffed by auxiliaries such as medical and health assistants which improved health service coverage. However, by the 1980s these early efforts to reshape health care delivery and governance were severely undermined by the economic recession which resulted in a dramatic shortage of resources to invest in health care, education and social services.

Female representation in government and formulation of policies is an important indicator of development. Countries with a higher percentage of women in government involved in policy formulation have more impactful health and welfare policies than countries with low numbers of women participating in government. In the table below, the performance of countries in Africa with respect to female representation is presented.

Policies and Female Representation in Government – A sign of Development

	Seats held by women in national parliament (%) - 1990	Seats held by women in national parliament (%) - 2000	Seats held by women in national parliament (%) - Percent change
ALGERIA	2	25.8	1190.00%
ANGOLA	15	30	100.00%
BENIN	3	7.2	140.00%
BOTSWANA	5	10.8	116.00%
BURKINA FASO	4	13.4	235.00%
BURUNDI	6	38.2	536.67%
CABO VERDE	12	25	108.33%
CAMEROON	14	33.9	142.14%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	4	8.6	115.00%
CHAD	17	15.4	-9.41%
COMOROS		16.7	
CONGO	14	11.3	-19.29%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	6	11.4	90.00%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	5	12.8	156.00%
DJIBOUTI		26.2	

EGYPT		15.1	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	13	21	61.54%
ERITREA	21		
ETHIOPIA	2	38.8	1840.00%
GABON		14.8	
GAMBIA	8	8.6	7.50%
GHANA	9	13.1	45.56%
GUINEA	7	16.7	138.57%
GUINEA-BISSAU	20	13.7	-31.50%
KENYA	1	21.8	2080.00%
LESOTHO	5	23.3	366.00%
LIBERIA	6	12.3	105.00%
LIBYA		16	
MADAGASCAR		15.9	
MALAWI	10	22.9	129.00%
MALI	2	27.9	1295.00%
MAURITANIA	1	20.3	1930.00%
MAURITIUS	7	20	185.71%
MOROCCO		20.5	
MOZAMBIQUE	16	42.4	165.00%
NAMIBIA	7	43.3	518.57%
NIGER	5	17	240.00%
NIGERIA	3	3.6	20.00%
RWANDA	17	61.3	260.59%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	12	14.5	20.83%
SENEGAL	13	43	230.77%
SEYCHELLES	16	21.2	32.50%
SIERRA LEONE		12.3	
SOMALIA		24.4	
SOUTH AFRICA	3	46.5	1450.00%
SOUTH SUDAN		28.5	
SUDAN		0	
SWAZILAND	4	9.6	140.00%
TANZANIA		36.9	
TOGO	5	18.7	274.00%
TUNISIA		24.9	
UGANDA	12	34.9	190.83%
ZAMBIA	7	16.8	140.00%
ZIMBABWE	11	31.9	190.00%



The Era of Primary Health Care

These setbacks contributed to a growing realization internationally that the provision of health care for all would need a fundamental and systemic rethinking of strategies. This culminated in the 1978 Alma Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care (PHC) which stressed the need for community-based, affordable and accessible health care for all. The Declaration also placed health within its social, economic and political context, calling for an equitable distribution of resources. However, the years that followed saw a move to “selective Primary Health Care”, with a continued focus on vertical programmes and selected, technical interventions, eschewing comprehensive, multi-sectoral and integrated health care provision. This trend was nurtured by the prevailing conservative political ideology of the 1980s which de-emphasized the broader determinants of health such as income inequalities, the environment, community development, and emphasized health care technologies.

There were some significant successes in selective PHC, particularly in the 1980s. The most impressive achievements have been in child health care provision with the vigorous promotion of selected “Child Survival” technologies such as growth monitoring, oral rehydration therapy, breastfeeding and immunization. Of these, immunization improved most dramatically, with global coverage of one-year-old children increasing from 30 percent in 1990 to over 80 percent in 2019 [Annex 3].

Selective PHC was reinforced by the World Bank’s 1993 World Development Report, “Investing in Health”, which emphasized the importance of health to development. Based on calculations of burden of disease, it specified the most cost-effective health interventions, and formulated a core package of health services to be provided at the different levels of care. The identification of core packages has become a rationing mechanism to control the cost of health services provided by the state. This reflected the Bank’s wider economic and fiscal policies, encouraging the privatization of health care delivery and the cutting back of state services.

At the start of the twenty-first century an assessment of progress is sobering. Apart from modest increases in vaccination coverage in countries in Africa, evaluations have raised questions about the sustainability of mass vaccination campaigns, the effectiveness of health facility-based growth monitoring and the appropriateness of ORT when promoted as sachets or packets and without a corresponding emphasis on nutrition, water and sanitation. For example, although Ethiopia has managed to increase polio vaccination coverage to approximately 80 percent in 2001 from less than 10 percent in 1992, largely as a result of vaccination campaigns, a total of 37 polio cases in four out of the 11 regions have been reported since December 2004. Previously polio-free countries have reported re-infection in the last 2 years: Somalia reported a total of 215 confirmed cases in 14 out of the 19 regions in 2006 even though it was declared polio-free in 2002; Kenya subsequently reported 1 case of polio in October 2006 which through genetic sequencing was noted to be imported from Somalia and originated in Northern Nigeria which is notoriously polio endemic. Namibia experienced a largely adult outbreak in 2006 reporting 34 suspect cases in 2006; and in 2007, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Chad reported cases of polio. A systematic review has pointed out the lack of evidence for the effectiveness of directly observed therapy for TB (DOTS) in the absence of well-functioning health services and community engagement. Only when these core service activities are embedded in a more comprehensive approach (which includes paying attention to social equity, health systems and human capacity development), are real and sustainable improvements in the health status of population seen.

The concept of district health systems (DHS) emerged in response to the fact that, almost a decade after Alma Ata, the activities of various programmes and institutions continued to be piecemeal and poorly co-ordinated. In 1986 the District Health system concept was officially adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Programme Committee. Tanzania had started

devolving responsibilities to district health teams in the early 1980s and only had to realign some of the aspects of its implementation, while Zimbabwe had made great strides in implementing health districts by 1987. Other countries, such as South Africa, Burkina Faso and Malawi started DHS implementation in the mid-1990s.

The district was identified as “the natural meeting point for bottom-up planning and organization and top-down planning and support”. It is the place where community needs and national priorities can be reconciled and the most appropriate level for the organization and management of services to communities.

Theme 5- Economic Case

A Strategy for Health Systems' Development

Countries which have achieved the greatest and most durable improvements in health tend to be those with a commitment to equitable and broad-based development, and to health systems that are comprehensive and engage related sectors. Good empirical evidence for this comes from a number of countries, including some poor developing countries, for example, the “Good Health at Low Cost” models of Sri Lanka, China, Costa Rica and Kerala State in India. These countries demonstrate that investment in the social sectors, and particularly in women's education, health and welfare, can have a significant positive impact on the health and social indicators of the whole population.

The World Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) were introduced as the basis for financing comprehensive poverty reduction strategies in Highly Indebted Poor Countries. PRSPs are aimed at strengthening country ownership of poverty reduction strategies, broadening representation of civil society in the design of strategies, and improving co-ordination among development partners so as to focus the resources of the international community on achieving results in reducing poverty. However, as Verheul and Rowson suggest “Systems to collect data to monitor poverty

In many countries, however, devolution of management of health services was not accompanied by adequate resources and authority and in some cases did not involve decentralization to elected local governments. Where decentralization occurred, local government at times did not have control over the health sector, as happened in Ghana. In Uganda, however, health service management was devolved significantly to local government, but resulted in the health sector receiving less financial resources than the central government would previously have allocated.

reduction are crude, government policies fragmented, and public servants demoralized. Countries such as Rwanda do not have their own technical capacity to collect and analyze data, while the scant national budgets of Benin or Mali offer little real prospect of reform”. These are some of the challenges that confront initiatives such as Ghana's Poverty reduction Strategy (GPRS); Ethiopia's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP); Kenya's Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS); Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).

Of continuing and pressing relevance to the challenge of health development in SSA is the need for integrated and sustainable comprehensive health systems. Comprehensive health systems comprise curative and rehabilitative components to address health problems and their effects, a preventive component to address the immediate and underlying causative factors which operate at the level of the individual, and a promotive component which addresses the more basic social determinants that require intersectoral actions and, increasingly, actions to address global factors

that impact negatively on health determinants.

The principles of comprehensive programme development apply to all health problems, including HIV, TB and malaria. Much experience has been gained internationally in the development of comprehensive and integrated programmes to combat under-nutrition; these experiences can provide useful lessons for other programmes.

After the priority health problems in a district or local area have been identified, the first step in programme development is a situation analysis. This should identify the prevalence and distribution of the problem, its causes, and potential resources, including community capacities and strengths, which can be mobilized and actions which can be undertaken to address the problem. The more effective programmes have taken this approach, involving health workers, workers from other sectors and the community in the three phases of programme development: assessment of the nature and extent of the problem, analysis of its multilevel causation and action to address the linked causes.

The specific combination of actions making up a comprehensive programme will vary from situation to situation. The inclusion of a set of health service activities should constitute the core of a comprehensive control strategy e.g., DOTS for TB, early treatment of STDs, ARVs for AIDS, promotion of condom usage and prevention of mother to child transmission for HIV, and effective prophylaxis and treatment and impregnated bed nets for malaria. For these activities to be sustained they need to be embedded within functioning health systems and complemented by relevant promotive policies and activities in health-related sectors (e.g., improved housing and nutrition for TB, life skills education for HIV prevention, and environmental improvements for malaria).

The development of comprehensive and integrated health systems requires transformation of both management and practice. A broadening and deepening of public health competencies is urgently required. A key primary step is capacity development through training and guided health systems research which must be

practice-based and problem-oriented, and draw upon and simultaneously re-orientate educational institutions and professional bodies. The successful development of decentralised health systems will require targeted investment in infrastructure, personnel and management and information systems. For instance, in South Africa, the University of the Western Cape developed a model Health Information System Programme (HISP) that was adopted by the Department of Health for implementation throughout the country after it proved successful in the districts of one province.

The Ministries of Health of over 41 countries including Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria and Ghana have also adopted the HISP. Similarly, the innovations undertaken in Tanzania through the Tanzania Effective Health Interventions Project (TEHIP) demonstrate the importance of health systems research in improving district health development and management.

Trends of Spend in developing Health systems across African Countries

HEALTHCARE FINANCING

	Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2000	Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2017	Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - Percent change	External health expenditure (EXT) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2000	External health expenditure (EXT) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2017	External health expenditure (EXT) per capita in PPP int\$ - Percent change	Current health expenditure (CHE) per capita in PPP - 2000	Current health expenditure (CHE) per capita in PPP - 2017	Current health expenditure (CHE) per capita in PPP - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in US\$ - 2000
ALGERIA	3.5	6.4	82.86%	2.5	4.2	68.00%	0.1	0.2	100.00%	282.3	974.8	245.31%	44.1
ANGOLA	1.9	2.8	47.37%	1.1	1.3	18.18%	0.4	5.8	1350.00%	71.8	185.9	158.91%	7.5
BENIN	4.2	3.7	-11.90%	1.1	1.1	0.00%	9.3	16.4	76.34%	55.9	84.7	51.52%	4.1
BOTSWANA	5.8	6.1	5.17%	3.2	4.6	43.75%	77.8	100.4	29.05%	470.6	1044.3	121.91%	107
BURKINA FASO	3.3	6.9	109.09%	1.1	3	172.73%	6	23.2	286.67%	28.3	129.1	356.18%	2.5
BURUNDI	6.2	7.5	20.97%	1.5	1.9	26.67%	0.2	18.4	9100.00%	35	59.2	69.14%	2
CABO VERDE	4.4	5.2	18.18%	3.2	3.1	-3.13%	3.8	29.6	678.95%	147.3	357.1	142.43%	44.2
CAMEROON	4	4.7	17.50%	0.7	0.6	-14.29%		13.4		82.2	173.9	111.56%	4.5
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	4.4	5.8	31.82%	1.8	0.7	-61.11%	3.1	23.2	648.39%	27.6	42	52.17%	4.3
CHAD	5.5	4.5	-18.18%	2.1	0.7	-66.67%	1.7	18.4	982.35%	48.6	87.3	79.63%	3.9
COMOROS	12.2	7.4	-39.34%	1.6	0.9	-43.75%	5.3	13.7	158.49%	133.5	123.2	-7.72%	5.9
CONGO	1.7	2.9	70.59%	0.6	1.2	100.00%	6.9	12.4	79.71%	60.1	164.8	174.21%	5.8
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5.6	4.5	-19.64%	0.8	1.3	62.50%	14.2	23	61.97%	130.8	175.7	34.33%	5.2
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1.6	4	150.00%	0.1	0.4	300.00%	1.9	15.9	736.84%	7.1	37.3	425.35%	0.8
DJIBOUTI	4.1	3.3	-19.51%	2	1.6	-20.00%	0	30.2		70.3	117.2	66.71%	15.3
EGYPT	4.9	5.3	8.16%	1.7	1.7	0.00%	0	2.1		303.1	613.8	102.51%	25.5
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2.3	3.1	34.78%	0.3	0.6	100.00%	6.5	15.1	132.31%	219.7	758.9	245.43%	6
ERITREA	4.5	2.9	-35.56%	1.6	0.8	-50.00%	0.4	8.1	1925.00%	59.4	59.3	-0.17%	3.3
ETHIOPIA	4.4	3.5	-20.45%	1.8	0.9	-50.00%	3.5	14.7	320.00%	21.4	66.7	211.68%	2.2
GABON	2.9	2.8	-3.45%	1.1	1.8	63.64%	9.3	3	-67.74%	436	499.6	14.59%	46.6
GAMBIA	2.7	3.3	22.22%	0.6	0.8	33.33%	8.5	23.4	175.29%	44.5	55.8	25.39%	5.4
GHANA	2.8	3.3	17.86%	0.8	1.1	37.50%	13.8	21.3	54.35%	116.8	146.9	25.77%	4.7
GUINEA	3.5	4.1	17.14%	0.3	0.7	133.33%	20.1	12.4	-38.31%	52.7	89.2	69.26%	1.4

GUINEA-BISSAU	7.7	7.2	-6.49%	3.5	0.6	-82.86%	15.3	19.7	28.76%	81.6	123.3	51.10%	10.1
KENYA	4.6	4.8	4.35%	1.3	2.1	61.54%	10.8	28.3	162.04%	87.2	158.2	81.42%	6
LESOTHO	5.9	8.8	49.15%	2.9	5.5	89.66%	0.5	54.3	10760.00%	84.9	265.5	212.72%	14.3
LIBERIA	4	8.2	105.00%	0.7	1.4	100.00%	3.3	30.1	812.12%	37.3	104.7	180.70%	2.3
LIBYA	3.4			1.7						696.5			119.2
MADAGASCAR	5.2	5.5	5.77%	2.1	2.6	23.81%	8.5	19.7	131.76%	59.9	85.5	42.74%	5.2
MALAWI	3.4	9.6	182.35%	1.3	3	130.77%	16.7	60.2	260.48%	39.9	114.8	187.72%	3.4
MALI	5.6	3.8	-32.14%	1.3	1.3	0.00%	5.1	23.6	362.75%	64.5	84.2	30.54%	3.6
MAURITANIA	4.7	4.4	-6.38%	0.6	1.7	183.33%	4.4	11.9	170.45%	101.4	170.1	67.75%	3.1
MAURITIUS	2.9	5.7	96.55%	1.6	2.5	56.25%	0.8	10.6	1225.00%	270.5	1278	372.46%	63.7
MOROCCO	4	5.2	30.00%	1	2.3	130.00%	0.4	1	150.00%	142.9	438.1	206.58%	13.2
MOZAMBIQUE	3.9	4.9	25.64%	2.9	1.5	-48.28%	1.3	37.8	2807.69%	16.8	61.8	267.86%	7.8
NAMIBIA	9.8	8.6	-12.24%	4.9	3.9	-20.41%	24.9	35.9	44.18%	486.8	895.4	83.94%	99.8
NIGER	7.2	7.7	6.94%	1.5	2.6	73.33%	3.6	13	261.11%	39.8	78.9	98.24%	2.2
NIGERIA	3.2	3.8	18.75%	0.6	0.5	-16.67%	12.9	17.5	35.66%	75.9	221.1	191.30%	3.2
RWANDA	4.3	6.6	53.49%	0.8	2.3	187.50%	12.5	67.7	441.60%	26.8	134.4	401.49%	1.7
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	10.5	6.2	-40.95%	3.4	2.8	-17.65%	48.5	81.5	68.04%	182.3	209.2	14.76%	19.1
SENEGAL	3.6	4.1	13.89%	1.3	0.9	-30.77%	2.7	23.9	785.19%	68.1	143.1	110.13%	7.6
SEYCHELLES	4.6	5	8.70%	3.8	3.7	-2.63%	0	8.7		674	1485.5	120.40%	286.8
SIERRA LEONE	11.5	13.4	16.52%	2.1	1.8	-14.29%	7.1	38.3	439.44%	121.6	205.4	68.91%	4.2
SOMALIA													
SOUTH AFRICA	7.4	8.1	9.46%	2.7	4.4	62.96%	8.8	21.5	144.32%	562.2	1097.8	95.27%	81.6
SOUTH SUDAN		9.8			0.8			119.7			175.8		
SUDAN	3.6	6.3	75.00%	1.2	1.1	-8.33%		16.9		87.2	313.7	259.75%	5.9
SWAZILAND	4.6	6.9	50.00%	2.4	3.5	45.83%	8.8	142.5	1519.32%	213.3	600.1	181.34%	39.5
TANZANIA	3.4	3.6	5.88%	0.7	1.6	128.57%	14	33.2	137.14%	37.3	104.3	179.62%	2.7
TOGO	3.3	6.2	87.88%	0.4	1.1	175.00%	1.4	14.2	914.29%	32.1	103.7	223.05%	1.2
TUNISIA	5	7.2	44.00%	2.7	4.1	51.85%	0.3	3.7	1133.33%	303	863.3	184.92%	58.9
UGANDA	7.6	6.3	-17.11%	1.9	1	-47.37%	18.1	53	192.82%	66	122.7	85.91%	4.7
ZAMBIA	7.2	4.5	-37.50%	3.2	1.7	-46.88%	3.6	76.8	2033.33%	119.2	180.3	51.26%	10.9
ZIMBABWE		6.6			3.4			29.6			201		

HEALTHCARE FINANCING

	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in US\$ - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in US\$ - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in PPP int\$ - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - Percent change	External health expenditure (EXT) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2000	External health expenditure (EXT) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2017
ALGERIA	170.5	286.62%	203.2	642.9	216.39%	8.8	10.7	21.59%	72	66	-8.33%	0.1	
ANGOLA	53	606.67%	41.8	86	105.74%	2.7	5.4	100.00%	58.2	46.3	-20.45%	0.5	3.1
BENIN	9.2	124.39%	14.6	25.4	73.97%	5.2	4.6	-11.54%	26.1	30	14.94%	16.7	19.3
BOTSWANA	352.5	229.44%	258	790.1	206.24%	8.2	14.3	74.39%	54.8	75.7	38.14%	16.5	9.6
BURKINA FASO	19.2	668.00%	9.2	55.9	507.61%	4.8	10	108.33%	32.6	43.3	32.82%	21.3	18
BURUNDI	5.8	190.00%	8.3	14.6	75.90%	5.9	8.5	44.07%	23.7	24.7	4.22%	0.7	31
CABO VERDE	101	128.51%	105	215.1	104.86%	7.5	9.9	32.00%	71.3	60.2	-15.57%	2.6	8.3
CAMEROON	9	100.00%	13.9	23.2	66.91%	4.4	3.1	-29.55%	16.9	13.3	-21.30%	0	7.7
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3.1	-27.91%	11.4	5.4	-52.63%	10.9	5	-54.13%	41.5	12.8	-69.16%	11.2	55.2
CHAD	4.7	20.51%	18.5	13.8	-25.41%	11.4	4.7	-58.77%	38	15.8	-58.42%	3.4	21.1
COMOROS	7.5	27.12%	17.4	15.7	-9.77%	9.7	3.4	-64.95%	13	12.7	-2.31%	3.9	11.1
CONGO	20.4	251.72%	20.6	67.1	225.73%	2.3	3.4	47.83%	34.2	40.7	19.01%	11.5	7.5
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	19.9	282.69%	18.9	50	164.55%	4.6	5.1	10.87%	14.5	28.5	96.55%	10.8	13.1
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1.9	137.50%	0.3	3.7	1133.33%	2.5	3.3	32.00%	4	9.9	147.50%	26	42.5
DJIBOUTI	33.1	116.34%	33.7	55.1	63.50%	6.1	4.1	-32.79%	48	47	-2.08%	0	25.8
EGYPT	34.9	36.86%	106.6	202.5	89.96%	6.7	5.4	-19.40%	35.2	33	-6.25%	0	0.3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	56.7	845.00%	30.1	142.9	374.75%	1.4	2.9	107.14%	13.7	18.8	37.23%	3	2
ERITREA	9	172.73%	21.1	16.2	-23.22%	2.1	2.7	28.57%	35.6	27.2	-23.60%	0.6	13.6
ETHIOPIA	6.3	186.36%	8.8	16.6	88.64%	7	4.8	-31.43%	41.2	24.9	-39.56%	16.3	22.1
GABON	129.4	177.68%	159.6	316.2	98.12%	5.2	9.7	86.54%	36.6	63.3	72.95%	2.1	0.6

GAMBIA	5.3	-1.85%	10.4	12.8	23.08%	6.9	3.1	-55.07%	23.5	22.9	-2.55%	19.1	42
GHANA	22.3	374.47%	32	49.2	53.75%	6	6.1	1.67%	27.4	33.5	22.26%	11.8	14.5
GUINEA	5.8	314.29%	4.6	15.3	232.61%	2.4	4.1	70.83%	8.7	17.2	97.70%	38.1	13.9
GUINEA-BISSAU	4.3	-57.43%	36.8	10.1	-72.55%	13.7	3	-78.10%	45.1	8.2	-81.82%	18.7	16
KENYA	32.7	445.00%	24.9	67.6	171.49%	7.1	8	12.68%	28.6	42.7	49.30%	12.4	17.9
LESOTHO	65.8	360.14%	42.6	167.1	292.25%	7.7	11.8	53.25%	50.2	62.9	25.30%	0.5	20.4
LIBERIA	9.7	321.74%	6.9	18	160.87%	5	4.2	-16.00%	18.5	17.2	-7.03%	8.9	28.8
LIBYA			339.3			6			48.7				
MADAGASCAR	11.6	123.08%	24.2	40.1	65.70%	11.5	15	30.43%	40.3	46.9	16.38%	14.3	23
MALAWI	9.9	191.18%	15	35.2	134.67%	7.1	9.8	38.03%	37.6	30.6	-18.62%	41.8	52.4
MALI	11	205.56%	15.3	29.4	92.16%	6.8	5.8	-14.71%	23.5	34.9	48.51%	7.9	28
MAURITANIA	18.9	509.68%	14.1	66	368.09%	2.5	6.1	144.00%	13.9	38.8	179.14%	4.4	7
MAURITIUS	257.1	303.61%	144.8	547.8	278.31%	6.9	10	44.93%	53.5	42.9	-19.81%	0.3	0.8
MOROCCO	69.1	423.48%	35.2	188	434.09%	4	7.5	87.50%	24.6	42.9	74.39%	0.3	0.2
MOZAMBIQUE	6.3	-19.23%	12.5	18.4	47.20%	13.8	4.7	-65.94%	74.7	29.9	-59.97%	7.6	61.2
NAMIBIA	206.4	106.81%	242.1	413.1	70.63%	16	10.7	-33.13%	49.7	46.1	-7.24%	5.1	4
NIGER	9.8	345.45%	8.5	26.4	210.59%	8.4	9.7	15.48%	21.3	33.4	56.81%	8.9	16.5
NIGERIA	10.5	228.13%	13.9	31.4	125.90%	2.4	4.6	91.67%	18.3	14.2	-22.40%	17	7.9
RWANDA	16.9	894.12%	4.8	46.1	860.42%	3.5	8.9	154.29%	18.1	34.3	89.50%	46.6	50.4
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	54.6	185.86%	59.8	95.4	59.53%	31.9	10.8	-66.14%	32.8	45.6	39.02%	26.6	38.9
SENEGAL	11.5	51.32%	24.1	30	24.48%	9	3.9	-56.67%	35.4	21	-40.68%	4	16.7
SEYCHELLES	578.3	101.64%	553.4	1085.1	96.08%	6.8	10.1	48.53%	82.1	73	-11.08%		0.6
SIERRA LEONE	9.1	116.67%	21.9	28.2	28.77%	12.7	7.9	-37.80%	18	13.7	-23.89%	5.8	18.7
SOMALIA													
SOUTH AFRICA	267.8	228.19%	206.8	589	184.82%	10.9	13.3	22.02%	36.8	53.7	45.92%	1.6	2
SOUTH SUDAN	1.9			14.8			2.1			8.4			68.1
SUDAN	34.9	491.53%	29.5	56.5	91.53%	11.8	8.3	-29.66%	33.8	18	-46.75%		5.4
SWAZILAND	114	188.61%	111.6	304.5	172.85%	9.8	10	2.04%	52.3	50.7	-3.06%	4.1	23.7
TANZANIA	14.7	444.44%	8.1	45.1	456.79%	6.1	9.5	55.74%	21.8	43.2	98.17%	37.6	31.8
TOGO	6.7	458.33%	3.8	18.3	381.58%	2.4	5.1	112.50%	11.9	17.7	48.74%	4.5	13.7
TUNISIA	143.1	142.95%	159.6	493.1	208.96%	10.5	13.6	29.52%	52.7	57.1	8.35%	0.1	0.4
UGANDA	6	27.66%	16.4	19	15.85%	9.5	5.1	-46.32%	24.8	15.5	-37.50%	27.4	43.2
ZAMBIA	26.1	139.45%	53	69.6	31.32%	14.9	6.9	-53.69%	44.5	38.6	-13.26%	3	42.6
ZIMBABWE	56.9			103.8			15.2			51.6			14.7

Please refer to page 94 in the Annex Section for more detailed information

The Socio-Political Context: Human Resources for Health - A key challenge



The Socio-Political Context: Human Resources for Health - A key challenge

The deteriorating economic environment and unstable organizational context have also impacted negatively on the health workforce, leading in turn to deterioration in the quality of health care. Key problems include:

- (1) inherited professional cadres and health care structures fashioned for Western health systems, which were inappropriate for African health needs;
- (2) inability to build adequate capacity within Ministries of Health and health services to manage new strategies and systems in a constantly changing policy environment;
- (3) increasing workload of health workers caused by fiscal constraints, exacerbated by governments attempting to meet the HIPC completion point for debt relief. This resulted in ceilings for public sector wage bills which were often accompanied by recruitment bans, the restructuring of services and the high burden of disease
- (4) low productivity and motivation of health workers due to the above factors, leading to poor service delivery and high rates of absenteeism and migration out of the system.

Inappropriate Professional Cadres and Structures

Africa suffers from very low health worker/population ratios. Furthermore, the orientation of many health professionals remains more appropriate to the service needs of industrialized countries and better-off populations. As in industrialized countries, public health remains a marginal area of professional health activity: the number of health personnel with any significant public health training is miniscule.

In many countries, tertiary health facilities (teaching and specialist hospitals) have continued to retain a high proportion of the health budget. These general trends in resource allocation have contributed to a mal-distribution of staff, who prefer to work in well-resourced tertiary care facilities and in urban areas. Eventually, as these facilities have also deteriorated, they have joined the brain drain into the private sector or to other countries.

