HEALTH & WASH IN SUB-SAHARAN EAST AFRICA: KEY CHALLENGES & HEALTH THREATS

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

**HIV/AIDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>HIV/AIDS (per 100,000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Africa has 11% of the world’s population vs. 60% of the people with HIV/AIDS.

**TUBERCULOSIS**

TB is one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide.

35% of HIV deaths were due to TB in 2015.

49 million lives were saved through TB diagnosis and treatment between 2000 and 2015.

**MALARIA**

3.2 billion people live in areas at risk of malaria.

33 out of 42 malaria-endemic countries in Africa have adopted artemisinin-based combination therapy—the most effective antimalarial medicine available today—as first-line treatment.

300-500 million malaria cases worldwide every year vs. 90% in Africa.

Malaria death rate in sub-Saharan Africa has declined by a stunning 57% since 2000.

500,000 children still dying of malaria every year.

In Tanzania, the mortality rate fell more than 80% from 2000 to 2018.

**CHOLERA**

80% cases

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 60,000 suspected cases in Africa.

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Eradication of malaria by 2050 will save 11 million lives and have 92 trillion dollars of economic impact.