To achieve better coverage of essential services of their populations, "task shifting" is

increasingly considered as a promising intervention for strengthening health service coverage by improving the strategic skill mix in national health care systems. This is achieved mainly by two processes, viz: 1) shifting tasks from one cadre of health care worker to an existing, often lower-level cadre and 2) shifting tasks to a new cadre developed to meet specific health care goals. For example, countries such as Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique introduced country-specific cadres such as medical assistants/assistant medical officers and clinical officers to whom were delegated some of the tasks carried out by doctors. These cadres were better retained in rural areas and in primary health care services. Other countries such as Ethiopia developed cadres such as field surgeons to deal with the consequences of war and who have been integrated into the health system. Despite the impact these cadres have made in improving the coverage of services in underserved areas, their training and development have often not received adequate investment.

Inability to develop appropriate Capacity

Capacity problems have been experienced at various levels. Few health workers have had training in areas of public health such as health systems management at the district level (e.g., planning, budgeting, financial and human resource management, monitoring and evaluation). Capacity problems have, for

example, been blamed for slow implementation of reforms in Ethiopia necessitating use of external technical assistance.

Attempts have also been made to restructure Ministries of Health in order to prepare them

to better support the operational levels. Despite restructuring efforts, human resource development and retention have suffered in many countries, blunting the implementation or achievement of health goals. Retention and motivation have become major issues for

service delivery in Africa and it is recognised that most reform initiatives have tackled human resources issues mainly from the viewpoint of reducing costs by cutting staffing levels.

HIV/AIDS, Novel Health Emergencies and Human Resources in Africa

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has disproportionately impacted Africa. These effects include reduction in trained personnel through death, as indicated by the higher than usual death rates among some health personnel in Malawi as well as a reduction in HR production capacity. Other effects expressed anecdotally include “burn-out” and high rates of early leavers from the services, absenteeism to attend funerals and illness, all

of which are aggravated by the existing service conditions in many countries.

In similar vein, the COVID-19 epidemic has impacted many health systems globally. Massive disruption of health services has been recorded in many countries occasioned by drastic lockdown measures put in place to reduce its transmission.

Global Health Initiatives: Opportunities and Threats

In recognition of the growing global health divide between North and South and the crisis imposed by HIV/AIDS and the resurgence of TB and malaria in the South, there has been the emergence of development assistance models collectively described as Global Health Initiatives (GHIs). These include such initiatives as the US President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); the World Bank’s Multi-country AIDS Programme (MAP); the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

Whilst these initiatives are a welcome source of new and substantial funding to cash-strapped Southern governments, the rationale for and effects of such new resources provided through these funding platforms need to be understood in light of the mixed experience outlined above of health policy implementation over the past thirty years. Not long after the inception of the GFATM for example, concern had arisen “... that this new public-private partnership fund would (yet again) be donor- led. As a result, undue emphasis would be put on supplying

drugs rather than building up capacity to implement and sustain effective treatment and preventive programmes”.

This view is reinforced by reviews of health systems in Africa which indicate that: “Programmes to tackle important diseases will not be sustainable in the long-run unless effective health services are in place. International aid should therefore support system development and improve the delivery of health services”. These concerns are reminiscent of the critical response from within the Health for All movement to selective PHC, and are supported by worrying evidence concerning the sustainability of the selected child survival interventions which received external resources and for which great progress was achieved in the 1980s. A sustainable response to the considerable health challenges of SSA must include a development strategy which addresses the strengthening of seriously weakened health systems. It is encouraging that following GAVI’s lead, a number of GHIs including the GFATM have committed to allocating a higher proportion of their funds to “health system development”.

Sector-wide approaches (SWAp) impact on health systems in Africa

There is compelling evidence that improved health system performance is key to improved health, and hence to meeting

health-related international development targets such as SDG-3. In contrast, the strategies on how this is achieved are still

open to debate. Since the mid-1990s, Sector-wide approach (SWAp) have emerged as a new modality of health sector development in many countries in Africa¹⁷.

The hypothesis supporting SWAp as opposed to the traditional project approach averred that SWAp will lead to: increased health sector coordination, stronger national leadership and ownership, and strengthened countrywide management and delivery systems. These are variously claimed to reduce duplication, lower transaction costs, increase equity and sustainability, and improve aid effectiveness and health sector efficiency¹⁷. Furthermore, the SWAp has become an integral part of poverty reduction strategies and its ideology has enjoyed a growing acceptance from donor agencies as well as aid recipients in Africa. The evidence is generally mixed from health sectors that have embarked on a SWAp and there remains a dearth of solid support of the positive impact of SWAp on population health. A number of countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Mozambique) have made progress in the development of comprehensive health plans that include clear targets for the medium term. But the ability of SWAps to better respond to national priorities probably depends on the capacity and ability of countries to retain control of the process and to adequately implement plans and competently manage the allocated funds. In March 2005, over 100 countries committed to the Paris Declaration of increasing efforts in "harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators". Of the 12 indicators identified for measuring these objectives, 11 had targets for 2020; the impact of attaining these on the SSA region remains to be seen.

The WHO Regional Office for Africa has indicated the importance of setting Human Resource (HR) Development as a priority and developed the Regional Strategy for development of Human Resources for health. Progress in implementing this strategy has included formation of a Multi-Disciplinary Advisory Group on Human Resources for Health and a plan of action; countries have been assisted to develop HR Plans and Policies and a number of tools, advocacy packs and guidelines have been developed. Prioritising HR development has been identified as a global target, as is evident

from the activities of the *Joint Learning Initiative* on human resources for health and subsequently the *Global Health Workforce Alliance*. It demands the "cooperation and shared intent between the public and private sector parties which fund and direct educational establishments; between those who plan and influence health service staffing; and between those able to make financial commitments to sustain or support the conditions of service of health workers".

The shift in focus from selective disease specific interventions to a more comprehensive health systems approach implies a shift in policy emphasis, time horizons and scale and duration of investment. To secure sustained investment in the health and social sectors and the equity essential for a healthy society, evidence suggests that a strong, organised demand for government responsiveness and accountability to social needs is crucial. Tacit recognition of this important dynamic informed the Alma Ata call for strong community participation. To achieve and sustain the political will to meet all people's basic needs, and to regulate the activities of the private sector, a process of participatory democracy- or at least a well-informed movement of civil society- is essential. "Strong" community participation is important not only in securing greater government responsiveness to social needs but also in providing an active, conscious and organised population so critical to the design, implementation and sustainability of comprehensive health systems.

The new and substantial funding that has recently become available through GHIs presents an opportunity to African countries to mount a large-scale response to their health crises. However, unless these resources contribute to the development of infrastructure, human capacity and management processes and are increasingly replaced by countries' own financing which ultimately will depend on their fiscal health, the response is likely to have only a short-term impact on Africa's pressing health problems.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

	Percentage of literacy rate of 15-24 years old (1990-2000)	Percentage of literacy rate of 15-24 years old - 2018	Percentage of literacy rate of 15-24 years old - Percent change	Total debt service as percentage of goods, services and income - 2000	Total debt service as percentage of goods, services and income - 2018	Total debt service as percentage of goods, services and income - Percent change	Population living in urban areas (%) - 1990	Population living in urban areas (%) - 2019	Population living in urban areas (%) - Percent change	Mobile cellular subscriptions - 1990	Mobile cellular subscriptions - 2019	Mobile cellular subscriptions - % increase	Fixed telephone subscriptions - 1990
ALGERIA	90	97.4	8.22%		0.5		52.1	73.2	40.50%	470	47081131	10017161.91%	812000
ANGOLA	72			2.9	2.6	-10.34%	37.1	66.2	78.44%	0	14830154		70000
BENIN	40	6.9	-82.75%	13.6	5.9	-56.62%	34.5	47.9	38.84%	0	10349847		14778
BOTSWANA	89			2.3	2.4	4.35%	41.9	70.2	67.54%	0	4004089		26367
BURKINA FASO	20	58.3	191.50%	19	3.3	-82.63%	13.8	30	117.39%	0	20364508		16183
BURUNDI	54			4.9	9.7	97.96%	6.3	13.4	112.70%	0	6643411		7950
CABO VERDE	88			11.8	5.6	-52.54%	44.1	66.2	50.11%	0	595681		8246
CAMEROON	83	85.8	3.37%	2.7	14.1	422.22%	39.7	57	43.58%	0	21155316		40218
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	61	38.3	-37.21%				36.8	41.8	13.59%	0	1530385		5008
CHAD	17		-100.00%				20.8	23.3	12.02%	0	7664839		4026
COMOROS	80	78.3	-2.13%		3.8		27.9	29.2	4.66%	0	575218		3265
CONGO		82.5		1.7			54.3	67.4	24.13%	0	0		15852
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	47	58.4	24.26%	22.7	12.3	-45.81%	39.3	51.2	30.28%	0	37376603		72753
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	70		-100.00%		2.3		30.6	45	47.06%	0	37123208		34000
DIJIBOUTI				7	9.7	38.57%	76	77.9	2.50%	0	0		5710
EGYPT				9.8	15.5	58.16%	43.5	42.7	-1.84%	4000	95340262		1602067
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	97		-100.00%				34.7	72.6	109.22%	0	0		1300
ERITREA		93.3		4.3			18.9	0	-100.00%	0	0		
ETHIOPIA	34		-100.00%	13.7	21.5	56.93%	12.6	21.2	68.25%	0	0		125398
GABON		89.8		10			69.1	89.7	29.81%	0	0		20754
GAMBIA	53		-100.00%		13.6		38.3	61.9	61.62%	0	0		6168
GHANA	71	92.5	30.28%	19.4	11.5	-40.72%	36.4	56.7	55.77%	0	40857077		44243
GUINEA	28		-100.00%	22.3	2.6	-88.34%	28	36.5	30.36%	0	12873000		11300
GUINEA-BISSAU	60		-100.00%		3.3		30.8	43.8	42.21%	0	1590381		5955
KENYA	93	87.8	-5.59%	21.2	23.6	11.32%	16.7	27.5	64.67%	0	54555497		175050
LESOTHO	91		-100.00%	7.5	3.8	-49.33%	14	28.6	104.29%	0	0		12357
LIBERIA	60		-100.00%		6.3		55.4	51.6	-6.86%	0	0		9380
LIBYA							75.7	80.4	6.21%	0	0		220000

MADAGASCAR		81.2		13.9	2.7	-80.58%	23.6	37.9	60.59%	0	0	31543
MALAWI	76			13.5	7.5	-44.44%	11.6	17.2	48.28%	0	8901027	26640
MALI	24	5.1	-78.75%	14.1	4.8	-65.96%	23.3	43.1	84.98%	0	0	11169
MAURITANIA	61				17.5		39.3	54.5	38.68%	0	4710800	5880
MAURITIUS	91	99.4	9.23%				43.9	40.8	-7.06%	2200	0	55554
MOROCCO		97.7		29.7	9.3	-68.69%	48.4	63	30.17%	904	46666722	403000
MOZAMBIQUE	47		-100.00%	14.6	1.4	-90.41%	25	36.5	46.00%	0	0	47439
NAMIBIA	88	95.2	8.18%				27.7	51	84.12%	0	2822943	53000
NIGER	20	43.5	117.50%	7.9	7.8	-1.27%	15.4	16.5	7.14%	0	0	9272
NIGERIA	71	75.3	6.06%	8.8	7.9	-10.23%	29.7	51.2	72.39%	0	0	289190
RWANDA	75	86.5	15.33%	25.7	12.6	-50.97%	5.4	17.3	220.37%	0	9658548	10381
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	94	97.8	4.04%	25.8	4.7	-81.78%	43.6	73.6	68.81%	0	165761	2200
SENEGAL				16.2	14.3	-11.73%	38.9	47.7	22.62%	0	17880594	44326
SEYCHELLES	99	99.7	0.71%				49.3	57.1	15.82%	0	193672	8679
SIERRA LEONE		66.6		76.4	7.7	-89.92%	33.3	42.5	27.63%	0	6729804	13280
SOMALIA					0.5		29.7	45.6	53.54%	0	0	15000
SOUTH AFRICA	94		-100.00%	1.2	24.7	1958.33%	52	66.9	28.65%	5680	96972459	3315022
SOUTH SUDAN		48					13.3	19.9	49.62%			
SUDAN		73		13.5	4.2	-68.89%	28.6	34.9	22.03%	0	33014160	62000
SWAZILAND	92	95.5	3.80%	2.2	2.3	4.55%	20.2	24	18.81%	0	0	13600
TANZANIA				11.9	12.7	6.72%	18.9	34.5	82.54%	0	47685232	73011
TOGO	74		-100.00%	6.7	6.8	1.49%	28.6	42.2	47.55%	0	6239183	10516
TUNISIA				22.6	14.4	-36.28%	57.9	69.3	19.69%	953	14771048	302836
UGANDA	70	89.4	27.71%	1.6	9.3	481.25%	11.1	24.4	119.82%	0	0	27886
ZAMBIA	66	92.9	40.76%	21.2	14.5	-31.60%	39.4	44.1	11.93%	0	17220607	65057
ZIMBABWE	95		-100.00%		12.5		29	32.2	11.03%	0	13195902	123665

Please refer to page 100 in the Annex Section for more detailed information

NUTRITION

	Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age - (1990-2000)	Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age - 2007-2019	Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age - Percent change	Underweight prevalence - 1990-1995	Underweight prevalence - 2007-2019	Underweight prevalence - Percent change	Children aged under 5 years stunted (%) - 1990-1996	Children aged under 5 years stunted (%) - 2007-2018	Children aged under 5 years stunted (%) - Percent change	Children aged under 5 years overweight (%) - 1990-2000	Children aged under 5 years overweight (%) - 2007-2019	Children aged under 5 years overweight (%) - Percent change
ALGERIA	3.1	4.1	32.26%	9.2	3	-67.39%	22.9	11.7	-48.91%	13.2	12.4	-6.06%
ANGOLA	7.7	4.9	-36.36%		19			37.6		1.7	3.4	100.00%
BENIN	12.3	5	-59.35%		16.8		39.1	32.2	-17.65%	2.4	1.9	-20.83%
BOTSWANA	5.9	7.3	23.73%				35.1	28.9	-17.66%		10	
BURKINA FASO	15.5	8.4	-45.81%	29.6	17.7	-40.20%	38.7	24.9	-35.66%	2.8	1	-64.29%
BURUNDI	8.1	5.1	-37.04%		27.2		64	54.2	-15.31%	1.5	1.4	-6.67%
CABO VERDE	6.9						21.4					
CAMEROON	6.2	4.3	-30.65%	18	11	-38.89%	31.6	28.9	-8.54%	4.7	11	134.04%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	10.4	6.6	-36.54%	23.3	20.8	-10.73%	41.5	40.8	-1.69%	4.2	2	-52.38%
CHAD	13.9				29.4		44.5	39.8	-10.56%	2.7	2.8	3.70%
COMOROS	13.3	11.2	-37.04%	16.2	16.9	4.32%	38.5	31.1	-19.22%	5.3	10.6	100.00%
CONGO		8.2			12.3			21.2			5.9	
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	6.9	6.1	-11.59%	20.9	12.8	-38.76%	34.2	21.6	-36.84%	2.5	1.5	-40.00%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	11.4	8.1	-28.95%	30.7	23.4	-23.78%	51	42.7	-16.27%		4.4	
DJIBOUTI	14.9	21.5	44.30%		29.9		31.7	33.5	5.68%		8.1	
EGYPT	6.4	9.5	48.44%		7		34.9	22.3	-36.10%	14.9	15.7	5.37%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	9.2	3.1	-66.30%		5.6		38.7	26.2	-32.30%	3.4	9.7	185.29%
ERITREA	17	14.6	-14.12%	36.9	39.4	6.78%	69.6	52.5	-24.57%	1.3	2.1	61.54%
ETHIOPIA	12.4	7.2	-41.94%		21.1		66.9	36.8	-44.99%	2	2.1	5.00%
GABON	4.2	3.4	-19.05%		6.4		25.9	17	-34.36%	5.5	7.7	40.00%
GAMBIA	9.1	6	-34.07%		10.3		36.1	19	-47.37%	3	1.2	-60.00%
GHANA	9.9	6.8	-31.31%	25.1	12.6	-49.80%	41.2	17.5	-57.52%	2.5	1.4	-44.00%
GUINEA	9.7	9.2	-5.15%	21.2	16.3	-23.11%	35.3	30.3	-14.16%	4.4	5.6	27.27%
GUINEA-BISSAU	11.8	6	-49.15%		17		35.3	27.6	-21.81%	5	2.3	-54.00%
KENYA	7.4	4.2	-43.24%	20.1	11.2	-44.28%	40.2	26.2	-34.83%	5.8	4.1	-29.31%
LESOTHO	6.8	2.1	-69.12%	13.8	10.5	-23.91%	39.2	34.6	-11.73%	21	6.6	-68.57%
LIBERIA	7.4	4.3	-41.89%		13.6		45.3	30.1	-33.55%	4.6	2.7	-41.30%
LIBYA		10.2			11.7		21.1	38.1	80.57%	13.4	29.6	120.90%

MADAGASCAR	8.9	6.4	-28.09%	35.5	26.4	-25.63%	60.5	41.6	-31.24%	1.6	1.4	-12.50%
MALAWI	6.8	1.3	-80.88%	24.4	11.8	-51.64%	55.4	39	-29.60%	9.8	2.5	-74.49%
MALI	22	9	-59.09%		18.6		39.9	26.9	-32.58%	2.3	2	-13.04%
MAURITANIA	15.3	11.5	-24.84%	43.3	19.2	-55.66%	54.6	22.8	-58.24%	6.8	1.5	-77.94%
MAURITIUS	15.7			13	0		13.6			6.5		
MOROCCO		2.6			2.6		30.1	15.1	-49.83%	10.8	10.9	0.93%
MOZAMBIQUE	9.8	4.4	-55.10%	23.9	15.6	-34.73%	59.9	42.3	-29.38%	5.9	7	18.64%
NAMIBIA	10	71	610.00%	21.5	13.2	-38.60%	35.6	22.7	-36.24%	4.5	4	-11.11%
NIGER	16.2	14.1	-12.96%	41	37.5	-8.54%	45.3	48.5	7.06%	2	1	-50.00%
NIGERIA	20.6	6.8	-66.99%	35.1	21.8	-37.89%	48.7	36.8	-24.44%	3.3	2.1	-36.36%
RWANDA	8.7	2	-77.01%	24.3	8.9	-63.37%	56.8	36.9	-35.04%	4	5.6	40.00%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	3.9	4	2.56%		8.8		35.5	17.2	-51.55%	9.3	2.4	-74.19%
SENEGAL	10	8.1	-19.00%	19	13.3	-30.00%	34.4	18.8	-45.35%	4	2.6	-35.00%
SEYCHELLES					3.6			7.9			10.2	
SIERRA LEONE	11.6	5.4	-53.45%	25.4	13.6	-46.46%	40.9	29.5	-27.87%	4.8	4.5	-6.25%
SOMALIA	19.3	14.3	-25.91%		0		29.2	25.3	-13.36%		3	
SOUTH AFRICA		2.5		8	5.9	-26.25%	29.7	27.4	-7.74%	13.6	13.3	-2.21%
SOUTH SUDAN		22.7						31.3			6	
SUDAN		16.3						38.2			3	
SWAZILAND	1.7	2	17.65%		5.8		36.5	25.5	-30.14%			
TANZANIA		3.5		25.1	14.6	-41.83%	49.9	31.8	-36.27%	5.8	2.8	-51.72%
TOGO	12.4	5	-59.68%		15.2		40.2	23.8	-40.80%	2.3	1.5	-34.78%
TUNISIA	2.9	2.1	-27.59%		1.6		11.9	8.4	-29.41%	1.4	17.2	1128.57%
UGANDA	5	3.5	-30.00%	21.5	10.4	-51.63%	45.7	28.9	-36.76%	5	3.7	-26.00%
ZAMBIA	5	4.2	-16.00%	21.2	11.8	-44.34%	43.3	34.6	-20.09%	4.7	5.2	10.64%
ZIMBABWE	8.3	2.9	-65.06%	11.7	9.7	-17.09%	28.5	23.5	-17.54%	6.4	2.5	-60.94%

Please refer to page 90 in the Annex Section for more detailed information

IMMUNIZATION

	Measles. 1st dose (MCV1) immunization coverage - 1990	Measles. 1st dose (MCV1) immunization coverage - 2019	Measles. 1st dose (MCV1) immunization coverage - Percent change	BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 1990	BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 2019	BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - Percent change	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (PAB) (%) - 1990	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (PAB) (%) - 2019	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (PAB) (%) - Percent change	Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis third dose (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 1990	Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis third dose (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 2019	Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis third dose (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - Percent change	Polio third dose (Pol3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 1990
ALGERIA	83	80	-3.61%	99	99	0.00%	75	98	30.67%	89	91	2.25%	89
ANGOLA	38	51	34.21%	48	69	43.75%	34	70	105.88%	24	57	137.50%	23
BENIN	79	71	-10.13%	92	89	-3.26%	48	81	68.75%	74	76	2.70%	74
BOTSWANA	87	97	11.49%	93	98	5.38%	59	91	54.24%	92	95	3.26%	90
BURKINA FASO	79	88	11.39%	95	98	3.16%	55	92	67.27%	66	91	37.88%	66
BURUNDI	74	92	24.32%	97	93	-4.12%	67	90	34.33%	86	93	8.14%	97
CABO VERDE	79	98	24.05%	97	98	1.03%	75	92	22.67%	88	96	9.09%	87
CAMEROON	56	60	7.14%	76	80	5.26%	19	83	336.84%	48	67	39.58%	54
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	82	49	-40.24%	96	74	-22.92%	69	60	-13.04%	82	47	-42.68%	82
CHAD	32	41	28.13%	59	75	27.12%	14	78	457.14%	20	50	150.00%	20
COMOROS	87	90	3.45%	99	94	-5.05%	78	85	8.97%	94	91	-3.19%	94
CONGO	75	73	-2.67%	90	80	-11.11%	60	85	41.67%	79	79	0.00%	80
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	56	76	35.71%	62	93	50.00%	36	85	136.11%	54	84	55.56%	56
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	38	57	50.00%	65	73	12.31%	53	85	60.38%	35	57	62.86%	34
DJIBOUTI	85	83	-2.35%	81	95	17.28%	80	98	22.50%	85	85	0.00%	85
EGYPT	86	95	10.47%	89	96	7.87%	74	86	16.22%	87	95	9.20%	87
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	88	53	-39.77%	94	85	-9.57%	58	65	12.07%	77	53	-31.17%	75
ERITREA		99		0	97			99			95		
ETHIOPIA	38	58	52.63%	64	69	7.81%	24	93	287.50%	49	69	40.82%	49
GABON	76	62	-18.42%	96	92	-4.17%	84	85	1.19%	78	70	-10.26%	78
GAMBIA	86	85	-1.16%	98	88	-10.20%	85	92	8.24%	92	88	-4.35%	94
GHANA	61	92	50.82%	71	96	35.21%	60	89	48.33%	58	97	67.24%	57
GUINEA	35	47	34.29%	50	73	46.00%	27	80	196.30%	17	47	176.47%	18
GUINEA-BISSAU	53	86	62.26%	90	86	-4.44%	40	83	107.50%	61	84	37.70%	60

KENYA	78	89	14.10%	92	95	3.26%	60	88	46.67%	84	92	9.52%	84
LESOTHO	80	90	12.50%	89	96	7.87%	0	85		82	87	6.10%	82
LIBERIA		85		0	84		33	90	172.73%	0	74		0
LIBYA	89	73	-17.98%	90	74	-17.78%				84	73	-13.10%	84
MADAGASCAR	47	69	46.81%	67	70	4.48%	45	78	73.33%	46	79	71.74%	46
MALAWI	81	92	13.58%	97	91	-6.19%	81	90	11.11%	87	95	9.20%	93
MALI	43	70	62.79%	82	83	1.22%	45	85	88.89%	42	77	83.33%	42
MAURITANIA	38	78	105.26%	79	90	13.92%	24	80	233.33%	33	81	145.45%	33
MAURITIUS	76	99	30.26%	87	99	13.79%	61	95	55.74%	85	96	12.94%	86
MOROCCO	79	99	25.32%	96	99	3.13%	66	90	36.36%	81	99	22.22%	81
MOZAMBIQUE	59	87	47.46%	59	94	59.32%	37	86	132.43%	46	88	91.30%	46
NAMIBIA		80			94			88			87		
NIGER	25	79	216.00%	50	70	40.00%	17	81	376.47%	22	81	268.18%	22
NIGERIA	54	54	0.00%	80	67	-16.25%	32	60	87.50%	56	57	1.79%	55
RWANDA	83	96	15.66%	92	98	6.52%	85	95	11.76%	84	98	16.67%	83
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	71	95	33.80%	99	95	-4.04%		99		92	95		90
SENEGAL	51	90	76.47%	90	99	10.00%	45	95	111.11%	51	93	82.35%	53
SEYCHELLES	86	99	15.12%	98	98	0.00%	100	100	0.00%	99	99	0.00%	99
SIERRA LEONE		93		0	86		85	93	9.41%		95		0
SOMALIA	30	46	53.33%	31	37	19.35%	49	67	36.73%	19	42	121.05%	18
SOUTH AFRICA	79	72	-8.86%	57	84	47.37%		90		72	77	6.94%	76
SOUTH SUDAN		49		0	52			68			49		
SUDAN	57	90	57.89%	77	92	19.48%	72	80	11.11%	62	93	50.00%	62
SWAZILAND	85	81	-4.71%	96	98	2.08%	63	88	39.68%	89	90	1.12%	89
TANZANIA	80	88	10.00%	85	91	7.06%	77	91	18.18%	78	89	14.10%	78
TOGO	73	75	2.74%	99	98	-1.01%	47	83	76.60%	77	84	9.09%	76
TUNISIA	93	95	2.15%	96	92	-4.17%	40	97	142.50%	93	92	-1.08%	93
UGANDA	52	87	67.31%	75	88	17.33%	41	85	107.32%	45	93	106.67%	45
ZAMBIA	90	93	3.33%	97	95	-2.06%	62	85	37.10%	91	88	-3.30%	90
ZIMBABWE	87	85	-2.30%	91	95	4.40%	57	87	52.63%	88	90	2.27%	89

Please refer to page 72 in the Annex Section for more detailed information

Universal Health Coverage – Promises and Challenges

UHC is defined as “ensuring that all people have access to needed health services (including prevention, promotion, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation) of sufficient quality to be effective while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user the financial hardship”. UHC has therefore become a major goal for health reform in many countries in Africa. The first-ever UN High-Level Meeting on UHC was held in September 2019

with a political declaration unanimously adopted by member states, affirming their high-level political commitment to UHC and outlining a number of necessary actions. In January 2020, the second UHC Forum was held in Bangkok, aiming to enhance political momentum on UHC in international fora. Below is an overview of the current attainment of health-related targets of the SDGs in Africa

Overview of Universal Health Coverage and the SDGs in Africa³

INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE (2015)	CURRENT VALUE (2019)	2030 PROJECTED VALUE ¹	TARGET (2030)	COLOUR CODE 2	COMMENT
Target 3.1. Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births						
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	542	533	347	<70		The trend during the MDG period was towards substantial decline but the pace is not fast enough to meet the SDG target
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	54	56	64	>90		The pace is not fast enough to meet the SDG target
Target 3.2. End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births						
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	81	63	43	25		The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline but pace is not enough to meet the SDG target
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)						The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline but pace is not enough to meet the SDG target
Infants receiving three doses of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	28	27	19	12		The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline but pace is not enough to meet the SDG target
	76	74	82	100		The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline but pace is not enough to meet the SDG target
Target 3.3: End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases						
HIV incidence (per 1000 population)	1.6	No data	0.7			
Proportion of HIV positive who are on treatment (%)	57	No data	Over 100	100		The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline and pace is enough to meet the SDG target
Malaria incidence (per 1000 population)	165	No data	80	16.5 ⁴		The pace is not enough to meet the SDG target
Tuberculosis incidence (per 1000 population)	2.75	No data	1.70	0.6		The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline but pace is not enough to meet the SDG target

- 1 Projected value is based on the average annual rate of change during the MDG era
- 2 Colour codes: Red: No, very slow progress, or decline in performance; Orange: Good progress but pace not enough to meet target; Green: Good progress; pace is enough to meet or surpasses SDG target
- 3 UHC indicator
- 4 90% reduction in case incidence rate, 5. 80% reduction in the TB incidence rate

INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE (2015)	CURRENT VALUE (2019)	2030 PROJECTED VALUE ¹	TARGET (2030)	COLOUR CODE 2	COMMENT
TARGET 3.4: Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being						
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	20.9	22.1	19.74	10.45		The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline but pace is not enough to meet the SDG target
Suicide mortality rate	8.8	8.8	7.44	7.92		The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline and pace is enough to meet the SDG target
Adults ≥18 years with raised blood pressure (%)	30	40				
Adults ≥18 years with raised fasting blood glucose (%)	9	10				
Tobacco (non-use) (% of people ≥15)	75.3 (Male) 97.7 (Female)	75.3 (Male) 91.1 (Female)				
Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	26.6			Reach 50% of number of global deaths		
Health system						
Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPS) as % of Private Health Expenditure (PvtHE)	60	No data	83.8	Reduce the Out of Pocket Expenditure		
Private Health Expenditure (PvtHE) as % of Total Health Expenditure (THE)	52.2	No data	47.9	Reduce Private Health Expenditure		
Health-worker density (1000 population)	12.7	13.1				

Today, progress in improving financing for Health has been slow and still lies below the target of 15% of GDP which is not even adequately proven in reality as a true percentage of actual target. Indeed, there is substantial evidence that “with current trajectories of health spending and economic growth, many governments in Africa will not be able to afford the price tag of UHC”¹⁴. A recent World Bank report on *High-Performance Health Financing for Universal Health Coverage*, projects that by 2030, there will be a \$176 billion gap in the 54 poorest countries between the financing needed to provide their populations with quality, affordable health services and funding that is actually available. Even in the best-case scenario with greater, more efficient and more equitable country and international investments, the 2030 UHC financing gap will not be closed. Without urgent action, African countries faced with growing populations and the colliding burden of communicable

and non-communicable diseases will find themselves increasingly challenged to close the gap between the demand for health spending and available public resources, and will prolong the reliance on out-of-pocket spending by patients and their families.

In summary, out-of-pocket spending for health continues to represent a significant proportion of total health spending in Africa³. There has also been significant growth in the proportion of health expenditure that is covered through foreign aid/external sources. Overall, review of the health system shows that access to basic health care including diagnostic services, provision of affordable drugs, training of health workers and extending health insurance coverage in no particular order are teeming areas where innovation and creative partnerships with the private sector is required.



Recommended Strategic Choices for ABCHealth



Recommended Strategic Choices for ABCHealth

Against the backdrop of the current state of health and healthcare delivery in Africa, the input and action of the private sector is key. Now, more than ever before, there is a good opportunity for ABCHealth to take a premiere place in orchestrating private business participation and partnership in health in Africa.

Yet, the complex interplay of financial, human, social and environmental returns must be considered. The gaping need for investments in better basic healthcare delivery – diagnostics, supply chain, health management information systems and training of health workers demonstrate aspects of health and healthcare where direct financial return is easily apparent. At the same time, gains in productivity and efficiency, accelerated economic growth and raised incomes arising from social programmes of private business have the ripple effect of unlocking a wider consumer base profitable for business.

In the next five years, ABCHealth seeks to be firmly established as an African-led coalition of business leaders and companies acting to improve the health and wellbeing of the African population. Guided by a 5-Year In the next 5 years, it is recommended that the public health focus for ABCHealth should be based on a careful consideration of seven criteria:

- **Burden of Disease**
- **Effectiveness of Interventions**
- **Platforms and Policies**
- **Economic Analysis**
- **Relevance to the Goals of ABCHealth**
- **Resonance with the Socio-political Context**
- **Existing interventions and organisations already responding to the health problem with a comparative advantage over ABCHealth**

In relation to the burden of disease, this synopsis flagged the alarmingly high rate of maternal and mortality in SSA. Of the 20 countries with the highest maternal mortality ratios worldwide, 19 are in Africa; and the Region has the highest neonatal death rate in the world. Analysis of trends highlights the

Strategic Plan, ABCHealth will support local and regional business in Africa to:

- Incubate partnerships on priority programs/interventions that will amplify and accelerate results;
- Create a knowledge hub of data and insights relevant to the region, which supports more holistic policies, effective planning, better investments, and improved impacts on health through topical briefings and disseminating lessons learned;
- Curate targeted and customized leadership events to convene private sector and other stakeholders around common issues, encouraging learning, stimulating partnerships and providing high-profile visibility for corporate champions;
- Advocate for policies and initiatives that drive real system-level changes at the national, regional, and global levels;
- Establish a signature program to publicly recognize private sector leaders, business entities and public sector advocates for their efforts.

wide gap between targets and achievements related to reduction in MMR. Each year, almost 200,000 maternal deaths occur detracting efforts towards attending the SDG targets by 2030.

In addition, the growing impact of non-communicable diseases (NCD) demands focussed attention to improve diagnosis, screening, risk assessment and clinical management. Among the non-communicable diseases, hypertension represents a key tracer condition - it is a serious health condition requiring timely and sustained treatment; it is an independent risk factor for many costly chronic diseases including coronary heart disease, stroke, and chronic renal disease; it is a leading driver of cardiovascular disease deaths; it is a general health indicator that might be associated with other diseases and conditions including fatal health outcomes for COVID-19; it is emerging as a problem increasingly affecting the younger and economically-active age

groups; and there is evidence of considerable under-diagnosis, treatment, and control in Africa. More than 40% of adults in many African countries are estimated to have high blood pressure with an estimated 74.7 million hypertensive individuals. Hypertension is estimated to have caused 7.6 million premature deaths (13.5% of the total) and contributed 92 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) worldwide in 2019.

In relation to the effectiveness of interventions, both maternal morbidity and hypertension can be diagnosed and successfully managed at well-staffed and adequately equipped primary care levels or, where necessary because of complications, at a first-level hospital. This presents a relevant niche for private business, and are therefore areas of intervention where ABCHealth could catalyze action.

In relation to the existence of platforms and policies for performance, both maternal health and hypertension are largely framed within the primary health care (PHC) model in many countries in Africa. Varied but largely enabling policies exist across countries for the participation of the private sector in providing PHC services. By aligning private sector actors, ABCHealth could strengthen health system responsiveness ensuring impact on maternal health and hypertension. Furthermore, the United Nations has called on the private sector to “promote and create an enabling environment for healthy behaviours among workers, including by establishing tobacco-free workplaces and safe and healthy working environments through occupational safety and health measures, including, where appropriate, through good corporate practices, workplace wellness programmes and health insurance plans”¹². To this end, workplace health programmes are considered among the best-buys for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and for mental health. Such programmes can help achieving the WHO objective of reducing the avoidable deaths of NCDs and the burden of mental ill health and to protect and promote health at the workplace.

In relation to the economic case for investment, there is reasonable potential economic value in filling the maternal health

and hypertension gaps in service delivery in the continent. Although there are limited number of health economic analysis on hypertension and maternal health in Africa, evidence from other high-income countries suggests that the total economic burden of hypertension alone will run into tens of billions of US dollars. This includes the cost of health care services, medications and loss of productivity from premature death.

In relation to relevance to the goals of ABCHealth, consideration is given to the four provisional goals: (i) to be a catalyst that coordinates efforts and supports African companies with tools that enhance their workplace health; (ii) to cultivate partnerships that will mobilize African private sector resources for healthcare; (iii) to establish a repository that benchmarks healthcare performance in different African countries and identifies innovative solutions and (iv) to be a mobilizer of change in the way healthcare works in the continent. Pursuant to these, activities addressing maternal health and hypertension would provide ample areas of performance in line with the goals of ABCHealth. They would also meet the criteria of resonating appropriately with the social and political context of relevant stakeholders – private businesses and their stakeholders on the one hand and government and the public in general on the other.

Accordingly, this synoptic report has identified and recommends as the highest-priority areas of performance (HPAP) for ABCHealth, carefully designed intervention programmes which target:

- Improving **maternal health outcomes in Africa**
- Responding to the growing challenge of **hypertension in Africa as it impacts on workplace Health**
- Improving the provision of **affordable medicines in Africa**
- Strengthening **workplaces as health-promoting settings**
- Contributing to **resource mobilization for health in Africa** both in respect of higher levels of and better use of available resources

Coverage

Why is this list not longer than it is? First, these High Performance Priority Areas (HPPA) encompass many other important issues. Attaining them thus have a broader ripple effect. For example, the focus on hypertension would serve as an entry point into the complex challenge of chronic NCDs, especially cancers. It is envisaged that ABCHealth could expand this workstream to include public-private collaboration for cancer prevention (e.g., workplace interventions), diagnosis (e.g., laboratory PPPs), and treatment.

Second, a longer list (e.g., of 10-15 goals) would only reduce the likelihood of success. Focus would allow ABCHealth achieve progress in the next 5 years and optimize its niche for performance.

Finally, the HPPA proposed in this report define areas for incorporation into the ABCHealth Theory of Change which would

drive the next line of action. Framed within the Strategic Goals and the Theory of Change, we strongly recommend that:

- ABCHealth should orchestrate African-based manufacturing of essential drugs and supplies
- ABCHealth should be a catalyst that coordinates efforts and supports African Private Businesses with tools that enhance their Workplace Health Programmes
- ABCHealth should cultivate partnerships that will mobilize African Private Sector resources to healthcare
- ABCHealth should be a mobilizer for change in the way healthcare works in the continent
- ABCHealth should explore and identify innovative solutions to reduction in maternal mortality and stemming the tide of hypertension in Africa



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ANNEX: HEALTH STATUS AND MORTALITY TRENDS

	Population size – 1990	Population size – 2019	Population size – Percent change	Proportion of population < 15 years – 1990	Proportion of population < 15 years – 2019	Proportion of population < 15 years – Percent change	Proportion of population 15 – 64 years – 1990	Proportion of population 15 – 64 years – 2019	Proportion of population 15 – 64 years – Percent change	Proportion of population < 64 years – 1990	Proportion of population < 60 years – 2019	Proportion of population < 60 years – Percent change	Life expectancy at birth in years – 1990
ALGERIA	25 758 869	43 053 054	67.14%	43.3	30.6	-29.52%	53.3	62.9	18.01%	3.4	6.6	95.07%	66.9
ANGOLA	11 848 386	31 825 295	168.60%	47.6	46.6	-1.98%	50	51.2	2.40%	2.5	2.2	-10.85%	45.3
BENIN	4 978 496	11 801 151	137.04%	45.8	42.2	-7.83%	50.5	54.5	7.92%	3.8	3.3	-12.94%	53.8
BOTSWANA	1 286 756	2 303 697	79.03%	45	33.8	-24.91%	51.7	61.9	19.73%	3.3	4.4	32.90%	59.2
BURKINA FASO	8 811 034	20 321 378	130.64%	47.3	44.7	-5.45%	49.5	52.9	6.87%	3.3	2.4	-26.67%	49.5
BURUNDI	5 438 957	11 530 580	112.00%	47.9	45.4	-5.24%	49.3	52.3	6.09%	2.8	2.3	-16.10%	47.8
CABO VERDE	337 950	549 935	62.73%	46.1	28.4	-38.38%	49.7	66.9	34.61%	4.2	4.7	10.87%	64.7
CAMEROON	11 780 088	25 876 380	119.66%	46.5	42.4	-8.80%	50.2	54.9	9.36%	3.4	2.7	-19.84%	53.4
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2 806 734	4 745 185	69.06%	43.8	43.9	0.32%	52.3	53.3	1.91%	4	2.8	-28.81%	49.1
CHAD	5 963 252	15 946 876	167.42%	47.5	46.8	-1.40%	49.3	50.7	2.84%	3.2	2.5	-22.76%	47
COMOROS	411 594	850 886	106.73%	45.9	39.3	-14.49%	50.9	57.7	13.36%	3.1	3.1	-2.89%	56.7
CONGO	2 356 737	5 380 508	128.30%	44.6	41.5	-6.93%	52.5	55.7	6.10%	2.9	2.7	-6.65%	54.6
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	11 924 877	25 716 544	115.65%	45.1	41.7	-7.53%	52.2	55.4	6.13%	2.7	2.9	7.91%	53.3
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	34 612 023	86 790 567	150.75%	45.1	46	1.95%	51.9	51	-1.73%	2.9	3	2.38%	49
DIJIBOUTI	590 398	973 560	64.90%	45	29.2	-35.12%	52.4	66.2	26.34%	2.6	4.6	78.16%	56.7
EGYPT	56 134 475	100 388 073	78.83%	40.8	33.8	-16.98%	54.6	60.9	11.54%	4.6	5.3	14.68%	64.6
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	419 188	1 355 986	223.48%	43	37	-13.96%	52.8	60.6	14.77%	4.2	2.4	-42.59%	48.8
ERITREA	2 258 653			45.2	0	-100.00%	52.1	0	-100.00%	2.8	0	-100.00%	49.6
ETHIOPIA	47 887 865	112 078 730	134.04%	46.3	40.3	-12.88%	50.5	56.1	11.09%	3.2	3.5	11.31%	47.1
GABON	949 488	2 172 579	128.82%	41.8	37.2	-10.95%	52.6	59.3	12.74%	5.6	3.5	-37.07%	61
GAMBIA	955 593	2 347 706	145.68%	43.8	44.1	0.68%	53.8	53.3	-0.93%	2.4	2.6	7.46%	52.2
GHANA	14 773 277	30 417 856	105.90%	44.2	37.4	-15.47%	53	59.5	12.26%	2.8	3.1	10.22%	56.8
GUINEA	6 352 283	12 771 246	101.05%	45	43.4	-3.39%	51.5	53.6	4.08%	3.5	2.9	-16.39%	50
GUINEA-BISSAU	975 261	1 920 922	96.96%	46.5	42.2	-9.27%	50.2	55	9.56%	3.3	2.9	-14.38%	47.1
KENYA	23 724 579	52 573 973	121.60%	49.1	39.2	-20.19%	48.4	58.4	20.66%	2.5	2.4	-2.32%	57.4
LESOTHO	1 703 747	2 125 268	24.74%	45.3	32.5	-28.33%	50.5	62.6	23.96%	4.2	4.9	16.02%	59.8
LIBERIA	2 075 912	4 937 374	137.84%	44.9	40.8	-9.26%	51.8	56	8.11%	3.3	3.3	-0.35%	46

LIBYA	4 436 661	6 777 452	52.76%	41.7	28.1	-32.77%	55.1	67.5	22.50%	3.1	4.5	43.28%	68.5
MADAGASCAR	11 598 633	26 969 307	132.52%	45.6	40.4	-11.40%	51.4	56.6	10.12%	3	3	0.62%	51
MALAWI	9 404 500	18 628 747	98.08%	44.8	43.5	-2.96%	52.1	53.9	3.45%	3.1	2.6	-14.87%	46.1
MALI	8 449 913	19 658 031	132.64%	46.7	47.3	1.24%	49.4	50.2	1.62%	3.8	2.5	-34.78%	45.7
MAURITANIA	2 034 346	4 525 696	122.46%	44.9	39.9	-11.09%	52.1	57	9.40%	3.1	3.2	2.58%	59.7
MAURITIUS	1 058 775	1 265 711	19.54%	29	17.3	-40.45%	66.3	70.7	6.64%	4.7	12	154.78%	69.4
MOROCCO	24 807 462	36 471 769	47.02%	39.6	27	-31.97%	56.4	65.7	16.49%	3.9	7.3	85.47%	64.7
MOZAMBIQUE	12 987 292	30 366 036	133.81%	46.6	44.4	-4.83%	49.7	52.8	6.24%	3.6	2.9	-20.75%	45.3
NAMIBIA	1 432 905	2 494 530	74.09%	44.4	36.9	-16.81%	52.2	59.5	13.98%	3.4	3.6	4.89%	61.6
NIGER	8 026 591	23 310 715	190.42%	48.4	49.8	2.99%	49.3	47.6	-3.45%	2.3	2.6	13.10%	43.5
NIGERIA	95 212 450	200 963 599	111.07%	45	43.7	-2.86%	52.1	53.6	2.88%	2.9	2.7	-4.80%	45.9
RWANDA	7 288 882	12 626 950	73.24%	49.4	39.8	-19.54%	48.4	57.2	18.18%	2.2	3	39.53%	33.4
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	119 209	215 056	80.40%	48.6	42.1	-13.22%	47.8	54.9	14.85%	3.6	3	-17.95%	58.2
SENEGAL	7 526 307	16 296 364	116.53%	46.8	42.8	-8.53%	50.2	54.1	7.77%	3	3.1	4.33%	57.2
SEYCHELLES	69 507	97 625	40.45%	35.9	23.7	-33.80%	57.5	68.5	19.13%	6.6	7.8	17.72%	68.1
SIERRA LEONE	4 319 762	7 813 215	80.87%	43.9	40.7	-7.24%	52.5	56.3	7.24%	3.6	2.9	-18.64%	38.6
SOMALIA	7 225 092	15 442 905	113.74%	44.2	46.4	4.94%	52.9	50.7	-4.16%	2.9	2.9	-1.71%	45.4
SOUTH AFRICA	36 800 509	58 558 270	59.12%	40.1	29	-27.80%	55.9	65.6	17.35%	4	5.4	36.51%	63.3
SOUTH SUDAN	5 492 623	11 062 113	101.40%	44.3	41.6	-6.09%	52.9	55.1	4.16%	2.8	3.4	20.03%	43.5
SUDAN	20 147 590	42 813 238	112.50%	45.5	40.2	-11.78%	51.6	56.2	8.91%	2.9	3.6	24.10%	55.5
SWAZILAND	822 420	1 148 130	39.60%	48.7	37.8	-22.36%	48.8	58.2	19.26%	2.5	4	63.47%	62
TANZANIA	25 203 845	58 005 463	130.15%	45.7	43.8	-4.09%	51.7	53.5	3.48%	2.6	2.6	-0.22%	50.2
TOGO	3 774 312	8 082 366	114.14%	46	41	-10.97%	51	56.1	10.00%	3	2.9	-3.08%	55.9
TUNISIA	8 242 496	11 694 719	41.88%	37.2	24.2	-34.90%	57.9	67.2	16.06%	4.9	8.6	76.47%	68.8
UGANDA	17 354 392	44 269 594	155.09%	48	46.5	-3.15%	49.4	51.5	4.25%	2.6	2	-23.80%	45.9
ZAMBIA	8 036 845	17 861 030	122.24%	47.3	44.5	-5.93%	50.2	53.4	6.37%	2.5	2.1	-16.52%	49.2
ZIMBABWE	10 432 421	14 645 468	40.38%	45.7	42.2	-7.78%	51.6	54.9	6.40%	2.7	3	11.30%	58.1

HEALTH STATUS AND MORTALITY TRENDS

	Life expectancy at birth in years – 2018	Life expectancy at birth in year – Percent change	Life expectancy at 60 years – 1990	Life expectancy at 60 years – 2020	Life expectancy at 60 years – Percent change	Adult mortality rate per 1.000 population – 1990	Adult mortality rate per 1.000 population – 2016	Adult mortality rate per 1.000 population – Percent change	Under 5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births – 1990	Under 5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births – 2019	Under 5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births – Percent change	Infant mortality rate per 1.000 live births – 1990	Infant mortality rate per 1.000 live births – 2020
ALGERIA	76.7	-12.72%	17	16	-5.88%	175	95	-45.71%	47	23.3	-50.43%	40	20
ANGOLA	60.8	-25.47%	14	12.6	-10.00%	458	238	-48.03%	226	74.7	-66.95%	134	50.2
BENIN	61.5	-12.48%	15	13	-13.33%	279	242	-13.26%	180	90.3	-49.83%	108	59
BOTSWANA	69.3	-14.54%	17	11.8	-30.59%	243	249	2.47%	54	41.6	-22.96%	42	32.3
BURKINA FASO	61.2	-19.08%	15	12.6	-16.00%	339	255	-24.78%	202	87.5	-56.68%	103	53.9
BURUNDI	61.2	-21.96%	15	12.7	-15.33%	385	290	-24.68%	172	56.5	-67.15%	104	39.9
CABO VERDE	72.8	-11.10%	17	14.9	-12.35%		122		63	14.9	-76.35%	48	12.8
CAMEROON	58.9	-9.37%	16	12.8	-20.00%	313	341	8.95%	138	74.8	-45.80%	86	50.2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	52.8	-7.02%	15	10	-33.33%	411	412	0.24%	177	110.1	-37.80%	115	81
CHAD	54	-12.93%	14	12.3	-12.14%	452	360	-20.35%	215	113.8	-47.07%	116	69.1
COMOROS	64.1	-11.57%	15	13.7	-8.67%	315	225	-28.57%	125	62.9	-49.68%	88	48.3
CONGO	64.3	-15.07%	16	12.2	-23.75%	352	261	-25.85%	94	47.8	-49.15%	61	34.9
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	57.4	-7.18%	16	12.7	-20.63%	386	398	3.11%	153	79.3	-48.17%	105	58.6
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	60.4	-18.83%	15	12.5	-16.67%	372	256	-31.18%	187	84.8	-54.65%	120	66.1
DJIBOUTI	66.6	-14.84%		13.6			245			57.5			48.4
EGYPT	71.8	-10.06%		13.4			165			20.3			17.3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	58.4	-16.44%	15	12.9	-14.00%	384	305	-20.57%	190	81.8	-56.95%	128	60.4
ERITREA	65.9	-24.78%	12	11.4	-5.00%	490	252	-48.57%	151	40.5	-73.18%	93	30.5
ETHIOPIA	66.2	-28.89%	15	13.9	-7.33%	424	219	-48.35%	205	50.7	-75.27%	112	36.5
GABON	66.2	-7.84%	17	12.8	-24.71%	243	221	-9.05%	93	42.5	-54.30%	61	31.1
GAMBIA	61.7	-15.45%	16	12.6	-21.25%	326	262	-19.63%	170	51.7	-69.59%	80	35.9
GHANA	63.8	-10.94%	16	12.9	-19.38%	280	241	-13.93%	127	46.2	-63.62%	80	33.9
GUINEA	61.2	-18.28%	15	12.3	-18.00%	331	262	-20.85%	238	98.8	-58.49%	141	63.8
GUINEA-BISSAU	58	-18.80%	14	11.4	-18.57%		269		229	78.5	-65.72%	136	52.3
KENYA	66.3	-13.48%	17	13.1	-22.94%	258	219	-15.12%	102	43.2	-57.65%	66	31.9

LESOTHO	53.7	11.35%	17	9.8	-42.35%	270	483	78.89%	88	86.4	-1.82%	71	68.1
LIBERIA	63.7	-27.82%	14	12.9	-7.86%	465	230	-50.54%	255	84.6	-66.82%	170	62.2
LIBYA	72.7	-5.81%		15.5			150			11.5			9.9
MADAGASCAR	66.7	-23.52%	15	12.6	-16.00%	345	216	-37.39%	161	50.6	-68.57%	98	36.5
MALAWI	63.8	-27.74%	15	12.8	-14.67%	436	255	-41.51%	242	41.6	-82.81%	143	30.9
MALI	58.9	-22.40%	14	12.8	-8.57%	343	270	-21.28%	254	94	-62.99%	131	60.2
MAURITANIA	64.7	-7.73%	16	14.3	-10.63%	245	202	-17.55%	118	72.9	-38.22%	78	50.1
MAURITIUS	74.4	-6.74%	17	14.5	-14.71%	193	145	-24.87%	23	16	-30.43%	20	14.3
MOROCCO	76.5	-15.37%		14.1			69			21.4			18.3
MOZAMBIQUE	60.2	-24.70%	14	11.6	-17.14%	419	336	-19.81%	240	74.2	-69.08%	160	54.8
NAMIBIA	63.4	-2.80%	16	12.7	-20.63%	248	296	19.35%	74	42.4	-42.70%	50	30.7
NIGER	62	-29.87%	15	13	-13.33%	305	250	-18.03%	328	80.4	-75.49%	138	46.7
NIGERIA	54.3	-15.52%	15	13.5	-10.00%	386	352	-8.81%	213	117.2	-44.98%	126	74.2
RWANDA	68.7	-51.38%	15	13.6	-9.33%	447	198	-55.70%	152	34.3	-77.43%	93	26.3
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	70.2	-17.06%	17	13.1	-22.94%	237	191	-19.41%	111	29.8	-73.15%	71	23.5
SENEGAL	67.7	-15.47%	16	13.1	-18.13%	251	185	-26.29%	140	45.3	-67.64%	70	32.7
SEYCHELLES	72.8	-6.51%	17	14.1	-17.06%	227	163	-28.19%	17	14.2	-16.47%	14	12.3
SIERRA LEONE	54.3	-28.93%	11	12.6	14.55%	519	389	-25.05%	264	109.2	-58.64%	157	80.9
SOMALIA	57.1	-20.45%		11.2			316			117			74
SOUTH AFRICA	63.9	-0.87%	15	13.9	-7.33%	282	301	6.74%	60	34.5	-42.50%	47	27.5
SOUTH SUDAN	57.6	-24.48%	14	12.7	-9.29%	420	321	-23.57%	253	96.2	-61.98%	150	62.4
SUDAN	65.1	-14.74%		13.6			224			58.4			41
SWAZILAND	59.4	4.38%	16	11	-31.25%	274	393	43.43%	75	49.4	-34.13%	56	38.6
TANZANIA	65	-22.79%	16	13.4	-16.25%	358	261	-27.09%	165	50.3	-69.52%	100	36
TOGO	60.8	-8.00%	16	12.8	-20.00%	281	265	-5.69%	146	66.9	-54.18%	90	45.8
TUNISIA	76.5	-10.07%		16			91			16.9			14.5
UGANDA	63	-27.11%	15	13.4	-10.67%	461	288	-37.53%	187	45.8	-75.51%	111	33.4
ZAMBIA	63.5	-22.53%	15	12.6	-16.00%	550	286	-48.00%	191	61.7	-67.70%	113	42.4
ZIMBABWE	61.2	-5.06%	18	11.5	-36.11%	282	334	18.44%	76	54.6	-28.16%	51	38.4

HEALTH STATUS AND MORTALITY TRENDS

	Infant mortality rate per 1.000 live births – Percent change	Age standardized death rates per 100.00 population due to non-communicable diseases – 2000	Age standardized death rates per 100.00 population due to non-communicable diseases – 2020	Age standardized death rates per 100.00 population due to non-communicable diseases – Percent change	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births – 1990	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births – 2017	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births - % decrease	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1.000 live births) – 1990	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1.000 live births) – 2019	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1.000 live births) – Percent change	Stillbirth rate per 1.000 live births – 2000	Stillbirth rate per 1.000 live births – 2019	Stillbirth rate per 1.000 live births - % decrease
ALGERIA	-50.00%	633.1	446.6	-29.46%	216	112	-48.15%	23.2	16.3	-29.74%	17.2	9.5	44.77%
ANGOLA	-62.54%	736.8	539.9	-26.72%	1160	241	-79.22%	53.3	27.6	-48.22%	3.5	2.1	40.00%
BENIN	-45.37%	656.3	641.6	-2.24%	576	397	-31.08%	45.7	30.6	-33.04%	11.2	6.5	41.96%
BOTSWANA	-23.10%	682.2	637.6	-6.54%	243	144	-40.74%	16.8	17.9	6.55%	4	2.8	30.00%
BURKINA FASO	-47.67%	762.9	731.7	-4.09%	727	320	-55.98%	45.6	25.9	-43.20%	7.6	5	34.21%
BURUNDI	-61.63%	667.2	664.1	-0.46%	1220	548	-55.08%	39.9	21	-47.37%	29.7	19.5	34.34%
CABO VERDE	-73.33%	651	561.4	-13.76%	256	58	-77.34%	19.9	9	-54.77%	30.4	26.1	14.14%
CAMEROON	-41.63%	782.1	698.3	-10.71%	728	529	-27.34%	40.2	26.1	-35.07%	25.5	12.4	51.37%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-29.57%	712.9	659.3	-7.52%	1290	829	-35.74%	52	39.7	-23.65%	3.2	2.8	12.50%
CHAD	-40.43%	745.3	751.6	0.85%	1450	1140	-21.38%	51.9	33.3	-35.84%	34	29.8	12.35%
COMOROS	-45.11%	735.3	681	-7.38%	635	273	-57.01%	49.6	29.8	-39.92%	9.6	7.1	26.04%
CONGO	-42.79%	742.1	534.5	-27.97%	603	378	-37.31%	27.1	19.3	-28.78%	30.3	24.6	18.81%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	-44.19%	853.7	944.9	10.68%	745	617	-17.18%	48.7	33	-32.24%	9.6	5.2	45.83%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	-44.92%	677.3	585.7	-13.52%	879	473	-46.19%	41.7	27.4	-34.29%	2.8	2.6	-7.14%
DIJIBOUTI		639.3	610.3	-4.54%		248		49.2	30.5	-38.01%	33.8	27.2	19.53%
EGYPT		774.8	826.7	6.70%		37		33.3	11.1	-66.67%	11.5	13.7	19.13%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	-52.81%	808.8	726.8	-10.14%	1310	301	-77.02%	47.9	29	-39.46%	15.7	8.7	44.59%

ERITREA	-67.20%	758.7	652.4	-14.01%	1590	480	-69.81%	34.7	17.8	-48.70%	17.5	9	-	48.57%
ETHIOPIA	-67.41%	634.3	554.7	-12.55%	1250	401	-67.92%	58.9	27.6	-53.14%	23.2	18.3	-	21.12%
GABON	-49.02%	545.7	505.1	-7.44%	422	252	-40.28%	31.1	20.2	-35.05%	10.2	8.6	-	15.69%
GAMBIA	-55.13%	803	728.3	-9.30%	1030	597	-42.04%	45.8	27.1	-40.83%	2.7	2	-	25.93%
GHANA	-57.63%	713.6	708.4	-0.73%	634	308	-51.42%	42.3	23.1	-45.39%	27.1	21.9	-	19.19%
GUINEA	-54.75%	771.5	763.9	-0.99%	1040	576	-44.62%	61	30.4	-50.16%	4.6	3.1	-	32.61%
GUINEA-BISSAU	-61.54%	779.6	679.6	-12.83%	907	667	-26.46%	63.3	35.1	-44.55%	10.2	9.8	-	-3.92%
KENYA	-51.67%	464.5	385.1	-17.09%	687	342	-50.22%	27.6	21	-23.91%	2.5	1.5	-	40.00%
LESOTHO	-4.08%	751.2	772.4	2.82%	629	544	-13.51%	38.5	42.8	11.17%	24.3	16.6	-	31.69%
LIBERIA	-63.41%	640.5	615.5	-3.90%	1500	661	-55.93%	59.2	32.4	-45.27%	6	3.2	-	46.67%
LIBYA		744	659.5	-11.36%		72		20.9	6.5	-68.90%	10.8	6.3	-	41.67%
MADAGASCAR	-62.76%	736.2	625.7	-15.01%	778	335	-56.94%	39	20.1	-48.46%	13.8	8.8	-	36.23%
MALAWI	-78.39%	684.6	542.3	-20.79%	957	349	-63.53%	49.5	19.8	-60.00%	4.5	2.8	-	37.78%
MALI	-54.05%	900.1	807.6	-10.28%	1010	562	-44.36%	66.5	32.1	-51.73%	22.2	16.3	-	26.58%
MAURITANIA	-35.77%	617	651.6	5.61%	859	766	-10.83%	46.4	32	-31.03%	13.7	5.8	-	57.66%
MAURITIUS	-28.50%	774.7	565.4	-27.02%	81	61	-24.69%	14.6	10.2	-30.14%	28.2	19.7	-	30.14%
MOROCCO		759.1	524.5	-30.91%		70		35.9	13.6	-62.12%	9.6	6.8	-	29.17%
MOZAMBIQUE	-65.75%	762.4	522.6	-31.45%	1390	289	-79.21%	61.9	28.5	-53.96%	15.1	11.7	-	22.52%
NAMIBIA	-38.60%	742	671.2	-9.54%	338	195	-42.31%	27.8	19.1	-31.29%	12.1	5.2	-	57.02%
NIGER	-66.16%	683.5	665.1	-2.69%	873	509	-41.70%	54.5	24.3	-55.41%	17.5	14.7	-	16.00%
NIGERIA	-41.11%	889.9	813.3	-8.61%	1350	917	-32.07%	49.7	35.9	-27.77%	15	13.1	-	12.67%
RWANDA	-71.72%	894.9	548.6	-38.70%	1300	248	-80.92%	40.8	15.9	-61.03%	4.3	2.3	-	46.51%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-66.90%	665.6	633	-4.90%	330	130	-60.61%	26.4	14.1	-46.59%	11.7	6.9	-	41.03%

SENEGAL	-53.29%	731.1	626.6	-14.29%	540	315	-41.67%	40	22	-45.00%	6.7	3.2	-	52.24%
SEYCHELLES	-12.14%	652.5	585.1	-10.33%		53		10.9	8.6	-21.10%	28.7	16.9	-	41.11%
SIERRA LEONE	-48.47%	1292.5	985.7	-23.74%	2630	1120	-57.41%	52.4	31.2	-40.46%	10.6	7.4	-	30.19%
SOMALIA		682.8	645.4	-5.48%		829		44.8	36.9	-17.63%	16.9	12.6	-	25.44%
SOUTH AFRICA	-41.49%	765.3	707.2	-7.59%	108	119	10.19%	19.6	11.5	-41.33%	9.3	5	-	46.24%
SOUTH SUDAN	-58.40%	673.5	563.9	-16.27%	1730	1150	-33.53%	64.1	38.6	-39.78%	25.3	19.7	-	22.13%
SUDAN		837.5	745	-11.04%		295		42.4	27.2	-35.85%	34.3	23.7	-	30.90%
SWAZILAND	-31.07%	799	801.5	0.31%	635	437	-31.18%	21.5	18.4	-14.42%	18	15.1	-	16.11%
TANZANIA	-64.00%	627.9	539	-14.16%	997	524	-47.44%	39.9	20.3	-49.12%	28.5	22.4	-	21.40%
TOGO	-49.11%	843.4	796.6	-5.55%	568	396	-30.28%	43	24.8	-42.33%	3.3	2.2	-	33.33%
TUNISIA		617.8	538.2	-12.88%		43		27.6	11.9	-56.88%	14.4	11.2	-	22.22%
UGANDA	-69.91%	721.4	638.3	-11.52%	687	375	-45.41%	38.8	20	-48.45%	12.7	10.9	-	14.17%
ZAMBIA	-62.48%	687.4	553.8	-19.44%	577	213	-63.08%	36	23.3	-35.28%	6.8	4.5	-	33.82%
ZIMBABWE	-24.71%	651.4	589	-9.58%	440	458	4.09%	24.6	25.9	5.28%	8.4	4.9	-	41.67%

IMMUNIZATION

	Measles. 1st dose (MCV1) immunization coverage - 1990	Measles. 1st dose (MCV1) immunization coverage - 2019	Measles. 1st dose (MCV1) immunization coverage - Percent change	BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 1990	BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 2019	BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - Percent change	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (PAB) (%) - 1990	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (PAB) (%) - 2019	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (PAB) (%) - Percent change	Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis third dose (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 1990	Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis third dose (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 2019	Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis third dose (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - Percent change	Polio third dose (Pol3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 1990
ALGERIA	83	80	-3.61%	99	99	0.00%	75	98	30.67%	89	91	2.25%	89
ANGOLA	38	51	34.21%	48	69	43.75%	34	70	105.88%	24	57	137.50%	23
BENIN	79	71	-10.13%	92	89	-3.26%	48	81	68.75%	74	76	2.70%	74
BOTSWANA	87	97	11.49%	93	98	5.38%	59	91	54.24%	92	95	3.26%	90
BURKINA FASO	79	88	11.39%	95	98	3.16%	55	92	67.27%	66	91	37.88%	66
BURUNDI	74	92	24.32%	97	93	-4.12%	67	90	34.33%	86	93	8.14%	97
CABO VERDE	79	98	24.05%	97	98	1.03%	75	92	22.67%	88	96	9.09%	87
CAMEROON	56	60	7.14%	76	80	5.26%	19	83	336.84%	48	67	39.58%	54
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	82	49	-40.24%	96	74	-22.92%	69	60	-13.04%	82	47	-42.68%	82
CHAD	32	41	28.13%	59	75	27.12%	14	78	457.14%	20	50	150.00%	20
COMOROS	87	90	3.45%	99	94	-5.05%	78	85	8.97%	94	91	-3.19%	94
CONGO	75	73	-2.67%	90	80	-11.11%	60	85	41.67%	79	79	0.00%	80
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	56	76	35.71%	62	93	50.00%	36	85	136.11%	54	84	55.56%	56
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	38	57	50.00%	65	73	12.31%	53	85	60.38%	35	57	62.86%	34
DJIBOUTI	85	83	-2.35%	81	95	17.28%	80	98	22.50%	85	85	0.00%	85
EGYPT	86	95	10.47%	89	96	7.87%	74	86	16.22%	87	95	9.20%	87
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	88	53	-39.77%	94	85	-9.57%	58	65	12.07%	77	53	-31.17%	75
ERITREA		99		0	97			99			95		
ETHIOPIA	38	58	52.63%	64	69	7.81%	24	93	287.50%	49	69	40.82%	49
GABON	76	62	-18.42%	96	92	-4.17%	84	85	1.19%	78	70	-10.26%	78
GAMBIA	86	85	-1.16%	98	88	-10.20%	85	92	8.24%	92	88	-4.35%	94
GHANA	61	92	50.82%	71	96	35.21%	60	89	48.33%	58	97	67.24%	57
GUINEA	35	47	34.29%	50	73	46.00%	27	80	196.30%	17	47	176.47%	18
GUINEA-BISSAU	53	86	62.26%	90	86	-4.44%	40	83	107.50%	61	84	37.70%	60

KENYA	78	89	14.10%	92	95	3.26%	60	88	46.67%	84	92	9.52%	84
LESOTHO	80	90	12.50%	89	96	7.87%	0	85		82	87	6.10%	82
LIBERIA		85		0	84		33	90	172.73%	0	74		0
LIBYA	89	73	-17.98%	90	74	-17.78%				84	73	-13.10%	84
MADAGASCAR	47	69	46.81%	67	70	4.48%	45	78	73.33%	46	79	71.74%	46
MALAWI	81	92	13.58%	97	91	-6.19%	81	90	11.11%	87	95	9.20%	93
MALI	43	70	62.79%	82	83	1.22%	45	85	88.89%	42	77	83.33%	42
MAURITANIA	38	78	105.26%	79	90	13.92%	24	80	233.33%	33	81	145.45%	33
MAURITIUS	76	99	30.26%	87	99	13.79%	61	95	55.74%	85	96	12.94%	86
MOROCCO	79	99	25.32%	96	99	3.13%	66	90	36.36%	81	99	22.22%	81
MOZAMBIQUE	59	87	47.46%	59	94	59.32%	37	86	132.43%	46	88	91.30%	46
NAMIBIA		80			94			88			87		
NIGER	25	79	216.00%	50	70	40.00%	17	81	376.47%	22	81	268.18%	22
NIGERIA	54	54	0.00%	80	67	-16.25%	32	60	87.50%	56	57	1.79%	55
RWANDA	83	96	15.66%	92	98	6.52%	85	95	11.76%	84	98	16.67%	83
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	71	95	33.80%	99	95	-4.04%		99		92	95		90
SENEGAL	51	90	76.47%	90	99	10.00%	45	95	111.11%	51	93	82.35%	53
SEYCHELLES	86	99	15.12%	98	98	0.00%	100	100	0.00%	99	99	0.00%	99
SIERRA LEONE		93		0	86		85	93	9.41%		95		0
SOMALIA	30	46	53.33%	31	37	19.35%	49	67	36.73%	19	42	121.05%	18
SOUTH AFRICA	79	72	-8.86%	57	84	47.37%		90		72	77	6.94%	76
SOUTH SUDAN		49		0	52			68			49		
SUDAN	57	90	57.89%	77	92	19.48%	72	80	11.11%	62	93	50.00%	62
SWAZILAND	85	81	-4.71%	96	98	2.08%	63	88	39.68%	89	90	1.12%	89
TANZANIA	80	88	10.00%	85	91	7.06%	77	91	18.18%	78	89	14.10%	78
TOGO	73	75	2.74%	99	98	-1.01%	47	83	76.60%	77	84	9.09%	76
TUNISIA	93	95	2.15%	96	92	-4.17%	40	97	142.50%	93	92	-1.08%	93
UGANDA	52	87	67.31%	75	88	17.33%	41	85	107.32%	45	93	106.67%	45
ZAMBIA	90	93	3.33%	97	95	-2.06%	62	85	37.10%	91	88	-3.30%	90
ZIMBABWE	87	85	-2.30%	91	95	4.40%	57	87	52.63%	88	90	2.27%	89

IMMUNIZATION

	<i>Polio third dose (Pol3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) - 2019</i>	<i>Polio third dose (Pol3) immunization coverage among 1- year-olds (%) - Percent change</i>	<i>Hepatitis B (Hep3) coverage - 2007</i>	<i>Hepatitis B (Hep3) coverage - 2019</i>	<i>Hepatitis B (Hep3) coverage - Percent change</i>
ALGERIA	91	2.25%	90	91	1.11%
ANGOLA	51	121.74%	43	53	23.26%
BENIN	75	1.35%	82	76	-7.32%
BOTSWANA	96	6.67%	93	95	2.15%
BURKINA FASO	91	37.88%	89	91	2.25%
BURUNDI	93	-4.12%	99	93	-6.06%
CABO VERDE	97	11.49%	96	97	1.04%
CAMEROON	68	25.93%	82	67	-18.29%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	47	-42.68%		47	
CHAD	47	135.00%		50	
COMOROS	94	0.00%	75	91	21.33%
CONGO	78	-2.50%	64	79	23.44%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	85	51.79%	76	84	10.53%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	59	73.53%	70	57	-18.57%
DIJIBOUTI	85	0.00%		85	
EGYPT	95	9.20%		95	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	55	-26.67%		53	
ERITREA	95		95	95	0.00%
ETHIOPIA	72	46.94%	47	68	44.68%
GABON	70	-10.26%	75	70	-6.67%
GAMBIA	88	-6.38%	97	88	-9.28%
GHANA	97	70.18%	94	97	3.19%
GUINEA	48	166.67%	57	47	-17.54%
GUINEA-BISSAU	67	11.67%		84	
KENYA	87	3.57%	81	92	13.58%
LESOTHO	87	6.10%	90	87	-3.33%
LIBERIA	74			74	
LIBYA	73	-13.10%		73	
MADAGASCAR	80	73.91%	84	79	-5.95%
MALAWI	94	1.08%	87	95	9.20%
MALI	72	71.43%	74	77	4.05%

MAURITANIA	81	145.45%	74	81	9.46%
MAURITIUS	97	12.79%	97	97	0.00%
MOROCCO	99	22.22%		99	
MOZAMBIQUE	88	91.30%	75	88	17.33%
NAMIBIA	84			87	
NIGER	81	268.18%		81	
NIGERIA	57	3.64%	42	57	35.71%
RWANDA	98	18.07%	97	98	1.03%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	95	5.56%	87	95	9.20%
SENEGAL	91	71.70%	94	93	-1.06%
SEYCHELLES	99	0.00%	99	99	0.00%
SIERRA LEONE	95		63	95	50.79%
SOMALIA	47	161.11%		42	
SOUTH AFRICA	77	1.32%	83	77	-7.23%
SOUTH SUDAN	50			49	
SUDAN	93	50.00%		93	
SWAZILAND	89	0.00%	92	90	-2.17%
TANZANIA	89	14.10%	83	89	7.23%
TOGO	78	2.63%		84	
TUNISIA	92	-1.08%		92	
UGANDA	92	104.44%	73	93	27.40%
ZAMBIA	89	-1.11%	80	88	10.00%
ZIMBABWE	90	1.12%	72	90	25.00%

REPRODUCTIVE

	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (1990-1999)	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel - 2007-2018	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel - Percent change	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%) 1990 - 2000	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%) - 2007-2018	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%) - Percent change	Adolescent birth rate - 1990	Adolescent birth rate - 2018	Adolescent birth rate - Percent change	Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49) - 1990 - 2000	Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49) - 2007-2018	Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49) - Percent change	Total fertility rate (per woman) - 1990
ALGERIA	77	96.6	25.45%	79	92.7	17.34%	27.8	9.8	-64.75%	50.9	57.1	12.18%	4.7
ANGOLA	23	49.6	115.65%		81.6		216.6	148	-31.67%	8.1	13.7	69.14%	7.2
BENIN	64	78.1	22.03%	77.8	83.2	6.94%	125.3	84	-32.96%	16.4	15.5	-5.49%	6.7
BOTSWANA		99.7		96.8	94.1	-2.79%	105.9	45.4	-57.13%	41.7	52.8	26.62%	4.7
BURKINA FASO	42	79.8	90.00%	60.7	80.2	32.13%	147	102.1	-30.54%	24.9	31.7	27.31%	6.8
BURUNDI				78	99.2	27.18%	83.7	54.8	-34.53%	15.7	28.5	81.53%	6.6
CABO VERDE	89	91.4	2.70%	99.3			110.6	72.7	-34.27%	52.9			5.3
CAMEROON	55	64.7	17.64%	75.3	82.8	9.96%	183.2	103.5	-43.50%	16.1	34.4	113.66%	5.9
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	46	40	-13.04%	62	68.2	10.00%	156.9	127	-19.06%	27.9	15.2	-45.52%	5.8
CHAD	12			41.6	54.7	31.49%	218.1	157.9	-27.60%	7.9			6.7
COMOROS				74.3	92.1	23.96%	112.5	64.1	-43.02%	25.7	19.4	-24.51%	5.5
CONGO		94.4			93.5		128.3	110.9	-13.56%		30.1		5.4
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	45	73.6	63.56%	87.6	93.2	6.39%	156	116.2	-25.51%	11.4	23.3	104.39%	6.3
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	70	80.1	14.43%		88.4		129.4	122.6	-5.26%	7.7	20.4	164.94%	7.1
DIJIBOUTI		87.4					47.3	18.4	-61.10%		19		
EGYPT		91.5		52.9	90.3	70.70%	89.5	53.1	-40.67%	47.6	58.5	22.90%	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		68.3		86.1	91.3	6.04%	192.8	153.5	-20.38%	10.1	12.6	24.75%	5.9
ERITREA	21	34.1	62.38%	48.9	88.5	80.98%	111.9	50.7	-54.69%				6.2
ETHIOPIA		27.7		26.7	62.4	133.71%	118.3	65.1	-44.97%	8.1	40.1	395.06%	7.1
GABON		89.3		91.6	94.7	3.38%	184.2	93.6	-49.19%	32.7	31.1	-4.89%	5.2
GAMBIA		57.2		90.7	86.2	-4.96%	163.2	75.7	-53.62%	11.8	9	-23.73%	6.1
GHANA	44	70.8	60.91%	87.5	97.5	11.43%	109.5	65.8	-39.91%	17.2	30.8	79.07%	5.6
GUINEA	31	55.3		70.7	84.3	19.24%	180.7	133.4	-26.18%	1.7	10.9	541.18%	6.7
GUINEA-BISSAU		45		62.1	92.4	48.79%	135.8	103.2	-24.01%	7.6	16	110.53%	5.9
KENYA	44	61.8	40.45%	76.2	93.7	22.97%	128.3	74	-42.32%	26.9	60.5	124.91%	6
LESOTHO	40	77.9	94.75%	84.7	95.2	12.40%	88.5	92.6	4.63%	30.4	60.2	98.03%	4.9
LIBERIA		61.1		84.4	97.9	16.00%	169.7	135.6	-20.09%	10	31.2	212.00%	6.5

LIBYA		99.9		80.8	93	15.10%	13.9	5.7	-58.99%	45.2	27.7	-38.72%	
MADAGASCAR	47	44.3	-5.74%	71.2	87	22.19%	149.3	107.7	-27.86%	18.8	47.9	154.79%	6.3
MALAWI	50	89.8	79.60%	91.4	97.6	6.78%	172.9	132.1	-23.60%	30.6	59.2	93.46%	7
MALI	40	67.3	68.25%	46.9	79.5	69.51%	195.5	166.9	-14.63%	85.8	17.2	-79.95%	6.4
MAURITANIA	40				86.9		105.8	69.6	-34.22%	4.1	17.8	334.15%	5.9
MAURITIUS	99	99.8	0.81%				43.4	25.3	-41.71%	74.6	63.8	-14.48%	
MOROCCO				42	88.5	110.71%	40.4	30.7	-24.01%	41.5	70.8	70.60%	
MOZAMBIQUE	44	54.3	23.41%	75.8	94	24.01%	183.1	146.3	-20.10%	5.6	27.1	383.93%	6.2
NAMIBIA	68	88.2	29.71%	90.6	96.6	6.62%	95.4	61.6	-35.43%	43.7	56.1	28.38%	5.2
NIGER	18	39.7	120.56%	41	82.8	101.95%	223.7	183.5	-17.97%	4.4	11	150.00%	7.9
NIGERIA	42	43.4	3.33%	63.6	67	5.35%	148	105.4	-28.78%	6	16.6	176.67%	6.6
RWANDA	23	90.7	294.35%	91.5	97.6	6.67%	63.3	38.9	-38.55%	13.2	53.2	303.03%	6.8
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE		92.5		90.6	97.5	7.62%	126.8	93.3	-26.42%	29.3	40.6	38.57%	5.4
SENEGAL	47	68.4	45.53%	79	97.1	22.91%	131	70.7	-46.03%	7.5	27.8	270.67%	6.7
SEYCHELLES		99					67.9	61.2	-9.87%				
SIERRA LEONE		81.6		67.9	97.4	43.45%	183.6	110.2	-39.98%	4.3	22.5	423.26%	5.5
SOMALIA				32.3			91.7	97.6	6.43%	7.9			
SOUTH AFRICA	84	96.7	15.12%		93.7		96.3	67.8	-29.60%	56.3	56.4	0.18%	3.2
SOUTH SUDAN					61.9		138.1	59.4	-56.99%		4		
SUDAN		77.5		60			105.4	60.8	-42.31%	8.7	12.2	40.23%	
SWAZILAND		88.3		86.6	98.5	13.74%	128.1	75.4	-41.14%	27.7	66.1	138.63%	5.7
TANZANIA	39	63.5	62.82%		98		143.2	116.9	-18.37%	25.4	38.4	51.18%	6.2
TOGO	51	44.6	-12.55%	72.9	51.6	-29.22%	114.4	88.7	-22.47%	25.7	19.9	-22.57%	6.3
TUNISIA		73.6		91.5	98.1	7.21%	19.7	7.9	-59.90%	65.5	62.5	-4.58%	
UGANDA	38	74.2	95.26%	91.2	97.3	6.69%	175.6	116.1	-33.88%	14.8	41.8	182.43%	7.1
ZAMBIA	47	80.4	71.06%	83.1	96.9	16.61%	159.2	118.3	-25.69%	22	49.6	125.45%	6.5
ZIMBABWE	69	78.1	13.19%	93.1	93.3	0.21%	105.9	83.2	-21.44%	53.5	66.8	24.86%	5.2

REPRODUCTIVE

	<i>Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49) - Percent change</i>	Contraceptive prevalence. modern methods - 1990 - 2000	Contraceptive prevalence. modern methods - 2007-2018	<i>Contraceptive prevalence. modern methods - Percent change</i>
ALGERIA		43.2	49.5	14.58%
ANGOLA		4.1	12.5	204.88%
BENIN	19.49%	3.4	12.4	264.71%
BOTSWANA		42.1		
BURKINA FASO	-3.96%		29.9	
BURUNDI		12.2	22.9	87.70%
CABO VERDE		46		
CAMEROON	-13.04%	4.3	21	388.37%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	41.36%	3.2	12.1	278.13%
CHAD		6.4	5	-21.88%
COMOROS		20.9	14.2	-32.06%
CONGO			18.5	
CÔTE D'IVOIRE		4.3	19.6	355.81%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO		2.3	7.8	239.13%
DJIBOUTI			18	
EGYPT	-8.03%	44.3	56.9	28.44%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		6.5	9.5	46.15%
ERITREA	-7.74%	4	7	75.00%
ETHIOPIA	-37.98%	2.8	37.8	1250.00%
GABON	-5.02%	11.8	19.4	64.41%
GAMBIA		8.7	8.1	-6.90%
GHANA		7.2	25	247.22%
GUINEA	11.29%	1	10.6	960.00%
GUINEA-BISSAU		4.5	14.4	220.00%
KENYA	-46.79%	27.3	58.7	115.02%
LESOTHO		18.9	59.8	216.40%
LIBERIA			30	
LIBYA		25.7	16.3	-36.58%
MADAGASCAR		5.1	38.6	656.86%
MALAWI	-37.46%	7.4	58.1	685.14%
MALI	-13.09%	4.5	16.4	264.44%

MAURITANIA		1.2	25.6	2033.33%
MAURITIUS	95.31%	49.2	32	-34.96%
MOROCCO		35.5	58	63.38%
MOZAMBIQUE	-7.23%	5.1	25.3	396.08%
NAMIBIA	-26.78%	26	55.3	112.69%
NIGER	-15.25%	2.3	10.5	356.52%
NIGERIA	-5.50%	3.5	12	242.86%
RWANDA	-48.08%	12.9	47.5	268.22%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE		28	37.4	33.57%
SENEGAL	-37.43%	4.8	26.3	447.92%
SEYCHELLES				
SIERRA LEONE		2.4	21.8	808.33%
SOMALIA				
SOUTH AFRICA		55.1	54	-2.00%
SOUTH SUDAN			5	
SUDAN	2.31%		11.7	
SWAZILAND		26.1	65.5	150.96%
TANZANIA	-0.90%	6.6	32	384.85%
TOGO	-2.86%	7	17.3	147.14%
TUNISIA		57.7	50.9	-11.79%
UGANDA			36.3	
ZAMBIA	-21.83%	18.5	47.5	156.76%
ZIMBABWE	-37.72%	50.4	65.8	30.56%

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100.000 population per year) among HIV-negative people - 1990	Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100.000 population per year) among HIV-negative people - 2014	Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100.000 population per year) among HIV-negative people - Percent change	Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100.000 population per year) - 1990	Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100.000 population per year) - 2018	<i>Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100.000 population per year) - Percent change</i>	Tuberculosis prevalence rate (per 100.000 population per year) - 1990	Tuberculosis prevalence rate (per 100.000 population per year) - 2014	Tuberculosis prevalence rate (per 100.000 population per year) - Percent change	Tuberculosis treatment coverage - 2000	Tuberculosis treatment coverage - 2019	<i>Tuberculosis treatment coverage - Percent change</i>	Case-detection rate for all forms of Tuberculosis (%) - 1990
ALGERIA	10	11	10.00%	64	69	7.81%	100	118	18.00%	80	80	0.00%	70
ANGOLA	65	62	-4.62%	253	355	40.32%	470	490	4.26%	33	66	100.00%	36
BENIN	35	10	-71.43%	127	56	-55.91%	243	89	-63.37%	45	65	44.44%	33
BOTSWANA	93	28	-69.89%	545	275	-49.54%	706	354	-49.86%	62	53	-14.52%	39
BURKINA FASO	15	9	-40.00%	87	48	-44.83%	101	81	-19.80%	28	51	82.14%	19
BURUNDI	32	23	-28.13%	164	111	-32.32%	258	195	-24.42%	35	55	57.14%	50
CABO VERDE	46	31	-32.61%	175	46	-73.71%	333	236	-29.13%		80		
CAMEROON	17	31	82.35%	110	186	69.09%	153	266	73.86%	11	53	381.82%	44
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	219	48	-78.08%	864	540	-37.50%	1348	435	-67.73%		47		8
CHAD	19	23	21.05%	96	142	47.92%	152	209	37.50%		60		45
COMOROS	11	8	-27.27%	54	35	-35.19%	94	60	-36.17%	57			63
CONGO	45	46	2.22%	177	375	111.86%	281	461	64.06%	83	59	-28.92%	14
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	64	22	-65.63%	246	142	-42.28%	428	215	-49.77%	25	60	140.00%	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	91	69	-24.18%	328	321	-2.13%	596	532	-10.74%	40		-100.00%	18
DJIBOUTI					260					80	80	0.00%	
EGYPT					12					61	69	13.11%	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	7	7	0.00%	84	201	139.29%	107	140	30.84%		63		
ERITREA	35	14	-60.00%	203	89	-56.16%	311	123	-60.45%	160	61	-61.88%	58
ETHIOPIA	81	33	-59.26%	369	151	-59.08%	426	200	-53.05%	33	71	115.15%	50
GABON	55	55	0.00%	230	525	128.26%	406	615	51.48%		48		42
GAMBIA	18	18	0.00%	128	174	35.94%	105	126	20.00%	63	71	12.70%	
GHANA	65	36	-44.62%	209	148	-29.19%	453	282	-37.75%	26	34	30.77%	21
GUINEA	87	29	-66.67%	249	176	-29.32%	536	253	-52.80%	29	73	151.72%	13
GUINEA-BISSAU	61	63	3.28%	255	361	41.57%	461	463	0.43%	35	35	0.00%	43
KENYA	24	21	-12.50%	140	292	108.57%	176	266	51.14%	45	60	33.33%	36

LESOTHO	64	64	0.00%	306	611	99.67%	501	671	33.93%	58	51	-12.07%	52
LIBERIA	41	68	65.85%	199	308	54.77%	335	510	52.24%	22	54	145.45%	
LIBYA					40					63	56	-11.11%	
MADAGASCAR	148	51	-65.54%	393	233	-40.71%	904	406	-55.09%		59		14
MALAWI	27	17	-37.04%	322	181	-43.79%	423	334	-21.04%	55	62	12.73%	41
MALI	17	11	-35.29%	76	53	-30.26%	126	91	-27.78%	50	67	34.00%	46
MAURITANIA	97	22	-77.32%	434	93	-78.57%	767	182	-76.27%	47	62	31.91%	60
MAURITIUS	3	1	-66.67%	28	13	-53.57%	52	35	-32.69%	80	80	0.00%	41
MOROCCO					99					87	87	0.00%	
MOZAMBIQUE	123	67	-45.53%	403	551	36.72%	744	554	-25.54%	36	88	144.44%	30
NAMIBIA	32	63	96.88%	194	524	170.10%	285	627	120.00%	61	64	4.92%	97
NIGER	134	18	-86.57%	363	87	-76.03%	820	155	-81.10%	22	59	168.18%	18
NIGERIA	94	97	3.19%	262	219	-16.41%	323	330	2.17%	9.6	27	181.25%	8
RWANDA	7	6	-14.29%	83	59	-28.92%	95	85	-10.53%	80	80	0.00%	110
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	34	7	-79.41%	135	124	-8.15%	252	111	-55.95%	57	57	0.00%	11
SENEGAL	28	21	-25.00%	137	118	-13.87%	231	205	-11.26%	56	70	25.00%	48
SEYCHELLES	4	0	-100.00%	45	18	-60.00%	58	33	-43.10%	87	87	0.00%	130
SIERRA LEONE	99	45	-54.55%	252	298	18.25%	596	441	-26.01%	27	77	185.19%	6
SOMALIA					262					22	42	90.91%	
SOUTH AFRICA	47	44	-6.38%	313	520	66.13%	466	696	49.36%	44	58	31.82%	70
SOUTH SUDAN		29			146			319			65		
SUDAN					71					50	69	38.00%	
SWAZILAND	43	51	18.60%	279	329	17.92%	397	605	52.39%	60	69	15.00%	
TANZANIA	90	58	-35.56%	413	253	-38.74%	722	528	-26.87%	32	59	84.38%	21
TOGO	9	9	0.00%	54	36	-33.33%	81	81	0.00%	55	86	56.36%	64
TUNISIA					35					80	80	0.00%	
UGANDA	52	12	-76.92%	625	200	-68.00%	402	159	-60.45%	46	75	63.04%	14
ZAMBIA	85	32	-62.35%	765	346	-54.77%	820	436	-46.83%	63	61	-3.17%	27
ZIMBABWE	40	15	-62.50%	289	210	-27.34%	363	292	-19.56%	71	72	1.41%	30

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Case-detection rate for all forms of Tuberculosis (%) - 2018	Case-detection rate for all forms of Tuberculosis (%) - Percent change	Treatment success rate: previously treated TB cases	Treatment success rate: previously treated TB cases	Treatment success rate: previously treated TB cases - Percent change	Treatment success rate: new treated TB cases - 2000	Treatment success rate: new treated TB cases - 2017	Treatment success rate: new treated TB cases - Percent change	Adults (ages 15-49) newly infected with HIV	Adults (ages 15-49) newly infected with HIV - 2019	Adults (ages 15-49) newly infected with HIV - Percent change	Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS - 2000	Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS - 2019
ALGERIA	80	14.29%	77	72	-6.49%	87	91	4.60%	200	1900	850.00%	<100	<200
ANGOLA	61	69.44%		21		68	25	-63.24%	2300	20000	769.57%	3800	13000
BENIN	62	87.88%	82	8	-90.24%	78	87	11.54%	1500	2800	86.67%	2600	2300
BOTSWANA	59	51.28%	75	38	-49.33%	77	78	1.30%	13000	8700	-33.08%	15000	5000
BURKINA FASO	63	231.58%	61	67	9.84%	60	80	33.33%	17000	1700	-90.00%	12000	3100
BURUNDI	58	16.00%	63	87	38.10%	80	93	16.25%	20000	1000	-95.00%	12000	1800
CABO VERDE	80			83		64	91	42.19%	200	100	-50.00%	<200	<100
CAMEROON	50	13.64%	59	7	-88.14%	77	84	9.09%	11000	13000	18.18%	19000	14000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	43	437.50%	49	64	30.61%	58	78	34.48%	15000	4100	-72.67%	10000	3800
CHAD	59	31.11%		65			79		6200	3400	-45.16%	6300	3200
COMOROS			1			93	0	-100.00%	100	100	0.00%	650	<100
CONGO	54	285.71%	63	43	-31.75%	69	66	-4.35%	8600	6100	-29.07%	5800	4500
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	59		55	74	34.55%	57	83	45.61%	48000	9200	-80.83%	47000	13000
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	63	250.00%		85		78	90	15.38%	47000	14000	-70.21%	44000	15000
DJIBOUTI	80		37	75	102.70%		85		200	100	-50.00%	590	<500
EGYPT	68		63	54	-14.29%		86		100	4500	4400.00%	<100	<500
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	50			56			75		500	4400	780.00%	650	1800
ERITREA	61	5.17%		9		76	92	21.05%	2000	500	-75.00%	1200	<500
ETHIOPIA	69	38.00%	71		-100.00%	80	96	20.00%	98000	11000	-88.78%	68000	12000
GABON	51	21.43%		51			25		1100	1100	0.00%	1700	1100
GAMBIA	60						81		200	1900	850.00%	<500	1100
GHANA	32	52.38%		87		50	85	70.00%	18000	16000	-11.11%	18000	14000
GUINEA	65	400.00%	72	73	1.39%	68	88	29.41%	4700	3900	-17.02%	4800	3100
GUINEA-BISSAU	30	-30.23%		76			64		500	1600	220.00%	900	1500
KENYA	63	75.00%	76	72	-5.26%	80	83	3.75%	140000	33000	-76.43%	110000	21000
LESOTHO	55	5.77%		75			76		9700	9500	-2.06%	12000	4800
LIBERIA	53		61	75	22.95%	80	77	-3.75%	5300	1700	-67.92%	4000	1900

LIBYA	68			42			59		100	500	400.00%		
MADAGASCAR	55	292.86%		66		70	84	20.00%	100	5200	5100.00%	<100	1400
MALAWI	48	17.07%	67	81	20.90%	73	86	17.81%	76000	29000	-61.84%	62000	13000
MALI	68	47.83%		74			78					6900	5800
MAURITANIA	59	-1.67%		63			77					<500	<500
MAURITIUS	80	95.12%		5		93	88	-5.38%	100	1000	900.00%		
MOROCCO	87			51			88		1000	1000	0.00%	<500	<500
MOZAMBIQUE	57	90.00%	71	89	25.35%	75	90	20.00%	21000	110000	423.81%	38000	51000
NAMIBIA	61	-37.11%	55	73	32.73%	56	86	53.57%	4200	5900	40.48%	7300	3000
NIGER	55	205.56%		73		65	82	26.15%	1700	1000	-41.18%	2400	1100
NIGERIA	24	200.00%	71	89	25.35%	79	86	8.86%	58000	76000	31.03%	62000	45000
RWANDA	80	-27.27%	54	83	53.70%	61	87	42.62%	16000	4500	-71.88%	13000	2800
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	57	418.18%		86		78	75	-3.85%					
SENEGAL	71	47.92%	48	82	70.83%	52	87	67.31%	1300	1100	-15.38%	1900	1200
SEYCHELLES	87	-33.08%				82	56	-31.71%					
SIERRA LEONE	75	1150.00%		44		77	90	16.88%	2700	3400	25.93%	2700	2600
SOMALIA	42		54	66	22.22%		86		1000	500	-50.00%		
SOUTH AFRICA	76	8.57%	5	61	1120.00%	63	77	22.22%	64000	170000	165.63%	150000	72000
SOUTH SUDAN	91			69			0		5300	15000	183.02%	5600	9100
SUDAN	67			76			80		1000	2700	170.00%		
SWAZILAND	80			86			86		2300	4100	78.26%	5700	2300
TANZANIA	53	152.38%	73	89	21.92%	78	90	15.38%	90000	63000	-30.00%	80000	27000
TOGO	85	32.81%	69	69	0.00%		82		4500	3300	-26.67%	6100	3000
TUNISIA	80		74				89		100	1000	900.00%		
UGANDA	65	364.29%	64	65	1.56%	63	72	14.29%	74000	45000	-39.19%	84000	21000
ZAMBIA	58	114.81%	67	88	31.34%	67	90	34.33%	70000	43000	-38.57%	54000	17000
ZIMBABWE	83	176.67%	65	95	46.15%	69	83	20.29%	180000	33000	-81.67%	110000	20000

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	<i>Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS - Percent change</i>	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people living with HIV) - 2000	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people living with HIV) - 2019	<i>Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people living with HIV) - Percent change</i>	Prevalence of HIV. total (% of population ages 15-49) - 1990	Prevalence of HIV. total (% of population ages 15-49) - 2019	<i>Prevalence of HIV. total (% of population ages 15-49) - Percent change</i>	Incidence of HIV. all (per 1.000 uninfected population) - 1990	Incidence of HIV. all (per 1.000 uninfected population) - 2019	<i>Incidence of HIV. all (per 1.000 uninfected population) - Percent change</i>	Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother to child transmission (%) - 2005	Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother to child transmission - 2019	<i>Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother to child transmission - Percent change</i>
ALGERIA		8	67	737.50%	0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.05	400.00%			
ANGOLA	242.11%		27		0.2	1.9	850.00%	0.26	0.84	223.08%	3	63	2000.00%
BENIN	-11.54%		65		0.2	1	400.00%	0.39	0.31	-20.51%	31	100	222.58%
BOTSWANA	-66.67%		82		6	20.7	245.00%	12.16	4.78	-60.69%	49	100	104.08%
BURKINA FASO	-74.17%		67		2.5	0.7	-72.00%	2.64	0.14	-94.70%	10	81	710.00%
BURUNDI	-85.00%		84		4.6	1	-78.26%	5.05	0.17	-96.63%	6	69	1050.00%
CABO VERDE			62		0.4	0.6	50.00%	0.52	0.19	-63.46%			
CAMEROON	-26.32%		62		0.7	3.1	342.86%	1.15	0.69	-40.00%	12	73	508.33%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-62.00%		46		3.4	3.5	2.94%	6.85	1.1	-83.94%	9	94	944.44%
CHAD	-49.21%		58		1	1.2	20.00%	1.42	0.34	-76.06%	1	67	6600.00%
COMOROS			82		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.01	0.00%			
CONGO	-22.41%		25		3.6	3.1	-13.89%	4.57	1.55	-66.08%	29	100	244.83%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	-72.34%		63		3.6	2.4	-33.33%	5.68	0.51	-91.02%	10	80	700.00%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	-65.91%		53		1.6	0.8	-50.00%	1.49	0.22	-85.23%	3	45	1400.00%
DJIBOUTI			43		0.1	0.8	700.00%	0.31	0.14	-54.84%		35	
EGYPT			32		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.05	400.00%		16	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	176.92%		35		0.9	7.2	700.00%	1.28	4.06	217.19%	32	48	50.00%
ERITREA			62		0.7	0.6	-14.29%	1.12	0.11	-90.18%		39	
ETHIOPIA	-82.35%		74		2	0.9	-55.00%	3.06	0.16	-94.77%	5	74	1380.00%
GABON	-35.29%		51		1	3.5	250.00%	1.55	0.74	-52.26%	5	71	1320.00%
GAMBIA			29		0.1	1.9	1800.00%	0.22	1.06	381.82%		49	
GHANA	-22.22%		45		1.3	1.7	30.77%	1.66	0.7	-57.83%	7	75	971.43%
GUINEA	-35.42%		45		0.7	1.4	100.00%	0.98	0.39	-60.20%	2		
GUINEA-BISSAU	66.67%		41		0.2	3.4	1600.00%	0.42	1.15	173.81%		59	
KENYA	-80.91%		74		4.6	4.5	-2.17%	8.11	0.92	-88.66%	21	94	347.62%
LESOTHO	-60.00%		65		3.1	22.8	635.48%	6.41	6.43	0.31%	12	84	600.00%

LIBERIA	-52.50%		33		2	1.5	-25.00%	3.35	0.46	-86.27%	5	90	1700.00%
LIBYA		16	34	112.50%	0.1	0.2	100.00%	0.01	0.07	600.00%		69	
MADAGASCAR			13		0.1	0.3	200.00%	0.01	0.23	2200.00%		24	
MALAWI	-79.03%		79		8	8.9	11.25%	10.99	1.94	-82.35%	7	100	1328.57%
MALI	-15.94%		36		1.1	1.2	9.09%					21	
MAURITANIA			57		0.1	0.2	100.00%					63	
MAURITIUS			25		0.1	1.2	1100.00%	0.01	0.57	5600.00%		100	
MOROCCO			70		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.02	0.02	0.00%		73	
MOZAMBIQUE	34.21%		60		1.2	12.4	933.33%	2.07	4.68	126.09%	9	100	1011.11%
NAMIBIA	-58.90%		85		1.8	11.5	538.89%	3.75	3.1	-17.33%		100	
NIGER	-54.17%		61		0.2	0.2	0.00%	0.28	0.06	-78.57%		43	
NIGERIA	-27.42%		65		0.5	1.3	160.00%	0.75	0.52	-30.67%	100	43	-57.00%
RWANDA	-78.46%		87		2.1	2.6	23.81%	3.05	0.44	-85.57%	44	99	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE			0										
SENEGAL	-36.84%		70		0.1	0.4	300.00%	0.22	0.09	-59.09%		72	
SEYCHELLES			0										
SIERRA LEONE	-3.70%		43		0.6	1.6	166.67%	0.88	0.65	-26.14%	2	58	2800.00%
SOMALIA			33		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.12	0.03	-75.00%		24	
SOUTH AFRICA	-52.00%		70		0.7	19	2614.29%	1.96	3.98	103.06%	26	97	273.08%
SOUTH SUDAN	62.50%		18		0.7	2.5	257.14%	1.06	1.5	41.51%		44	
SUDAN			22		0.1	0.2	100.00%	0.04	0.08	100.00%		4	
SWAZILAND	-59.65%		96		1.2	27	2150.00%	3.28	4.9	49.39%	50	100	100.00%
TANZANIA	-66.25%		75		3.5	4.8	37.14%	4.89	1.46	-70.14%	6	92	1433.33%
TOGO	-50.82%		64		1.8	2.2	22.22%	1.69	0.59	-65.09%	13	76	484.62%
TUNISIA			20		0.1	0.1	0.00%	0.01	0.05	400.00%		32	
UGANDA	-75.00%		84		9.8	5.8	-40.82%	7.32	1.38	-81.15%	16	100	525.00%
ZAMBIA	-68.52%		85		8.9	11.5	29.21%	12.45	3.17	-74.54%	18	86	377.78%
ZIMBABWE	-81.82%		85		15.3	12.8	-16.34%	24.07	2.81	-88.33%	12	91	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Age standardized DALY rate due to Hemophilus influenza type B meningitis per 100.000 - 1990	Age standardized DALY rate due to Hemophilus influenza type B meningitis per 100.000 - 2013	Age standardized DALY rate due to Hemophilus influenza type B meningitis per 100.000 - Percent change	Age standardized DALY rate due to pneumococcal meningitis per 100.000 - 1990	Age standardized DALY rate due to pneumococcal meningitis per 100.000 - 2013	Age standardized DALY rate due to pneumococcal meningitis per 100.000 - Percent change	Number of new leprosy cases - 2005	Number of new leprosy cases - 2019	Number of new leprosy cases - Percent change
ALGERIA	123.1	29.7	-75.87%	83.5	26.9	-67.78%	0	0	
ANGOLA	559	266.3	-52.36%	624.3	318.5	-48.98%	1877	721	-61.59%
BENIN	383.1	138.4	-63.87%	491.7	236.4	-51.92%	397	109	-72.54%
BOTSWANA	86.5	52.4	-39.42%	45.4	38	-16.30%	5		
BURKINA FASO	400	132.3	-66.93%	692.7	419.1	-39.50%	872	148	-83.03%
BURUNDI	412.7	212.5	-48.51%	423.3	251	-40.70%	293		
CABO VERDE	110.3	39.3	-64.37%	183.8	66.4	-63.87%	2	12	500.00%
CAMEROON	262.2	211.2	-19.45%	392	317.8	-18.93%	537	110	-79.52%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC							252	343	36.11%
CHAD	406.5	320.6	-21.13%	565.6	468.6	-17.15%	367	446	21.53%
COMOROS	263.2	108	-58.97%	298	165.8	-44.36%	133	478	259.40%
CONGO	192.2	135.1	-29.71%	271	202	-25.46%	207		
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	322.9	215.2	-33.35%	499.9	339	-32.19%		567	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	388.4	320.8	-17.40%	455.4	405.6	-10.94%	10737	3032	-71.76%
DJIBOUTI							0		
EGYPT							1134	537	-52.65%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	445.8	236.9	-46.86%	538	266.3	-50.50%		15	
ERITREA	421.6	176.4	-58.16%	486	260.4	-46.42%	8	3	-62.50%
ETHIOPIA	821	240.9	-70.66%	444.9	167.8	-62.28%	4698	3201	-31.86%
GABON	188.5	146.2	-22.44%	249.1	212.6	-14.65%	30	4	-86.67%
GAMBIA	340.1	140.3	-58.75%	441.5	215.7	-51.14%		15	
GHANA	210.7	148.2	-29.66%	367.7	256.9	-30.13%	803	279	-65.26%
GUINEA	508.5	233.7	-54.04%	670	351.7	-47.51%	980	272	-72.24%
GUINEA-BISSAU	452.2	295.1	-34.74%	649.9	500.7	-22.96%	64		
KENYA	206.6	97.5	-52.81%	368.4	242.4	-34.20%	158	138	-12.66%
LESOTHO	163.9	169.1	3.17%	88.2	122.2	38.55%	7	2	-71.43%
LIBERIA	492.5	159.7	-67.57%	536.7	257.9	-51.95%	267	99	-62.92%

LIBYA								2	
MADAGASCAR	372.1	155.4	-58.24%	36.8	192.4	422.83%	2709	1283	-52.64%
MALAWI	638.7	230	-63.99%	674.8	273.2	-59.51%			
MALI	443	211.7	-52.21%	706.5	393.1	-44.36%	537	182	-66.11%
MAURITANIA	239.7	155.8	-35.00%	368	248.3	-32.53%	115	11	-90.43%
MAURITIUS	28.9	13.4	-53.63%	39.1	18	-53.96%			
MOROCCO							43	15	-65.12%
MOZAMBIQUE	638.3	166	-73.99%	553.3	213.6	-61.40%	5371	2220	-58.67%
NAMIBIA	127.3	75.4	-40.77%	73.5	62.5	-14.97%		22	
NIGER	746.5	279.2	-62.60%	568.5	257.2	-54.76%		333	
NIGERIA	293	168.3	-42.56%	537.1	283	-47.31%	5024	2424	-51.75%
RWANDA	402.8	140.8	-65.04%	445.1	158.7	-64.35%	61	26	-57.38%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	99.4	39.9	-59.86%	147.3	73.5	-50.10%	0		
SENEGAL	421.5	172.2	-59.15%	559.6	270.9	-51.59%	356	189	-46.91%
SEYCHELLES	69.5	42.5	-38.85%	106.1	58.9	-44.49%	1	0	-100.00%
SIERRA LEONE	541.9	243.5	-55.07%	669	376.7	-43.69%	777	189	-75.68%
SOMALIA							62	2425	3811.29%
SOUTH AFRICA	135.3	51.2	-62.16%	62	29.3	-52.74%		25	
SOUTH SUDAN	636.1	337.7	-46.91%	579.8	365.8	-36.91%		1152	
SUDAN							782	478	-38.87%
SWAZILAND	140.8	155	10.09%	77.4	105	35.66%			
TANZANIA	240.1	150	-37.53%	265.2	177.4	-33.11%	4237	1603	-62.17%
TOGO	242.4	123.9	-48.89%	284.9	197.3	-30.75%	188	124	-34.04%
TUNISIA							1	0	-100.00%
UGANDA	534.5	217	-59.40%	541.6	247.3	-54.34%	552	219	-60.33%
ZAMBIA	468.6	214	-54.33%	471.1	282	-40.14%	192	206	7.29%
ZIMBABWE	150.3	178.2	18.56%	83.1	125.1	50.54%		5	

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES/RISK FACTORS FOR NCDS

	Age standardized incidence rate per 100.000 due to cervical cancer - 2008	Age standardized incidence rate per 100.000 due to cervical cancer - 2012	Age standardized incidence rate per 100.000 due to cervical cancer - Percent change	Prevalence of obesity. age-standardized - 1990	Prevalence of obesity. age-standardized - 2016	Prevalence of obesity. age-standardized - Percent change	Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L or on medication) (age-standardized) - 1990	Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L or on medication) (age-standardized) - 2014	Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L or on medication) (age-standardized) - Percent change	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 OR DBP ≥ 90). age-standardized (%) - 1990	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 OR DBP ≥ 90). age-standardized (%) - 2015	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 OR DBP ≥ 90). age-standardized (%) - Percent change
ALGERIA	10	9	-10.00%	12.4	27.4	120.97%	6.7	12.4	85.07%	31.6	25.1	-20.57%
ANGOLA	30	36	20.00%	2	8.2	310.00%	3.9	8.2	110.26%	30	29.7	-1.00%
BENIN	35	28	-20.00%	3.1	9.6	209.68%	3.9	7.2	84.62%	30.8	27.7	-10.06%
BOTSWANA	22	30	36.36%	7.8	18.9	142.31%	4.8	8.6	79.17%	33.1	29.6	-10.57%
BURKINA FASO	29	23	-20.69%	1.2	5.6	366.67%	3.1	6.3	103.23%	30	32.6	8.67%
BURUNDI	49	49	0.00%	1.4	5.4	285.71%	1.9	4.2	121.05%	23.4	29.2	24.79%
CABO VERDE	35	29	-17.14%	3.4	11.8	247.06%	4.5	8.5	88.89%	32.3	29.5	-8.67%
CAMEROON	24	30	25.00%	3.5	11.4	225.71%	3.8	6.7	76.32%	28.7	24.8	-13.59%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	19	21		2.6	7.5	188.46%	3.7	7.8	110.81%	31.3	31.2	-0.32%
CHAD	20	19	-5.00%	1.8	6.1	238.89%	3.3	7	112.12%	30.9	32.9	6.47%
COMOROS	52	61	17.31%	2.7	7.8	188.89%	4.2	8	90.48%	26.3	27.9	6.08%
CONGO	27	25	-7.41%	3.4	9.6	182.35%	4.6	7.7	67.39%	31.5	26.2	-16.83%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	27	22	-18.52%	3.1	10.3	232.26%	4.2	6.9	64.29%	30.6	27.2	-11.11%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	21	33	57.14%	1.8	6.7	272.22%	3.2	6.2	93.75%	29.3	28.5	-2.73%
DJIBOUTI				7.4	13.5	82.43%	6.6	8.1	22.73%	35.7	26.8	-24.93%
EGYPT				17.7	32	80.79%	9.3	17.9	92.47%	28.9	25	-13.49%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	25	25	0.00%	2.5	8	220.00%	3.7	9.4	154.05%	29.6	28.4	-4.05%
ERITREA	13	17	30.77%	1.4	5	257.14%	2.9	5.5	89.66%	26.1	29.1	11.49%
ETHIOPIA	19	26	36.84%	1.1	4.5	309.09%	3	5.4	80.00%	25.4	30.3	19.29%
GABON	24	20	-16.67%	5.8	15	158.62%	5.5	10	81.82%	34.2	25.5	-25.44%
GAMBIA	32	26	-18.75%	2.6	10.3	296.15%	4.2	8.7	107.14%	32.4	29.1	-10.19%
GHANA	40	35	-12.50%	3.2	10.9	240.63%	3.9	6.5	66.67%	28.4	23.7	-16.55%
GUINEA	56	38	-32.14%	2.3	7.7	234.78%	3.3	6.4	93.94%	28.9	30.3	4.84%
GUINEA-BISSAU	35	30	-14.29%	2.3	9.5	313.04%	3.6	7.1	97.22%	29.7	30.3	2.02%
KENYA	23	40	73.91%	1.9	7.1	273.68%	3.2	6	87.50%	24.9	26.7	7.23%
LESOTHO	35	38	8.57%	6.5	16.6	155.38%	4.7	8.8	87.23%	27.8	29	4.32%

LIBERIA	42	30	-28.57%	4.1	9.9	141.46%	5.1	7.7	50.98%	32.3	28.3	-12.38%
LIBYA				19.2	32.5	69.27%	9.7	15.9	63.92%	34.1	23.7	-30.50%
MADAGASCAR	27	45	66.67%	1.3	5.3	307.69%	3.3	5.5	66.67%	27	28.1	4.07%
MALAWI	51	76	49.02%	1.5	5.8	286.67%	3.3	6.3	90.91%	24.4	28.9	18.44%
MALI	38	44	15.79%	2.2	8.6	290.91%	3.7	7.3	97.30%	31.1	32.6	4.82%
MAURITANIA	35	39	11.43%	3.9	12.7	225.64%	5.3	9	69.81%	35.7	31.7	-11.20%
MAURITIUS	13	15	15.38%	4.9	10.8	120.41%	9.7	13	34.02%	28	25	-10.71%
MOROCCO				12	26.1	117.50%	6.8	13.7	101.47%	30.6	26.1	-14.71%
MOZAMBIQUE	51	65	27.45%	2.1	7.2	242.86%	3.5	6.4	82.86%	26.6	29.1	9.40%
NAMIBIA	16	15	-6.25%	6.5	17.2	164.62%	4	7.4	85.00%	30.9	28.5	-7.77%
NIGER	9	9	0.00%	1.6	5.5	243.75%	3.1	5.6	80.65%	31	33.4	7.74%
NIGERIA	33	29	-12.12%	2.2	8.9	304.55%	3.8	6.2	63.16%	29.2	23.9	-18.15%
RWANDA	35	42	20.00%	1.2	5.8	383.33%	1.9	4.4	131.58%	22.2	26.7	20.27%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE				3.5	12.4	254.29%	5.5	8	45.45%	31	25.8	-16.77%
SENEGAL	35	41	17.14%	3	8.8	193.33%	4.7	7.4	57.45%	32.5	30.2	-7.08%
SEYCHELLES				6.3	14	122.22%	6.9	10.4	50.72%	29	23.5	-18.97%
SIERRA LEONE	42	30	-28.57%	2.8	8.7	210.71%	4.1	6.9	68.29%	32.4	30.3	-6.48%
SOMALIA				2.6	8.3	219.23%	4.1	6.8	65.85%	31.7	32.9	3.79%
SOUTH AFRICA	27	32	18.52%	14.9	28.3	89.93%	7.1	11.3	59.15%	34.4	26.9	-21.80%
SOUTH SUDAN		30										
SUDAN												
SWAZILAND	50	53	6.00%	8	16.5	106.25%	5.5	9.7	76.36%	30.7	29.8	-2.93%
TANZANIA	51	54	5.88%	2.3	8.4	265.22%	3.4	6.1	79.41%	24.6	27.3	10.98%
TOGO	30	22	-26.67%	2.4	8.4	250.00%	3.8	7.1	86.84%	30.3	28.9	-4.62%
TUNISIA				13.3	26.9	102.26%	6.9	12.5	81.16%	29.9	23.2	-22.41%
UGANDA	48	44	-8.33%	1.4	5.3	278.57%	2.2	4.6	109.09%	22.7	27.3	20.26%
ZAMBIA	53	58	9.43%	3.2	8.1	153.13%	4.4	6.6	50.00%	28.7	27.1	-5.57%
ZIMBABWE	47	56	19.15%	7.3	15.5	112.33%	4.8	7.1	47.92%	29.9	28.2	-5.69%

NUTRITION

	Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age - (1990-2000)	Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age - 2007-2019	Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age - Percent change	Underweight prevalence - 1990-1995	Underweight prevalence - 2007-2019	Underweight prevalence - Percent change	Children aged under 5 years stunted (%) - 1990-1996	Children aged under 5 years stunted (%) - 2007-2018	Children aged under 5 years stunted (%) - Percent change	Children aged under 5 years overweight (%) - 1990-2000	Children aged under 5 years overweight (%) - 2007-2019	Children aged under 5 years overweight (%) - Percent change
ALGERIA	3.1	4.1	32.26%	9.2	3	-67.39%	22.9	11.7	-48.91%	13.2	12.4	-6.06%
ANGOLA	7.7	4.9	-36.36%		19			37.6		1.7	3.4	100.00%
BENIN	12.3	5	-59.35%		16.8		39.1	32.2	-17.65%	2.4	1.9	-20.83%
BOTSWANA	5.9	7.3	23.73%				35.1	28.9	-17.66%		10	
BURKINA FASO	15.5	8.4	-45.81%	29.6	17.7	-40.20%	38.7	24.9	-35.66%	2.8	1	-64.29%
BURUNDI	8.1	5.1	-37.04%		27.2		64	54.2	-15.31%	1.5	1.4	-6.67%
CABO VERDE	6.9						21.4					
CAMEROON	6.2	4.3	-30.65%	18	11	-38.89%	31.6	28.9	-8.54%	4.7	11	134.04%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	10.4	6.6	-36.54%	23.3	20.8	-10.73%	41.5	40.8	-1.69%	4.2	2	-52.38%
CHAD	13.9				29.4		44.5	39.8	-10.56%	2.7	2.8	3.70%
COMOROS	13.3	11.2	-37.04%	16.2	16.9	4.32%	38.5	31.1	-19.22%	5.3	10.6	100.00%
CONGO		8.2			12.3			21.2			5.9	
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	6.9	6.1	-11.59%	20.9	12.8	-38.76%	34.2	21.6	-36.84%	2.5	1.5	-40.00%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	11.4	8.1	-28.95%	30.7	23.4	-23.78%	51	42.7	-16.27%		4.4	
DJIBOUTI	14.9	21.5	44.30%		29.9		31.7	33.5	5.68%		8.1	
EGYPT	6.4	9.5	48.44%		7		34.9	22.3	-36.10%	14.9	15.7	5.37%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	9.2	3.1	-66.30%		5.6		38.7	26.2	-32.30%	3.4	9.7	185.29%
ERITREA	17	14.6	-14.12%	36.9	39.4	6.78%	69.6	52.5	-24.57%	1.3	2.1	61.54%
ETHIOPIA	12.4	7.2	-41.94%		21.1		66.9	36.8	-44.99%	2	2.1	5.00%
GABON	4.2	3.4	-19.05%		6.4		25.9	17	-34.36%	5.5	7.7	40.00%
GAMBIA	9.1	6	-34.07%		10.3		36.1	19	-47.37%	3	1.2	-60.00%
GHANA	9.9	6.8	-31.31%	25.1	12.6	-49.80%	41.2	17.5	-57.52%	2.5	1.4	-44.00%
GUINEA	9.7	9.2	-5.15%	21.2	16.3	-23.11%	35.3	30.3	-14.16%	4.4	5.6	27.27%
GUINEA-BISSAU	11.8	6	-49.15%		17		35.3	27.6	-21.81%	5	2.3	-54.00%
KENYA	7.4	4.2	-43.24%	20.1	11.2	-44.28%	40.2	26.2	-34.83%	5.8	4.1	-29.31%
LESOTHO	6.8	2.1	-69.12%	13.8	10.5	-23.91%	39.2	34.6	-11.73%	21	6.6	-68.57%
LIBERIA	7.4	4.3	-41.89%		13.6		45.3	30.1	-33.55%	4.6	2.7	-41.30%
LIBYA		10.2			11.7		21.1	38.1	80.57%	13.4	29.6	120.90%
MADAGASCAR	8.9	6.4	-28.09%	35.5	26.4	-25.63%	60.5	41.6	-31.24%	1.6	1.4	-12.50%

MALAWI	6.8	1.3	-80.88%	24.4	11.8	-51.64%	55.4	39	-29.60%	9.8	2.5	-74.49%
MALI	22	9	-59.09%		18.6		39.9	26.9	-32.58%	2.3	2	-13.04%
MAURITANIA	15.3	11.5	-24.84%	43.3	19.2	-55.66%	54.6	22.8	-58.24%	6.8	1.5	-77.94%
MAURITIUS	15.7			13	0		13.6			6.5		
MOROCCO		2.6			2.6		30.1	15.1	-49.83%	10.8	10.9	0.93%
MOZAMBIQUE	9.8	4.4	-55.10%	23.9	15.6	-34.73%	59.9	42.3	-29.38%	5.9	7	18.64%
NAMIBIA	10	71	610.00%	21.5	13.2	-38.60%	35.6	22.7	-36.24%	4.5	4	-11.11%
NIGER	16.2	14.1	-12.96%	41	37.5	-8.54%	45.3	48.5	7.06%	2	1	-50.00%
NIGERIA	20.6	6.8	-66.99%	35.1	21.8	-37.89%	48.7	36.8	-24.44%	3.3	2.1	-36.36%
RWANDA	8.7	2	-77.01%	24.3	8.9	-63.37%	56.8	36.9	-35.04%	4	5.6	40.00%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	3.9	4	2.56%		8.8		35.5	17.2	-51.55%	9.3	2.4	-74.19%
SENEGAL	10	8.1	-19.00%	19	13.3	-30.00%	34.4	18.8	-45.35%	4	2.6	-35.00%
SEYCHELLES					3.6			7.9			10.2	
SIERRA LEONE	11.6	5.4	-53.45%	25.4	13.6	-46.46%	40.9	29.5	-27.87%	4.8	4.5	-6.25%
SOMALIA	19.3	14.3	-25.91%		0		29.2	25.3	-13.36%		3	
SOUTH AFRICA		2.5		8	5.9	-26.25%	29.7	27.4	-7.74%	13.6	13.3	-2.21%
SOUTH SUDAN		22.7						31.3			6	
SUDAN		16.3						38.2			3	
SWAZILAND	1.7	2	17.65%		5.8		36.5	25.5	-30.14%			
TANZANIA		3.5		25.1	14.6	-41.83%	49.9	31.8	-36.27%	5.8	2.8	-51.72%
TOGO	12.4	5	-59.68%		15.2		40.2	23.8	-40.80%	2.3	1.5	-34.78%
TUNISIA	2.9	2.1	-27.59%		1.6		11.9	8.4	-29.41%	1.4	17.2	1128.57%
UGANDA	5	3.5	-30.00%	21.5	10.4	-51.63%	45.7	28.9	-36.76%	5	3.7	-26.00%
ZAMBIA	5	4.2	-16.00%	21.2	11.8	-44.34%	43.3	34.6	-20.09%	4.7	5.2	10.64%
ZIMBABWE	8.3	2.9	-65.06%	11.7	9.7	-17.09%	28.5	23.5	-17.54%	6.4	2.5	-60.94%

GENDER

	Seats held by women in national parliament (%) - 1990	Seats held by women in national parliament (%) - 2020	Seats held by women in national parliament (%) - Percent change
ALGERIA	2	25.8	1190.00%
ANGOLA	15	30	100.00%
BENIN	3	7.2	140.00%
BOTSWANA	5	10.8	116.00%
BURKINA FASO	4	13.4	235.00%
BURUNDI	6	38.2	536.67%
CABO VERDE	12	25	108.33%
CAMEROON	14	33.9	142.14%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	4	8.6	115.00%
CHAD	17	15.4	-9.41%
COMOROS		16.7	
CONGO	14	11.3	-19.29%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	6	11.4	90.00%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	5	12.8	156.00%
DJIBOUTI		26.2	
EGYPT		15.1	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	13	21	61.54%
ERITREA	21		
ETHIOPIA	2	38.8	1840.00%
GABON		14.8	
GAMBIA	8	8.6	7.50%
GHANA	9	13.1	45.56%
GUINEA	7	16.7	138.57%
GUINEA-BISSAU	20	13.7	-31.50%
KENYA	1	21.8	2080.00%
LESOTHO	5	23.3	366.00%
LIBERIA	6	12.3	105.00%
LIBYA		16	
MADAGASCAR		15.9	
MALAWI	10	22.9	129.00%
MALI	2	27.9	1295.00%

MAURITANIA	1	20.3	1930.00%
MAURITIUS	7	20	185.71%
MOROCCO		20.5	
MOZAMBIQUE	16	42.4	165.00%
NAMIBIA	7	43.3	518.57%
NIGER	5	17	240.00%
NIGERIA	3	3.6	20.00%
RWANDA	17	61.3	260.59%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	12	14.5	20.83%
SENEGAL	13	43	230.77%
SEYCHELLES	16	21.2	32.50%
SIERRA LEONE		12.3	
SOMALIA		24.4	
SOUTH AFRICA	3	46.5	1450.00%
SOUTH SUDAN		28.5	
SUDAN		0	
SWAZILAND	4	9.6	140.00%
TANZANIA		36.9	
TOGO	5	18.7	274.00%
TUNISIA		24.9	
UGANDA	12	34.9	190.83%
ZAMBIA	7	16.8	140.00%
ZIMBABWE	11	31.9	190.00%

HEALTHCARE FINANCING

	Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2000	Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2017	Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) - Percent change	External health expenditure (EXT) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2000	External health expenditure (EXT) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2017	External health expenditure (EXT) per capita in PPP int\$ - Percent change	Current health expenditure (CHE) per capita in PPP - 2000	Current health expenditure (CHE) per capita in PPP - 2017	Current health expenditure (CHE) per capita in PPP - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in US\$ - 2000
ALGERIA	3.5	6.4	82.86%	2.5	4.2	68.00%	0.1	0.2	100.00%	282.3	974.8	245.31%	44.1
ANGOLA	1.9	2.8	47.37%	1.1	1.3	18.18%	0.4	5.8	1350.00%	71.8	185.9	158.91%	7.5
BENIN	4.2	3.7	-11.90%	1.1	1.1	0.00%	9.3	16.4	76.34%	55.9	84.7	51.52%	4.1
BOTSWANA	5.8	6.1	5.17%	3.2	4.6	43.75%	77.8	100.4	29.05%	470.6	1044.3	121.91%	107
BURKINA FASO	3.3	6.9	109.09%	1.1	3	172.73%	6	23.2	286.67%	28.3	129.1	356.18%	2.5
BURUNDI	6.2	7.5	20.97%	1.5	1.9	26.67%	0.2	18.4	9100.00%	35	59.2	69.14%	2
CABO VERDE	4.4	5.2	18.18%	3.2	3.1	-3.13%	3.8	29.6	678.95%	147.3	357.1	142.43%	44.2
CAMEROON	4	4.7	17.50%	0.7	0.6	-14.29%		13.4		82.2	173.9	111.56%	4.5
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	4.4	5.8	31.82%	1.8	0.7	-61.11%	3.1	23.2	648.39%	27.6	42	52.17%	4.3
CHAD	5.5	4.5	-18.18%	2.1	0.7	-66.67%	1.7	18.4	982.35%	48.6	87.3	79.63%	3.9
COMOROS	12.2	7.4	-39.34%	1.6	0.9	-43.75%	5.3	13.7	158.49%	133.5	123.2	-7.72%	5.9
CONGO	1.7	2.9	70.59%	0.6	1.2	100.00%	6.9	12.4	79.71%	60.1	164.8	174.21%	5.8
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5.6	4.5	-19.64%	0.8	1.3	62.50%	14.2	23	61.97%	130.8	175.7	34.33%	5.2
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1.6	4	150.00%	0.1	0.4	300.00%	1.9	15.9	736.84%	7.1	37.3	425.35%	0.8
DIJIBOUTI	4.1	3.3	-19.51%	2	1.6	-20.00%	0	30.2		70.3	117.2	66.71%	15.3
EGYPT	4.9	5.3	8.16%	1.7	1.7	0.00%	0	2.1		303.1	613.8	102.51%	25.5
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2.3	3.1	34.78%	0.3	0.6	100.00%	6.5	15.1	132.31%	219.7	758.9	245.43%	6
ERITREA	4.5	2.9	-35.56%	1.6	0.8	-50.00%	0.4	8.1	1925.00%	59.4	59.3	-0.17%	3.3
ETHIOPIA	4.4	3.5	-20.45%	1.8	0.9	-50.00%	3.5	14.7	320.00%	21.4	66.7	211.68%	2.2
GABON	2.9	2.8	-3.45%	1.1	1.8	63.64%	9.3	3	-67.74%	436	499.6	14.59%	46.6
GAMBIA	2.7	3.3	22.22%	0.6	0.8	33.33%	8.5	23.4	175.29%	44.5	55.8	25.39%	5.4
GHANA	2.8	3.3	17.86%	0.8	1.1	37.50%	13.8	21.3	54.35%	116.8	146.9	25.77%	4.7
GUINEA	3.5	4.1	17.14%	0.3	0.7	133.33%	20.1	12.4	-38.31%	52.7	89.2	69.26%	1.4

GUINEA-BISSAU	7.7	7.2	-6.49%	3.5	0.6	-82.86%	15.3	19.7	28.76%	81.6	123.3	51.10%	10.1
KENYA	4.6	4.8	4.35%	1.3	2.1	61.54%	10.8	28.3	162.04%	87.2	158.2	81.42%	6
LESOTHO	5.9	8.8	49.15%	2.9	5.5	89.66%	0.5	54.3	10760.00%	84.9	265.5	212.72%	14.3
LIBERIA	4	8.2	105.00%	0.7	1.4	100.00%	3.3	30.1	812.12%	37.3	104.7	180.70%	2.3
LIBYA	3.4			1.7						696.5			119.2
MADAGASCAR	5.2	5.5	5.77%	2.1	2.6	23.81%	8.5	19.7	131.76%	59.9	85.5	42.74%	5.2
MALAWI	3.4	9.6	182.35%	1.3	3	130.77%	16.7	60.2	260.48%	39.9	114.8	187.72%	3.4
MALI	5.6	3.8	-32.14%	1.3	1.3	0.00%	5.1	23.6	362.75%	64.5	84.2	30.54%	3.6
MAURITANIA	4.7	4.4	-6.38%	0.6	1.7	183.33%	4.4	11.9	170.45%	101.4	170.1	67.75%	3.1
MAURITIUS	2.9	5.7	96.55%	1.6	2.5	56.25%	0.8	10.6	1225.00%	270.5	1278	372.46%	63.7
MOROCCO	4	5.2	30.00%	1	2.3	130.00%	0.4	1	150.00%	142.9	438.1	206.58%	13.2
MOZAMBIQUE	3.9	4.9	25.64%	2.9	1.5	-48.28%	1.3	37.8	2807.69%	16.8	61.8	267.86%	7.8
NAMIBIA	9.8	8.6	-12.24%	4.9	3.9	-20.41%	24.9	35.9	44.18%	486.8	895.4	83.94%	99.8
NIGER	7.2	7.7	6.94%	1.5	2.6	73.33%	3.6	13	261.11%	39.8	78.9	98.24%	2.2
NIGERIA	3.2	3.8	18.75%	0.6	0.5	-16.67%	12.9	17.5	35.66%	75.9	221.1	191.30%	3.2
RWANDA	4.3	6.6	53.49%	0.8	2.3	187.50%	12.5	67.7	441.60%	26.8	134.4	401.49%	1.7
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	10.5	6.2	-40.95%	3.4	2.8	-17.65%	48.5	81.5	68.04%	182.3	209.2	14.76%	19.1
SENEGAL	3.6	4.1	13.89%	1.3	0.9	-30.77%	2.7	23.9	785.19%	68.1	143.1	110.13%	7.6
SEYCHELLES	4.6	5	8.70%	3.8	3.7	-2.63%	0	8.7		674	1485.5	120.40%	286.8
SIERRA LEONE	11.5	13.4	16.52%	2.1	1.8	-14.29%	7.1	38.3	439.44%	121.6	205.4	68.91%	4.2
SOMALIA													
SOUTH AFRICA	7.4	8.1	9.46%	2.7	4.4	62.96%	8.8	21.5	144.32%	562.2	1097.8	95.27%	81.6
SOUTH SUDAN		9.8			0.8			119.7			175.8		
SUDAN	3.6	6.3	75.00%	1.2	1.1	-8.33%		16.9		87.2	313.7	259.75%	5.9
SWAZILAND	4.6	6.9	50.00%	2.4	3.5	45.83%	8.8	142.5	1519.32%	213.3	600.1	181.34%	39.5
TANZANIA	3.4	3.6	5.88%	0.7	1.6	128.57%	14	33.2	137.14%	37.3	104.3	179.62%	2.7
TOGO	3.3	6.2	87.88%	0.4	1.1	175.00%	1.4	14.2	914.29%	32.1	103.7	223.05%	1.2
TUNISIA	5	7.2	44.00%	2.7	4.1	51.85%	0.3	3.7	1133.33%	303	863.3	184.92%	58.9
UGANDA	7.6	6.3	-17.11%	1.9	1	-47.37%	18.1	53	192.82%	66	122.7	85.91%	4.7
ZAMBIA	7.2	4.5	-37.50%	3.2	1.7	-46.88%	3.6	76.8	2033.33%	119.2	180.3	51.26%	10.9
ZIMBABWE		6.6			3.4			29.6			201		

HEALTHCARE FINANCING

	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in US\$ - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in US\$ - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in PPP int\$ - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) per capita in PPP int\$ - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) - Percent change	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2000	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2017	Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - Percent change	External health expenditure (EXT) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2000	External health expenditure (EXT) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2017
ALGERIA	170.5	286.62%	203.2	642.9	216.39%	8.8	10.7	21.59%	72	66	-8.33%	0.1	
ANGOLA	53	606.67%	41.8	86	105.74%	2.7	5.4	100.00%	58.2	46.3	-20.45%	0.5	3.1
BENIN	9.2	124.39%	14.6	25.4	73.97%	5.2	4.6	-11.54%	26.1	30	14.94%	16.7	19.3
BOTSWANA	352.5	229.44%	258	790.1	206.24%	8.2	14.3	74.39%	54.8	75.7	38.14%	16.5	9.6
BURKINA FASO	19.2	668.00%	9.2	55.9	507.61%	4.8	10	108.33%	32.6	43.3	32.82%	21.3	18
BURUNDI	5.8	190.00%	8.3	14.6	75.90%	5.9	8.5	44.07%	23.7	24.7	4.22%	0.7	31
CABO VERDE	101	128.51%	105	215.1	104.86%	7.5	9.9	32.00%	71.3	60.2	-15.57%	2.6	8.3
CAMEROON	9	100.00%	13.9	23.2	66.91%	4.4	3.1	-29.55%	16.9	13.3	-21.30%	0	7.7
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3.1	-27.91%	11.4	5.4	-52.63%	10.9	5	-54.13%	41.5	12.8	-69.16%	11.2	55.2
CHAD	4.7	20.51%	18.5	13.8	-25.41%	11.4	4.7	-58.77%	38	15.8	-58.42%	3.4	21.1
COMOROS	7.5	27.12%	17.4	15.7	-9.77%	9.7	3.4	-64.95%	13	12.7	-2.31%	3.9	11.1
CONGO	20.4	251.72%	20.6	67.1	225.73%	2.3	3.4	47.83%	34.2	40.7	19.01%	11.5	7.5
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	19.9	282.69%	18.9	50	164.55%	4.6	5.1	10.87%	14.5	28.5	96.55%	10.8	13.1
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1.9	137.50%	0.3	3.7	1133.33%	2.5	3.3	32.00%	4	9.9	147.50%	26	42.5
DJIBOUTI	33.1	116.34%	33.7	55.1	63.50%	6.1	4.1	-32.79%	48	47	-2.08%	0	25.8
EGYPT	34.9	36.86%	106.6	202.5	89.96%	6.7	5.4	-19.40%	35.2	33	-6.25%	0	0.3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	56.7	845.00%	30.1	142.9	374.75%	1.4	2.9	107.14%	13.7	18.8	37.23%	3	2
ERITREA	9	172.73%	21.1	16.2	-23.22%	2.1	2.7	28.57%	35.6	27.2	-23.60%	0.6	13.6
ETHIOPIA	6.3	186.36%	8.8	16.6	88.64%	7	4.8	-31.43%	41.2	24.9	-39.56%	16.3	22.1
GABON	129.4	177.68%	159.6	316.2	98.12%	5.2	9.7	86.54%	36.6	63.3	72.95%	2.1	0.6
GAMBIA	5.3	-1.85%	10.4	12.8	23.08%	6.9	3.1	-55.07%	23.5	22.9	-2.55%	19.1	42
GHANA	22.3	374.47%	32	49.2	53.75%	6	6.1	1.67%	27.4	33.5	22.26%	11.8	14.5

GUINEA	5.8	314.29%	4.6	15.3	232.61%	2.4	4.1	70.83%	8.7	17.2	97.70%	38.1	13.9
GUINEA-BISSAU	4.3	-57.43%	36.8	10.1	-72.55%	13.7	3	-78.10%	45.1	8.2	-81.82%	18.7	16
KENYA	32.7	445.00%	24.9	67.6	171.49%	7.1	8	12.68%	28.6	42.7	49.30%	12.4	17.9
LESOTHO	65.8	360.14%	42.6	167.1	292.25%	7.7	11.8	53.25%	50.2	62.9	25.30%	0.5	20.4
LIBERIA	9.7	321.74%	6.9	18	160.87%	5	4.2	-16.00%	18.5	17.2	-7.03%	8.9	28.8
LIBYA			339.3			6			48.7				
MADAGASCAR	11.6	123.08%	24.2	40.1	65.70%	11.5	15	30.43%	40.3	46.9	16.38%	14.3	23
MALAWI	9.9	191.18%	15	35.2	134.67%	7.1	9.8	38.03%	37.6	30.6	-18.62%	41.8	52.4
MALI	11	205.56%	15.3	29.4	92.16%	6.8	5.8	-14.71%	23.5	34.9	48.51%	7.9	28
MAURITANIA	18.9	509.68%	14.1	66	368.09%	2.5	6.1	144.00%	13.9	38.8	179.14%	4.4	7
MAURITIUS	257.1	303.61%	144.8	547.8	278.31%	6.9	10	44.93%	53.5	42.9	-19.81%	0.3	0.8
MOROCCO	69.1	423.48%	35.2	188	434.09%	4	7.5	87.50%	24.6	42.9	74.39%	0.3	0.2
MOZAMBIQUE	6.3	-19.23%	12.5	18.4	47.20%	13.8	4.7	-65.94%	74.7	29.9	-59.97%	7.6	61.2
NAMIBIA	206.4	106.81%	242.1	413.1	70.63%	16	10.7	-33.13%	49.7	46.1	-7.24%	5.1	4
NIGER	9.8	345.45%	8.5	26.4	210.59%	8.4	9.7	15.48%	21.3	33.4	56.81%	8.9	16.5
NIGERIA	10.5	228.13%	13.9	31.4	125.90%	2.4	4.6	91.67%	18.3	14.2	-22.40%	17	7.9
RWANDA	16.9	894.12%	4.8	46.1	860.42%	3.5	8.9	154.29%	18.1	34.3	89.50%	46.6	50.4
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	54.6	185.86%	59.8	95.4	59.53%	31.9	10.8	-66.14%	32.8	45.6	39.02%	26.6	38.9
SENEGAL	11.5	51.32%	24.1	30	24.48%	9	3.9	-56.67%	35.4	21	-40.68%	4	16.7
SEYCHELLES	578.3	101.64%	553.4	1085.1	96.08%	6.8	10.1	48.53%	82.1	73	-11.08%		0.6
SIERRA LEONE	9.1	116.67%	21.9	28.2	28.77%	12.7	7.9	-37.80%	18	13.7	-23.89%	5.8	18.7
SOMALIA													
SOUTH AFRICA	267.8	228.19%	206.8	589	184.82%	10.9	13.3	22.02%	36.8	53.7	45.92%	1.6	2
SOUTH SUDAN	1.9			14.8			2.1			8.4			68.1
SUDAN	34.9	491.53%	29.5	56.5	91.53%	11.8	8.3	-29.66%	33.8	18	-46.75%		5.4
SWAZILAND	114	188.61%	111.6	304.5	172.85%	9.8	10	2.04%	52.3	50.7	-3.06%	4.1	23.7
TANZANIA	14.7	444.44%	8.1	45.1	456.79%	6.1	9.5	55.74%	21.8	43.2	98.17%	37.6	31.8
TOGO	6.7	458.33%	3.8	18.3	381.58%	2.4	5.1	112.50%	11.9	17.7	48.74%	4.5	13.7
TUNISIA	143.1	142.95%	159.6	493.1	208.96%	10.5	13.6	29.52%	52.7	57.1	8.35%	0.1	0.4
UGANDA	6	27.66%	16.4	19	15.85%	9.5	5.1	-46.32%	24.8	15.5	-37.50%	27.4	43.2
ZAMBIA	26.1	139.45%	53	69.6	31.32%	14.9	6.9	-53.69%	44.5	38.6	-13.26%	3	42.6
ZIMBABWE	56.9			103.8			15.2			51.6			14.7

HEALTHCARE FINANCING

	<i>External health expenditure (EXT) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - Percent change</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2000</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - 2017</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE) (%) - Percent change</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOP) per capita in US\$ - 2000</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOP) per capita in US\$ - 2017</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOP) per capita in US\$ - Percent change</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOP) per capita in PPP Int\$ - 2000</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOP) per capita in PPP Int\$ - 2017</i>	<i>Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOP) per capita in PPP Int\$ - Percent change</i>
ALGERIA		25.8	32.5	25.97%	15.8	84.1	432.28%	72.8	317.3	335.85%
ANGOLA	520.00%	27.3	34.1	24.91%	3.5	39.1	1017.14%	19.6	63.4	223.47%
BENIN	15.57%	52.5	45	-14.29%	8.3	13.8	66.27%	29.3	38.1	30.03%
BOTSWANA	-41.82%	11	3	-72.73%	21.4	13.9	-35.05%	51.7	31.3	-39.46%
BURKINA FASO	-15.49%	42.2	31.7	-24.88%	3.2	14.1	340.63%	11.9	40.9	243.70%
BURUNDI	4328.57%	41.8	25.5	-39.00%	3.5	6	71.43%	14.6	15.1	3.42%
CABO VERDE	219.23%	25.3	28.9	14.23%	15.7	48.4	208.28%	37.2	103.2	177.42%
CAMEROON		77.4	71	-8.27%	20.4	48.1	135.78%	63.6	123.4	94.03%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	392.86%	46.4	31.2	-32.76%	4.8	7.5	56.25%	12.8	13.1	2.34%
CHAD	520.59%	56.2	58	3.20%	5.8	17.3	198.28%	27.3	50.7	85.71%
COMOROS	184.62%	82.1	74.6	-9.14%	37.4	43.9	17.38%	109.6	91.9	-16.15%
CONGO	-34.78%	52.7	48.4	-8.16%	8.9	24.2	171.91%	31.7	79.8	151.74%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	21.30%	59.3	39.4	-33.56%	21.3	27.5	29.11%	77.5	69.1	-10.84%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	63.46%	50.4	40.1	-20.44%	10.2	7.8	-23.53%	3.6	15	316.67%
DJIBOUTI		51.3	26.5	-48.34%	16.4	18.6	13.41%	36.1	31.1	-13.85%
EGYPT		62.5	60.1	-3.84%	45.3	63.5	40.18%	189.4	368.8	94.72%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	-33.33%	79.8	76.8	-3.76%	34.9	231.3	562.75%	175.3	582.8	232.46%
ERITREA	2166.67%	63.8	59.1	-7.37%	5.9	19.5	230.51%	37.9	35	-7.65%
ETHIOPIA	35.58%	36	34.4	-4.44%	1.9	8.7	357.89%	7.7	22.9	197.40%
GABON	-71.43%	53.1	25.2	-52.54%	67.7	51.4	-24.08%	231.6	125.7	-45.73%
GAMBIA	119.90%	35.3	22	-37.68%	8.1	5.1	-37.04%	15.7	12.3	-21.66%
GHANA	22.88%	53.3	40.3	-24.39%	9.2	26.9	192.39%	62.3	59.2	-4.98%
GUINEA	-63.52%	52.6	56.7	7.79%	8.4	19.1	127.38%	27.7	50.5	82.31%
GUINEA-BISSAU	-14.44%	36.2	72.1	99.17%	8.1	37.7	365.43%	29.5	88.8	201.02%

KENYA	44.35%	47.1	24	-49.04%	9.8	18.4	87.76%	41.1	38	-7.54%
LESOTHO	3980.00%	35.4	16.6	-53.11%	10.1	17.4	72.28%	30	44.2	47.33%
LIBERIA	223.60%	69.8	45.5	-34.81%	8.5	25.8	203.53%	26.1	47.6	82.38%
LIBYA		51.3			125.5			357.2		
MADAGASCAR	60.84%	37.7	24.7	-34.48%	4.8	6.1	27.08%	22.6	21.1	-6.64%
MALAWI	25.36%	17.3	10.6	-38.73%	1.5	3.4	126.67%	6.9	12.2	76.81%
MALI	254.43%	67.6	35.1	-48.08%	10.1	11	8.91%	43.6	29.6	-32.11%
MAURITANIA	59.09%	77.8	49.5	-36.38%	17.3	24.2	39.88%	78.8	84.3	6.98%
MAURITIUS	166.67%	44	48.9	11.14%	52.3	293	460.23%	119	624.5	424.79%
MOROCCO	-33.33%	54.1	53.9	-0.37%	29	86.8	199.31%	77.3	236.3	205.69%
MOZAMBIQUE	705.26%	16.4	7.4	-54.88%	1.7	1.6	-5.88%	2.8	4.6	64.29%
NAMIBIA	-21.57%	7.4	7.7	4.05%	14.8	34.6	133.78%	35.8	69.2	93.30%
NIGER	85.39%	63.5	47.8	-24.72%	6.7	14	108.96%	25.3	37.7	49.01%
NIGERIA	-53.53%	60.2	77.2	28.24%	10.7	57.1	433.64%	45.7	170.7	273.52%
RWANDA	8.15%	26.6	6.2	-76.69%	2.5	3.1	24.00%	7.1	8.4	18.31%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	46.24%	38.9	13.8	-64.52%	22.6	16.5	-26.99%	70.8	28.8	-59.32%
SENEGAL	317.50%	55.6	52.4	-5.76%	11.9	28.8	142.02%	37.9	75	97.89%
SEYCHELLES		17.9	24.6	37.43%	62.5	194.7	211.52%	120.6	365.4	202.99%
SIERRA LEONE	222.41%	75.7	50.4	-33.42%	17.7	33.5	89.27%	92	103.5	12.50%
SOMALIA										
SOUTH AFRICA	25.00%	15.1	7.8	-48.34%	33.5	38.8	15.82%	85	85.3	0.35%
SOUTH SUDAN			19.2			4.4			33.7	
SUDAN		61.8	72.5	17.31%	10.7	140.5	1213.08%	53.9	227.4	321.89%
SWAZILAND	478.05%	18.5	10.5	-43.24%	14	23.6	68.57%	39.5	63	59.49%
TANZANIA	-15.43%	38.5	24.1	-37.40%	4.8	8.2	70.83%	14.3	25.1	75.52%
TOGO	204.44%	74.7	58.4	-21.82%	7.4	22.2	200.00%	24	60.6	152.50%
TUNISIA	300.00%	38.6	39.1	1.30%	43.2	98	126.85%	117	337.7	188.63%
UGANDA	57.66%	37.7	38.6	2.39%	7.1	15	111.27%	24.9	47.3	89.96%
ZAMBIA	1320.00%	26.6	11.8	-55.64%	6.5	8	23.08%	31.7	21.4	-32.49%
ZIMBABWE			20.6			22.7			41.5	

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

	Percentage of literacy rate of 15-24 years old (1990-2000)	Percentage of literacy rate of 15-24 years old - 2018	Percentage of literacy rate of 15-24 years old - Percent change	Total debt service as percentage of goods, services and income - 2000	Total debt service as percentage of goods, services and income - 2018	Total debt service as percentage of goods, services and income - Percent change	Population living in urban areas (%) - 1990	Population living in urban areas (%) - 2019	Population living in urban areas (%) - Percent change	Mobile cellular subscriptions - 1990	Mobile cellular subscriptions - 2019	Mobile cellular subscriptions - % increase	Fixed telephone subscriptions - 1990
ALGERIA	90	97.4	8.22%		0.5		52.1	73.2	40.50%	470	47081131	10017161.91%	812000
ANGOLA	72			2.9	2.6	-10.34%	37.1	66.2	78.44%	0	14830154		70000
BENIN	40	6.9	-82.75%	13.6	5.9	-56.62%	34.5	47.9	38.84%	0	10349847		14778
BOTSWANA	89			2.3	2.4	4.35%	41.9	70.2	67.54%	0	4004089		26367
BURKINA FASO	20	58.3	191.50%	19	3.3	-82.63%	13.8	30	117.39%	0	20364508		16183
BURUNDI	54			4.9	9.7	97.96%	6.3	13.4	112.70%	0	6643411		7950
CABO VERDE	88			11.8	5.6	-52.54%	44.1	66.2	50.11%	0	595681		8246
CAMEROON	83	85.8	3.37%	2.7	14.1	422.22%	39.7	57	43.58%	0	21155316		40218
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	61	38.3	-37.21%				36.8	41.8	13.59%	0	1530385		5008
CHAD	17		-100.00%				20.8	23.3	12.02%	0	7664839		4026
COMOROS	80	78.3	-2.13%		3.8		27.9	29.2	4.66%	0	575218		3265
CONGO		82.5		1.7			54.3	67.4	24.13%	0	0		15852
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	47	58.4	24.26%	22.7	12.3	-45.81%	39.3	51.2	30.28%	0	37376603		72753
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	70		-100.00%		2.3		30.6	45	47.06%	0	37123208		34000
DJIBOUTI				7	9.7	38.57%	76	77.9	2.50%	0	0		5710
EGYPT				9.8	15.5	58.16%	43.5	42.7	-1.84%	4000	95340262		1602067
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	97		-100.00%				34.7	72.6	109.22%	0	0		1300
ERITREA		93.3		4.3			18.9	0	-100.00%	0	0		
ETHIOPIA	34		-100.00%	13.7	21.5	56.93%	12.6	21.2	68.25%	0	0		125398
GABON		89.8		10			69.1	89.7	29.81%	0	0		20754
GAMBIA	53		-100.00%		13.6		38.3	61.9	61.62%	0	0		6168
GHANA	71	92.5	30.28%	19.4	11.5	-40.72%	36.4	56.7	55.77%	0	40857077		44243
GUINEA	28		-100.00%	22.3	2.6	-88.34%	28	36.5	30.36%	0	12873000		11300
GUINEA-BISSAU	60		-100.00%		3.3		30.8	43.8	42.21%	0	1590381		5955
KENYA	93	87.8	-5.59%	21.2	23.6	11.32%	16.7	27.5	64.67%	0	54555497		175050
LESOTHO	91		-100.00%	7.5	3.8	-49.33%	14	28.6	104.29%	0	0		12357
LIBERIA	60		-100.00%		6.3		55.4	51.6	-6.86%	0	0		9380
LIBYA							75.7	80.4	6.21%	0	0		220000

MADAGASCAR		81.2		13.9	2.7	-80.58%	23.6	37.9	60.59%	0	0	31543
MALAWI	76			13.5	7.5	-44.44%	11.6	17.2	48.28%	0	8901027	26640
MALI	24	5.1	-78.75%	14.1	4.8	-65.96%	23.3	43.1	84.98%	0	0	11169
MAURITANIA	61				17.5		39.3	54.5	38.68%	0	4710800	5880
MAURITIUS	91	99.4	9.23%				43.9	40.8	-7.06%	2200	0	55554
MOROCCO		97.7		29.7	9.3	-68.69%	48.4	63	30.17%	904	46666722	403000
MOZAMBIQUE	47		-100.00%	14.6	1.4	-90.41%	25	36.5	46.00%	0	0	47439
NAMIBIA	88	95.2	8.18%				27.7	51	84.12%	0	2822943	53000
NIGER	20	43.5	117.50%	7.9	7.8	-1.27%	15.4	16.5	7.14%	0	0	9272
NIGERIA	71	75.3	6.06%	8.8	7.9	-10.23%	29.7	51.2	72.39%	0	0	289190
RWANDA	75	86.5	15.33%	25.7	12.6	-50.97%	5.4	17.3	220.37%	0	9658548	10381
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	94	97.8	4.04%	25.8	4.7	-81.78%	43.6	73.6	68.81%	0	165761	2200
SENEGAL				16.2	14.3	-11.73%	38.9	47.7	22.62%	0	17880594	44326
SEYCHELLES	99	99.7	0.71%				49.3	57.1	15.82%	0	193672	8679
SIERRA LEONE		66.6		76.4	7.7	-89.92%	33.3	42.5	27.63%	0	6729804	13280
SOMALIA					0.5		29.7	45.6	53.54%	0	0	15000
SOUTH AFRICA	94		-100.00%	1.2	24.7	1958.33%	52	66.9	28.65%	5680	96972459	3315022
SOUTH SUDAN		48					13.3	19.9	49.62%			
SUDAN		73		13.5	4.2	-68.89%	28.6	34.9	22.03%	0	33014160	62000
SWAZILAND	92	95.5	3.80%	2.2	2.3	4.55%	20.2	24	18.81%	0	0	13600
TANZANIA				11.9	12.7	6.72%	18.9	34.5	82.54%	0	47685232	73011
TOGO	74		-100.00%	6.7	6.8	1.49%	28.6	42.2	47.55%	0	6239183	10516
TUNISIA				22.6	14.4	-36.28%	57.9	69.3	19.69%	953	14771048	302836
UGANDA	70	89.4	27.71%	1.6	9.3	481.25%	11.1	24.4	119.82%	0	0	27886
ZAMBIA	66	92.9	40.76%	21.2	14.5	-31.60%	39.4	44.1	11.93%	0	17220607	65057
ZIMBABWE	95		-100.00%		12.5		29	32.2	11.03%	0	13195902	123665

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

	Fixed telephone subscriptions – 2019	Fixed telephone subscriptions - % increase	Population who are internet users - 1996	Population who are internet users - 2017	Population who are internet users - Percent change	Total number of refugees by country of origin - 2005	Total number of refugees by country of origin - 2019	Total number of refugees by country of origin - Percent change	Number of refugees by country of asylum - 1990	Number of refugees by country of asylum - 2019	Number of refugees by country of asylum - Percent change
ALGERIA	4635217	470.84%		47.7		1522	4514	196.58%	169110	98599	-41.70%
ANGOLA	124726	78.18%		14.3		246653	8178	-96.68%	11557	25793	123.18%
BENIN	35917	143.04%		14.1		50	716	1332.00%	456	1238	171.49%
BOTSWANA	141077	435.05%	0.2	41.4	20600.00%	27	228	744.44%	1178	1113	-5.52%
BURKINA FASO	75291	365.25%		15.9		60	11733	19455.00%	350	25869	7291.14%
BURUNDI	20936	163.35%		2.7		350575	381508	8.82%	268403	78465	-70.77%
CABO VERDE	57511	597.44%		57.2			10				
CAMEROON	925978	2202.40%		23.2		2018	66305	3185.68%	49876	406259	714.54%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC				4.3		241	610203	253096.27%	4284	7170	67.37%
CHAD	6524	62.05%		6.5		59726	11192	-81.26%		442670	
COMOROS	10042	207.57%		8.5		10	658	6480.00%			
CONGO				8.7		172	13481	7737.79%	2990	25668	758.46%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	271724	273.49%		43.8		203	39364	19291.13%	272281	2020	-99.26%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO				8.6		89742	807374	799.66%	416435	523733	25.77%
DJIBOUTI				55.7		18092	2351	-87.01%	77606	19639	-74.69%
EGYPT	8760436	446.82%	0.1	45	44900.00%	870	27506	3061.61%	1991	258391	12877.95%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA				26.2		342	156	-54.39%			
ERITREA				1.3		286711	505118	76.18%		199	
ETHIOPIA				18.6		100986	95685	-5.25%	773764	733123	-5.25%
GABON				50.3		27	440	1529.63%	417	454	8.87%
GAMBIA				19.8		156	17813	11318.59%	77	4302	5487.01%
GHANA	288531	552.15%		37.9		13594	18425	35.54%	8123	11946	47.06%
GUINEA				11.4		441	26857	5990.02%	325000	4964	-98.47%
GUINEA-BISSAU				3.9		830	2093	152.17%	3004	1846	-38.55%
KENYA	70394	-59.79%		17.8		9320	8018	-13.97%	14249	438899	2980.21%
LESOTHO				29.8			6		212	143	-32.55%
LIBERIA				8		744627	5375	-99.28%		8225	
LIBYA				21.8		622	16033	2477.65%		4730	
MADAGASCAR				0		77	298	287.01%		113	
MALAWI	13101	-50.82%		13.8		37	606	1537.84%	926725	14087	-98.48%

MALI				12.7		77218	164461	112.98%	13411	26672	98.88%
MAURITANIA	61858	952.01%		20.8		84310	37423	-55.61%	60000	84901	41.50%
MAURITIUS			0.2	55.4	27600.00%	12	178	1383.33%		20	
MOROCCO	2054545	409.81%		61.8		300	4637	1445.67%	311	6642	2035.69%
MOZAMBIQUE				20.8		125561	77	-99.94%	420	4713	1022.14%
NAMIBIA	139698	163.58%		36.8		12	459	3725.00%		3182	
NIGER				10.2		10289	3063	-70.23%	792	179997	22626.89%
NIGERIA				7.5		1942	295569	15119.82%	3571	54157	1416.58%
RWANDA	11393	9.75%		21.8		1819367	246698	-86.44%	23601	145054	514.61%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	4784	117.45%		29.9		32	28	-12.50%			
SENEGAL	207592	368.33%		29.6		17587	17203	-2.18%	58113	14467	-75.11%
SEYCHELLES	20122	131.85%	0.7	58.8	8300.00%	339	15	-95.58%			
SIERRA LEONE	3434	-74.14%		13.2		379491	5268	-98.61%	125830	441	-99.65%
SOMALIA				2		638695	905109	41.71%	460000	17882	-96.11%
SOUTH AFRICA	2024730	-38.92%	0.8	56.2	6925.00%	492	441	-10.37%		89285	
SOUTH SUDAN				8			2234814			298309	
SUDAN	137842	122.33%		30.9		445277	734947	65.05%	1031050	1055489	2.37%
SWAZILAND			0.1	30.3	30200.00%	15	217	1346.67%	42074	940	-97.77%
TANZANIA	76288	4.49%		16		69	849	1130.43%	265184	242171	-8.68%
TOGO	43605	314.65%		12.4		93152	8022	-91.39%	3477	11964	244.09%
TUNISIA	1454183	380.19%		55.5		327	2068	532.42%	30	1732	5673.33%
UGANDA				23.7		24161	7479	-69.05%	145718	1359458	832.94%
ZAMBIA	96719	48.67%		27.9		22	261	1086.36%	138049	57518	-58.34%
ZIMBABWE	265734	114.88%		27.1		37	10603	28556.76%	190950	8956	-95.31%

TOP 10 CAUSES OF DEATH IN AFRICA					
Country	Ranking	1990		2019	
AFRICA OVERVIEW	1	Diarrheal diseases	12.81%	Ischemic heart disease	8.56%
	2	Lower respiratory infection	10.98%	Lower respiratory infection	8.05%
	3	Malaria	7.52%	Diarrheal diseases	6.81%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	5.51%	Malaria	6.66%
	5	Ischemic heart disease	5.02%	HIV/AIDS	5.17%
	6	Measles	5.02%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.11%
	7	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.39%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.22%
	8	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.99%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.18%
	9	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.80%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.04%
	10	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.57%	Ischemic stroke	2.55%
ALGERIA	1	Ischemic heart disease	20.85%	Ischemic heart disease	29.18%
	2	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	7.75%	Ischemic stroke	9.28%
	3	Lower respiratory infection	5.29%	Hypertensive heart disease	4.39%
	4	Motor vehicle road injury	5.22%	Motor vehicle road injury	3.48%
	5	Ischemic stroke	4.77%	Lower respiratory infections	2.88%
	6	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.75%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.73%
	7	Congenital heart disease	3.99%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.62%
	8	Hypertensive heart disease	2.88%	Alzheimers disease	2.59%
	9	Pedestrian road injury	2.86%	Diabetes type 2	2.48%
	10	Other congenital diseases	2.47%	COPD	2.44%
ANGOLA	1	Diarrheal diseases	20.99%	HIV/AIDS	7.61%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	11.50%	Diarrheal diseases	6.99%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	8.67%	Lower respiratory infections	6.91%

	4	Protein-energy malnutrition	7.00%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.93%
	5	Measles	3.50%	Malaria	5.83%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.26%	Ischemic heart disease	5.08%
	7	Malaria	3.25%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.84%
	8	Ischemic heart disease	2.22%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.37%
	9	Other neonatal diseases	2.16%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.70%
	10	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.11%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.51%
BENIN	1	Lower respiratory infections	13.09%	Malaria	14.25%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	11.26%	Lower respiratory infections	9.73%
	3	Malaria	8.34%	Diarrheal diseases	5.56%
	4	Measles	7.76%	Neonatal encephalopathy	5.23%
	5	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.48%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	5.06%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	4.38%	Ischemic heart disease	4.77%
	7	Drug-susceptible TB	3.91%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.51%
	8	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.80%	Drug-susceptible TB	2.69%
	9	Ischemic heart disease	3.26%	Measles	2.67%
	10	Meningitis	3.08%	Meningitis	2.12%
BOTSWANA	1	Diarrheal diseases	9.67%	HIV/AIDS	19.15%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	8.37%	Lower respiratory infections	7.21%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	7.03%	Ischemic heart disease	6.65%
	4	HIV/AIDS	6.45%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	6.64%
	5	Ischemic heart disease	5.38%	Diabetes type 2	4.88%
	6	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	5.12%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.43%
	7	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.20%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.32%
	8	Diabetes type 2	2.85%	Ischemic stroke	2.98%
	9	Ischemic stroke	2.84%	Diarrheal diseases	2.47%
	10	Measles	2.66%	COPD	1.91%
BURKINA FASO	1	Diarrheal diseases	14.99%	Malaria	13.04%

	2	Malaria	12.16%	Lower respiratory infections	12.08%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	11.86%	Diarrheal diseases	7.41%
	4	Measles	6.04%	Ischemic heart disease	4.71%
	5	HIV/AIDS	5.32%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.50%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	3.31%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.04%
	7	Meningitis	3.07%	Sickle cell	2.94%
	8	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	2.58%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.76%
	9	Ischemic heart disease	2.37%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.73%
	10	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.35%	Meningitis	2.60%
	BURUNDI	1	Malaria	14.83%	Diarrheal diseases
2		Drug-susceptible TB	9.98%	Drug-susceptible TB	9.71%
3		Diarrheal diseases	9.36%	Malaria	8.69%
4		Lower respiratory infection	8.98%	Lower respiratory infections	7.74%
5		Measles	4.17%	Ischemic heart disease	4.43%
6		Protein-energy malnutrition	4.11%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.86%
7		HIV/AIDS	3.70%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.75%
8		Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.27%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.70%
9		Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	2.77%	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.37%
10		Ischemic heart disease	2.76%	Other neonatal diseases	2.25%
CABO VERDE	1	Ischemic heart disease	12.20%	Ischemic heart disease	16.26%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	11.74%	Lower respiratory infections	8.39%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	7.90%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	5.26%
	4	Measles	4.66%	Ischemic stroke	3.86%
	5	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.13%	Diabetes type 2	3.67%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	3.67%	Prostate cancer	3.05%
	7	COPD	3.33%	Stomach cancer	3.02%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.27%	Alzheimers disease	2.84%
	9	Stomach cancer	3.06%	Self-harm other means	2.17%

	10	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.41%	Lung cancer	2.16%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1	Diarrheal diseases	15.35%	Diarrheal diseases	12.46%
	2	Drug-susceptible TB	11.56%	Drug-susceptible TB	12.29%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	10.56%	Lower respiratory infections	8.87%
	4	Malaria	4.58%	Malaria	6.27%
	5	Measles	3.83%	HIV/AIDS	4.55%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.37%	Ischemic heart disease	3.72%
	7	Ischemic heart disease	3.06%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS	3.57%
	8	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.88%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.26%
	9	HIV/AIDS	2.36%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.04%
	10	Other neonatal diseases	2.27%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.02%
CHAD	1	Diarrheal diseases	9.21%	Diarrheal diseases	19.38%
	2	Lower respiratory tract infections	17.75%	Lower respiratory infections	12.41%
	3	Measles	12.80%	Malaria	4.59%
	4	Protein-energy malnutrition	8.11%	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.33%
	5	Malaria	5.67%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.19%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	5.12%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.91%
	7	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.68%	Ischemic heart disease	3.43%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.30%	Meningitis	2.95%
	9	Ischemic heart disease	2.76%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.62%
	10	Meningitis	2.54%	Neonatal sepsis	1.94%
COMOROS	1	Lower respiratory infections	12.93%	Lower respiratory infections	8.99%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	10.94%	Ischemic heart disease	8.85%
	3	Malaria	8.76%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.58%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	6.93%	Diarrheal diseases	5.56%
	5	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	4.32%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	5.06%
	6	Ischemic heart disease	3.86%	Ischemic stroke	3.62%

	7	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.75%	Malaria	3.46%
	8	Other neonatal diseases	3.67%	Hypertensive heart disease	3.09%
	9	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.58%	Diabetes type 2	3.04%
	10	Measles	3.46%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.47%
CONGO	1	Diarrheal diseases	11.56%	HIV/AIDS	9.99%
	2	Drug-susceptible TB	7.76%	Ischemic heart disease	7.83%
	3	HIV/AIDS	7.32%	Malaria	5.88%
	4	Lower respiratory infections	6.73%	Lower respiratory infections	5.69%
	5	Malaria	6.40%	Diarrheal diseases	5.26%
	6	Ischemic heart disease	4.88%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.21%
	7	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.70%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.25%
	8	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	3.64%	Diabetes type 2	3.06%
	9	African trypanosomiasis	3.55%	Hypertensive heart disease	2.90%
	10	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.39%	Ischemic stroke	2.67%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	1	Malaria	15.01%	Malaria	16.13%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	11.91%	Lower respiratory infections	9.31%
	3	Diarrheal diseases	8.83%	HIV/AIDS	5.95%
	4	HIV/AIDS	5.19%	Ischemic heart disease	5.29%
	5	Measles	5.09%	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.80%
	6	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.37%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	4.63%
	7	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	4.30%	Diarrheal diseases	4.11%
	8	Drug-susceptible TB	3.76%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.60%
	9	Ischemic heart disease	2.88%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.25%
	10	Neonatal sepsis	2.02%	Neonatal sepsis	1.78%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1	Malaria	15.55%	Malaria	10.15%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	10.99%	Lower respiratory infections	7.91%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	8.07%	Drug-susceptible TB	7.72%
	4	Diarrheal diseases	6.97%	Diarrheal diseases	6.03%

	5	Measles	3.83%	Ischemic heart disease	5.63%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.29%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.83%
	7	Ischemic heart disease	2.91%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.05%
	8	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.62%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.79%
	9	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.38%	Hypertensive heart disease	2.60%
	10	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.02%	COPD	2.10%
DJIBOUTI	1	Diarrheal diseases	15.24%	HIV/AIDS	10.52%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	11.29%	Lower respiratory infections	7.84%
	3	Protein-energy malnutrition	8.74%	Ischemic heart disease	6.55%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	6.38%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.91%
	5	Measles	4.57%	Diarrheal diseases	4.19%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	4.07%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.79%
	7	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.91%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.83%
	8	Other neonatal diseases	2.76%	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.64%
	9	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.54%	Diabetes type 2	2.53%
	10	Ischemic heart disease	2.32%	Ischemic stroke	2.35%
EGYPT	1	Ischemic heart disease	20.80%	Ischemic heart disease	32.39%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	12.13%	Ischemic stroke	5.36%
	3	Diarrheal diseases	8.19%	Cirrhosis hepatitis C	4.77%
	4	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.62%	Hypertensive heart disease	3.87%
	5	Cirrhosis hepatitis B	3.30%	Lower respiratory infections	3.80%
	6	Cirrhosis hepatitis C	2.97%	Diabetes type 2	3.42%
	7	Motor vehicle road injury	2.95%	Cirrhosis hepatitis B	2.92%
	8	Ischemic stroke	2.73%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.64%
	9	Pedestrian road injury	2.65%	COPD	2.50%
	10	Other neonatal diseases	2.55%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.43%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1	Diarrheal diseases	18.21%	HIV/AIDS	26.12%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	10.62%	Malaria	10.08%

	3	Drug-susceptible TB	10.44%	Lower respiratory infections	4.78%	
	4	Malaria	8.23%	Ischemic heart disease	4.60%	
	5	Measles	4.52%	Diabetes type 2	2.77%	
	6	Ischemic heart disease	3.27%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.55%	
	7	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.83%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.43%	
	8	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.83%	Drug-susceptible TB	2.38%	
	9	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.75%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.12%	
	10	Other neonatal diseases	1.77%	Syphilis	1.99%	
	ERITREA	1	Conflict & terror	20.26%	Lower respiratory infections	10.21%
		2	Diarrheal diseases	14.36%	Drug-susceptible TB	9.84%
3		Lower respiratory infections	10.25%	Diarrheal diseases	9.82%	
4		Protein-energy malnutrition	8.63%	Ischemic heart disease	5.25%	
5		Drug-susceptible TB	7.75%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.53%	
6		Measles	4.21%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.40%	
7		Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.05%	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.32%	
8		Neonatal preterm birth disorders	1.66%	Hypertensive heart disease	2.29%	
9		Whooping cough	1.62%	Diabetes type 2	2.21%	
10		Neonatal encephalopathy	1.59%	HIV/AIDS	2.18%	
ETHIOPIA	1	Diarrheal diseases	12.15%	Diarrheal diseases	9.06%	
	2	Lower respiratory infections	11.96%	Lower respiratory infections	8.27%	
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	8.90%	Neontal encephalopathy	6.31%	
	4	Measles	6.85%	Ischemic heart disease	5.08%	
	5	Conflict & terror	5.50%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.97%	
	6	Protein-energy malnutrition	4.49%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.74%	
	7	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.33%	HIV/AIDS	3.73%	
	8	Meningitis	2.97%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.85%	
	9	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.87%	Neonatal sepsis	2.48%	
	10	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.39%	Malaria	2.34%	

GABON	1	Malaria	9.40%	Ischemic heart disease	8.39%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	7.95%	HIV/AIDS	7.44%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	6.82%	Malaria	6.06%
	4	Diarrheal diseases	6.64%	Lower respiratory infections	5.93%
	5	Ischemic heart disease	5.96%	Diabetes type 2	4.99%
	6	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.18%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.94%
	7	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.11%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.76%
	8	Diabetes type 2	2.95%	Hypertensive heart disease	3.44%
	9	Hypertensive heart disease	2.74%	Ischemic stroke	3.18%
	10	African trypanosomiasis	2.18%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.47%
GAMBIA	1	Malaria	14.34%	Lower respiratory infections	9.07%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	11.72%	Ischemic heart disease	8.93%
	3	Measles	7.36%	HIV/AIDS	6.66%
	4	Diarrheal diseases	7.21%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.06%
	5	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	4.21%	Malaria	4.71%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	3.97%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.57%
	7	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.78%	Diarrheal diseases	4.09%
	8	Ischemic heart disease	3.63%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	2.57%
	9	Other neonatal diseases	3.50%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.47%
	10	Meningitis	2.64%	Ischemic stroke	2.35%
GHANA	1	Diarrheal diseases	17.33%	Malaria	10.38%
	2	Malaria	9.17%	Lower respiratory infections	7.84%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	8.18%	Ischemic heart disease	7.64%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	6.46%	HIV/AIDS	5.22%
	5	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.81%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.62%
	6	Measles	3.92%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.61%
	7	Ischemic heart disease	3.90%	Neontal encephalopathy	3.52%
	8	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.04%	Ischemic stroke	3.48%

	9	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.81%	Diarrheal diseases	3.15%
	10	Meningitis	2.68%	Diabetes type 2	2.81%
GUINEA	1	Lower respiratory infections	15.60%	Lower respiratory infections	11.85%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	10.76%	Malaria	9.93%
	3	Measles	7.77%	Diarrheal diseases	5.63%
	4	Malaria	7.51%	Ischemic heart disease	5.10%
	5	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.83%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.92%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	4.16%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.65%
	7	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.83%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.52%
	8	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.52%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.17%
	9	Meningitis	2.91%	Meningitis	2.85%
	10	Ischemic heart disease	2.77%	HIV/AIDS	2.27%
GUINEA-BISSAU	1	Diarrheal diseases	12.24%	Diarrheal diseases	8.21%
	2	Measles	10.45%	Lower respiratory infections	7.57%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	9.65%	Ischemic heart disease	6.32%
	4	Malaria	8.14%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.63%
	5	Drug-susceptible TB	5.60%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.27%
	6	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.84%	HIV/AIDS	3.97%
	7	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.84%	Malaria	3.93%
	8	Ischemic heart disease	3.21%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.91%
	9	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.07%	Measles	3.90%
	10	Meningitis	2.99%	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.76%
KENYA	1	Lower respiratory infections	11.49%	HIV/AIDS	14.44%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	9.90%	Lower respiratory infections	7.32%
	3	HIV/AIDS	8.18%	Diarrheal diseases	6.32%
	4	Malaria	6.28%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.50%
	5	Drug-susceptible TB	5.17%	Ischemic heart disease	4.67%
	6	Measles	4.27%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.00%

	7	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.79%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS	2.86%
	8	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	2.99%	Malaria	2.74%
	9	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.80%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.28%
	10	Intracerebral hemorrhage	2.66%	Diabetes type 2	1.95%
LESOTHO	1	Diarrheal diseases	13.02%	HIV/AIDS	18.35%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	9.76%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	13.31%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	9.14%	Drug-susceptible TB	7.22%
	4	Intracerebral hemorrhage	4.26%	Lower respiratory infections	5.96%
	5	Ischemic heart disease	3.92%	Diarrheal diseases	4.41%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth disorders	3.80%	Ischemic heart disease	3.90%
	7	Other neonatal diseases	3.56%	Diabetes type 2	3.79%
	8	COPD	3.46%	Intracerebral hemorrhage	3.43%
	9	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.66%	COPD	2.19%
	10	Diabetes type 2	2.52%	Self-harm other means	2.13%
LIBERIA	1	Diarrheal diseases	11.68%	Malaria	15.41%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	11.08%	Diarrheal diseases	7.97%
	3	Malaria	10.38%	Lower respiratory infections	6.52%
	4	Conflict & terror	9.58%	Ischemic heart disease	6.35%
	5	Measles	6.03%	HIV/AIDS	5.19%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	4.16%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.62%
	7	Ischemic heart disease	3.23%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.41%
	8	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.10%	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.78%
	9	Neonatal preterm birth	3.08%	Neonatal preterm birth	2.62%
	10	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.07%	Diabetes type 2	1.97%
LIBYA	1	Ischemic heart disease	16.23%	Ischemic heart disease	24.72%
	2	Neonatal preterm birth	9.26%	Ischemic stroke	7.27%
	3	Motor vehicle road injury	4.77%	Motor vehicle road injury	4.14%
	4	Lower respiratory infections	4.25%	Hypertensive heart disease	3.50%

	5	Ischemic stroke	4.14%	Alzheimer's disease	3.46%
	6	Other neonatal diseases	3.24%	Conflict & terror	3.31%
	7	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.98%	Lung cancer	2.98%
	8	Congenital heart	2.76%	Lower respiratory infections	2.64%
	9	Other congenital diseases	2.51%	Diabetes type 2	2.63%
	10	Pedestrian road injury	2.48%	COPD	2.40%
MADAGASCAR	1	Diarrheal diseases	14.74%	Diarrheal diseases	11.17%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	12.00%	Lower respiratory infections	8.33%
	3	Protein-energy malnutrition	7.94%	Drug-susceptible TB	7.01%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	7.79%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	6.72%
	5	Intercerebral hemorrhage	4.23%	Ischemic heart disease	6.53%
	6	Malaria	4.03%	Malaria	3.61%
	7	Measles	3.87%	Hypertensive heart disease	3.23%
	8	Ischemic heart disease	3.55%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.13%
	9	Neonatal preterm birth	3.41%	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.11%
	10	Meningitis	2.08%	Ischemic stroke	2.39%
MALAWI	1	Diarrheal diseases	13.89%	Lower respiratory infections	7.89%
	2	Malaria	13.46%	HIV/AIDS	6.81%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	9.19%	Diarrheal diseases	6.51%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	5.90%	Drug-susceptible TB	6.43%
	5	HIV/AIDS	4.76%	Malaria	6.06%
	6	Measles	4.40%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	5.14%
	7	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	3.89%	Ischemic heart disease	4.69%
	8	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.67%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.44%
	9	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.46%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.34%
	10	Meningitis	3.19%	Neonatal preterm birth	2.22%
MALI	1	Diarrheal diseases	14.73%	Malaria	8.92%

	2	Malaria	12.87%	Lower respiratory infections	7.54%
	3	Measles	7.68%	Protein-energy malnutrition	7.22%
	4	Lower respiratory infections	6.49%	Diarrheal diseases	6.89%
	5	Neonatal encephalopathy	5.72%	Neonatal encephalopathy	6.37%
	6	Protein-energy malnutrition	4.64%	Neonatal preterm birth	5.27%
	7	Neonatal preterm birth	4.45%	Ischemic heart disease	3.78%
	8	Drug-susceptible TB	3.68%	Neonatal sepsis	3.21%
	9	Meningitis	3.68%	Meningitis	3.10%
	10	Ischemic heart disease	2.40%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.75%
MAURITANIA	1	Diarrheal diseases	14.23%	Malaria	9.50%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	9.93%	Ischemic heart disease	8.74%
	3	Measles	5.67%	Lower respiratory infections	8.57%
	4	Ischemic heart disease	5.59%	Diarrheal diseases	7.31%
	5	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.25%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	4.10%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth	4.24%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.34%
	7	Protein-energy malnutrition	4.03%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.20%
	8	Drug-susceptible TB	4.02%	Diabetes type 2	2.85%
	9	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.24%	Ischemic stroke	2.57%
	10	Motor vehicle road injury	2.21%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.53%
MAURITIUS	1	Ischemic heart disease	25.11%	Diabetes type 2	16.98%
	2	Ischemic stroke	7.55%	Ischemic heart disease	15.53%
	3	Intercerebral hemorrhage	6.64%	Ischemic stroke	5.25%
	4	Lower respiratory infections	4.65%	CKD due to diabetes type 2	4.95%
	5	Diabetes type 2	4.63%	Hypertensive CKD	4.38%
	6	Asthma	3.54%	Hypertensive heart disease	3.90%
	7	Hypertensive heart disease	3.05%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.66%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	2.85%	Alzheimer's disease	3.02%
	9	COPD	2.58%	COPD	2.74%

	10	Self-harm other means	2.06%	Lower respiratory infections	2.70%
MOROCCO	1	Ischemic heart disease	19.85%	Ischemic heart disease	31.57%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	6.93%	Ischemic stroke	9.31%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	6.93%	Hypertensive heart disease	4.33%
	4	Neonatal preterm birth	6.74%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.93%
	5	Ischemic stroke	4.20%	Lower respiratory infections	2.74%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	3.91%	Diabetes type 2	2.72%
	7	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.41%	COPD	2.60%
	8	Measles	2.90%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.40%
	9	Motor vehicle road injury	2.87	Lung cancer	2.34%
	10	Other neonatal diseases	2.71%	Alzheimer's disease	2.14%
MOZAMBIQUE	1	Malaria	14.24%	HIV/AIDS	14.97%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	13.11%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	8.78%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	9.91%	Malaria	7.75%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	8.75%	Drug-susceptible TB	6.94%
	5	Measles	6.11%	Lower respiratory infections	5.86%
	6	Protein-energy malnutrition	4.63%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.77%
	7	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.20%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.49%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	2.62%	Ischemic heart disease	3.37%
	9	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.55%	Diarrheal diseases	3.35%
	10	Syphilis	2.05%	Neonatal preterm birth	2.35%
NAMIBIA	1	Lower respiratory infections	9.98%	HIV/AIDS	14.12%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	8.33%	Lower respiratory infections	7.72%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	7.39%	Ischemic heart disease	7.27%
	4	Ischemic heart disease	6.01%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	5.10%
	5	Intercerebral hemorrhage	4.70%	Diabetes type 2	4.06%
	6	Malaria	4.06%	Ischemic stroke	3.93%
	7	Ischemic stroke	3.22%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.91%

	8	COPD	3.16%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.84%
	9	Diabetes type 2	3.08%	Diarrheal diseases	3.67%
	10	Other neonatal diseases	3.02%	COPD	2.83%
NIGER	1	Diarrheal diseases	22.19%	Diarrheal diseases	14.15%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	15.94%	Malaria	11.75%
	3	Malaria	9.65%	Lower respiratory infections	11.67%
	4	Measles	7.79%	Measles	5.37%
	5	Meningitis	6.27%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.86%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	3.63%	Meningitis	3.83%
	7	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.20%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.67%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	2.33%	Ischemic heart disease	3.34%
	9	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.32%	Drug-susceptible TB	2.74%
	10	Ischemic heart disease	1.63%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.53%
NIGERIA	1	Diarrheal diseases	21.28%	Malaria	12.00%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	12.67%	Diarrheal diseases	11.36%
	3	Malaria	11.14%	Lower respiratory infections	10.85%
	4	Measles	5.48%	Neonatal preterm birth	4.79%
	5	Drug-susceptible TB	4.43%	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.76%
	6	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.73%	Ischemic heart disease	4.37%
	7	Ischemic heart disease	3.34%	HIV/AIDS	4.26%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	3.21%	Meningitis	2.82%
	9	Meningitis	3.01%	Drug-susceptible TB	2.60%
	10	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.48%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.51%
RWANDA	1	Diarrheal diseases	14.41%	Lower respiratory infections	8.23%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	11.11%	Ischemic heart disease	5.50%
	3	Malaria	10.10%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.37%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	9.07%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	5.35%
	5	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.68%	Diarrheal diseases	5.34%

	6	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.00%	Malaria	4.94%
	7	Measles	2.29%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.05%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	2.77%	HIV/AIDS	2.62%
	9	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.68%	Diabetes type 2	2.57%
	10	Conflict & terror	2.38%	COPD	2.37
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	1	Lower respiratory infections	13.43%	Ischemic heart disease	12.37%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	10.24%	Lower respiratory infections	10.79%
	3	Measles	5.83%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	6.30%
	4	Ischemic heart disease	5.58%	COPD	4.79%
	5	Malaria	4.78%	Ischemic stroke	3.81%
	6	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.78%	Asthma	2.48%
	7	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.09%	Cirrhosis hepatitis B	1.99%
	8	COPD	2.88%	Lung cancer	1.94%
	9	Drug-susceptible TB	2.46%	Other cardiovascular diseases	1.93%
	10	Asthma	2.28%	Hypertensive CKD	1.91%
SENEGAL	1	Diarrheal diseases	16.44%	Ischemic heart disease	7.94%
	2	Malaria	9.95%	Lower respiratory infections	7.56%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	9.91%	Malaria	7.48%
	4	Measles	4.64%	Diarrheal diseases	7.41%
	5	Drug-susceptible TB	4.62%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	4.33%
	6	Ischemic heart disease	3.94%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.93%
	7	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.71%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.75%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	3.55%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.51%
	9	Meningitis	3.02%	Diabetes type 2	2.70%
	10	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.35%	Ischemic stroke	2.23%
SEYCHELLES	1	Ischemic heart disease	15.18%	Ischemic heart disease	13.51%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	8.94%	Lower respiratory infections	9.72%
	3	Hypertensive heart disease	7.41%	Hypertensive heart disease	5.36%

	4	Ischemic stroke	5.47%	Ischemic stroke	4.34%
	5	Intercerebral hemorrhage	5.31%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	4.00%
	6	COPD	3.33%	Colorectal cancer	3.24%
	7	Alzheimer's disease	2.22%	Diabetes type 2	3.04%
	8	Lung cancer	2.02%	COPD	2.91%
	9	Drowning	1.90%	Prostate cancer	2.69%
	10	Colorectal cancer	1.63%	Lung cancer	2.43%
SIERRA LEONE	1	Malaria	15.20%	Malaria	16.71%
	2	Lower respiratory infections	14.01%	Lower respiratory infections	10.64%
	3	Diarrheal diseases	12.22%	Ischemic heart disease	5.60%
	4	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.40%	Diarrheal diseases	5.34%
	5	Drug-susceptible TB	4.25%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.57%
	6	Neonatal preterm birth	3.92%	HIV/AIDS	3.44%
	7	Ischemic heart disease	3.74%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.40%
	8	Meningitis	3.53%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.39%
	9	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.52%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.31%
	10	Measles	2.25%	Meningitis	2.32%
SOMALIA	1	Lower respiratory infections	12.23%	Lower respiratory infections	11.26%
	2	Measles	11.00%	Drug-susceptible TB	9.40%
	3	Diarrheal diseases	9.88%	Diarrheal diseases	9.09%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	8.70%	Protein-energy malnutrition	4.06%
	5	Protein-energy malnutrition	6.48%	Measles	4.04%
	6	Visceral leishmaniasis	4.49%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.52%
	7	Malaria	4.41%	Ischemic heart disease	3.47%
	8	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.48%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.00%
	9	Neonatal preterm birth	2.48%	Neonatal preterm birth	2.67%
	10	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.33%	Meningitis	2.54%
SOUTH AFRICA	1	Lower respiratory infections	9.59%	HIV/AIDS	19.85%

	2	Diarrheal diseases	7.66%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	7.16%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	6.56%	Ischemic heart disease	5.84%
	4	Ischemic heart disease	5.13%	Lower respiratory infections	5.55%
	5	Motor vehicle road injury	4.01%	Diabetes type 2	5.15%
	6	Violence sharp object	3.34%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.58%
	7	Other neonatal diseases	2.87%	Ischemic stroke	3.20%
	8	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.85%	Diarrheal diseases	2.59%
	9	Diabetes type 2	2.75%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.39%
	10	Ischemic stroke	2.37%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.39%
SOUTH SUDAN	1	Lower respiratory infections	13.76%	Lower respiratory infections	10.62%
	2	Protein-energy malnutrition	10.16%	Diarrheal diseases	9.48%
	3	Diarrheal diseases	6.35%	Malaria	7.03%
	4	Malaria	6.06%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.50%
	5	Drug-susceptible TB	5.88%	HIV/AIDS	4.63%
	6	Visceral leishmaniasis	5.52%	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.59%
	7	Measles	4.17%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.46%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	3.48%	Ischemic heart disease	3.43%
	9	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.18%	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.95%
	10	Meningitis	2.89%	Meningitis	2.71%
SUDAN	1	Ischemic heart disease	11.56%	Ischemic heart disease	21.37%
	2	Neonatal preterm birth	10.51%	Neonatal preterm birth	7.04%
	3	Measles	9.85%	Ischemic stroke	6.50%
	4	Diarrheal diseases	8.95%	Hypertensive heart disease	3.51%
	5	Lower respiratory infections	6.95%	Lower respiratory infections	3.47%
	6	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.84%	Diarrheal diseases	3.33%
	7	Ischemic stroke	2.39%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.80%
	8	Other congenital diseases	2.38%	HIV/AIDS	2.50%
	9	Other neonatal diseases	2.35%	Motor vehicle road injury	2.25%

	10	Congenital heart	2.30%	Other neonatal diseases	2.24%
SWAZILAND	1	Lower respiratory infections	10.95%	HIV/AIDS	16.29%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	9.25%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	9.70%
	3	Drug-susceptible TB	7.97%	Lower respiratory infections	6.22%
	4	Measles	5.33%	Diabetes type 2	5.77%
	5	Ischemic heart disease	4.20%	Ischemic heart disease	4.74%
	6	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.47%	Drug-susceptible TB	4.40%
	7	Diabetes type 2	3.33%	Diarrheal diseases	4.15%
	8	Neonatal preterm birth	3.08%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.89%
	9	Other neonatal diseases	2.94%	MDR-HIV/AIDS-TB without XDR	2.88%
	10	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.70%	Ischemic stroke	2.17%
TANZANIA	1	Lower respiratory infections	13.33%	Lower respiratory infections	9.31%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	9.91%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.36%
	3	Malaria	9.77%	Ischemic heart disease	5.27%
	4	HIV/AIDS	6.17%	HIV/AIDS	5.08%
	5	Drug-susceptible TB	5.90%	Malaria	4.80%
	6	Measles	4.49%	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.58%
	7	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	4.23%	Diarrheal diseases	4.44%
	8	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.57%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.70%
	9	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.43%	Neonatal preterm birth	2.85%
	10	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.47%	Ischemic stroke	2.51%
TOGO	1	Diarrheal diseases	19.90%	Diarrheal diseases	10.94%
	2	Malaria	10.06%	Malaria	10.16%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	9.92%	Lower respiratory infections	8.11%
	4	Neonatal encephalopathy	4.74%	Ischemic heart disease	6.93%
	5	Neonatal preterm birth	4.83%	HIV/AIDS	5.41%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	3.87%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	4.09%
	7	Measles	4.45%	Drug-susceptible TB	3.74%

	8	Ischemic heart disease	3.43%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.25%
	9	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.27%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.02%
	10	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.01%	Diabetes type 2	1.80%
TUNISIA	1	Ischemic heart disease	21.95%	Ischemic heart disease	31.73%
	2	Neonatal preterm birth	8.46%	Ischemic stroke	9.99%
	3	Lower respiratory infections	5.45%	Hypertensive heart disease	4.16%
	4	Ischemic stroke	5.14%	Alzheimer's disease	3.78%
	5	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.56%	Lung cancer	3.72%
	6	Congenital heart	2.90%	Lower respiratory infections	2.72%
	7	Hypertensive heart disease	2.80%	COPD	2.71%
	8	Motor vehicle road injury	2.51%	Diabetes type 2	2.54%
	9	Other congenital diseases	2.35%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	2.50%
	10	Lung cancer	2.32%	Motor vehicle road injury	1.95%
UGANDA	1	HIV/AIDS	15.20%	Malaria	9.31%
	2	Malaria	15.14%	Lower respiratory infections	6.79%
	3	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	11.53%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	5.30%
	4	Diarrheal diseases	7.47%	Neonatal encephalopathy	5.27%
	5	Lower respiratory infections	5.74%	HIV/AIDS	4.86%
	6	Drug-susceptible TB	4.57%	Diarrheal diseases	4.51%
	7	Measles	3.90%	Ischemic heart disease	3.96%
	8	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.44%	Neonatal preterm birth	3.44%
	9	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.67%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	3.39%
	10	Neonatal preterm birth	2.20%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	3.23%
ZAMBIA	1	Lower respiratory infections	12.37%	HIV/AIDS	10.99%
	2	Diarrheal diseases	10.75%	Lower respiratory infections	6.67%
	3	Malaria	7.25%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	6.64%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	7.06%	Diarrheal diseases	5.85%
	5	HIV/AIDS	6.11%	Drug-susceptible TB	5.27%

	6	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	4.96%	Intercerebral hemorrhage	4.62%
	7	Measles	4.08%	Ischemic heart disease	3.92%
	8	Meningitis	4.00%	Malaria	3.87%
	9	Protein-energy malnutrition	3.61%	Neonatal encephalopathy	3.15%
	10	Neonatal encephalopathy	2.86%	Hypertensive heart disease	2.30%
ZIMBABWE	1	Lower respiratory infections	10.61%	Lower respiratory infections	10.19%
	2	HIV/AIDS	8.42%	HIV/AIDS	9.05%
	3	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	6.41%	Drug-susceptible TB	7.42%
	4	Drug-susceptible TB	6.07%	Ischemic heart disease	6.93%
	5	Ischemic heart disease	5.21%	Drug-susceptible HIV/AIDS - TB	6.51%
	6	Malaria	4.64%	Diarrheal diseases	3.66%
	7	Diarrheal diseases	4.47%	Neonatal preterm birth	2.85%
	8	Measles	4.09%	Diabetes type 2	2.64%
	9	Neonatal preterm birth	3.60%	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.26%
	10	Protein-energy malnutrition	2.72%	Ischemic stroke	2.18%

Annex 2: Decline in infant mortality rate (IMR) and under five mortality rate (UMR) between 1960, 1981, 1999 and 2019

Indicator	IMR 1960	IMR 1981	Decline 1960-81	Percent decline 1960-81	IMR 1999	Decline 1981-99	Percent decline 1981-99	IMR 2019	Decline 1999-2019	Percent decline 1999-2019
World	127	78	49	38.5	57	21	26.9	52	5	8.8
SSA	156	126	30	19.2	107	19	15.1	101	6	5.6
Indicator	UMR 1960	UMR 1981	Decline 1960-81	Percent decline 1960-81	UMR 1999	Decline 1981-99	Percent decline 1981-99	UMR 2019	Decline 1999-2019	Percent decline 1999-2019
World	198	91	107	54.0	82	9	9.9	76	6	7.3
SSA	258	203	55	21.3	173	30	14.8	169	4	2.3

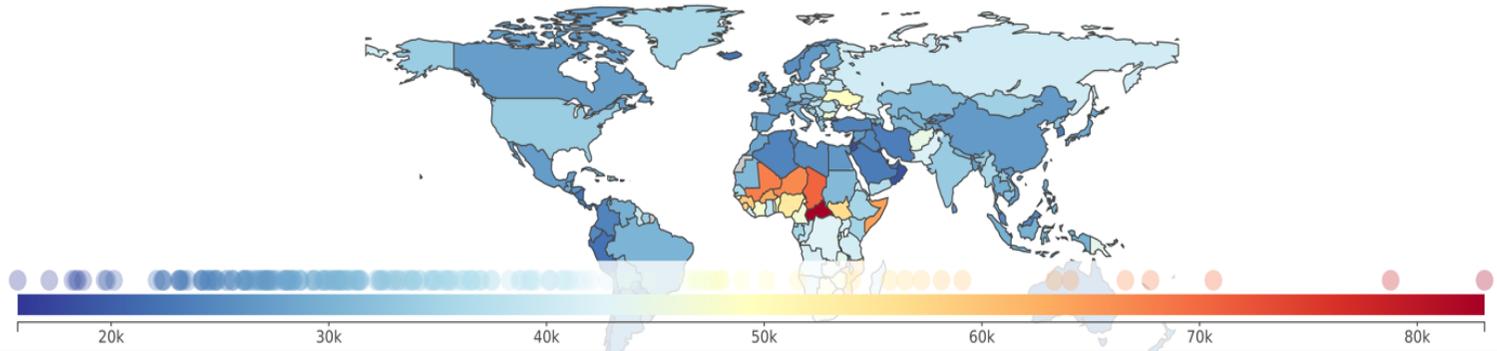
Source: UNICEF's State of the World's Children – 1984 [7], 1994 [8], 2001 [9], 2005 [4], 2019

Annex 3 EPI coverage (percentage of fully vaccinated one year old children)

	BCG 1990	BCG 1999	Change 1990-1999	BCG 2019	Change 1999-2019
World	79	81	+2	83	+2
Africa	72	65	-7	76	+11
	DPT 3 1990	DPT 3 1999	Change 1990-1999	DPT 3 2019	Change 1999-2019
World	74	75	+1	78	+3
Africa	55	50	-5	66	+16
	Polio 3- 1990	Polio 3- 1999	Change 1990-99	Polio 3 2019	Change 1999-2019
World	75	76	+1	78	+2
Africa	54	50	-4	68	+18
	Measles- 1990	Measles-1999	Change 1990-99	Measles 2019	Change 1999-2019
World	75	72	-3	77	+5
Africa	58	51	-7	65	+14

Source: UNICEF's State of the World's Children –1990, 1999, 2019

All causes
Both sexes, All ages, 2019, DALYs per 100,000



Sub-Saharan Africa
Both sexes, All ages, 2019, DALYs

