



World Health
Organization

African Region

Country Disease Outlook

August 2023

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases

WHO Regional Office for Africa



Summary

These country disease status reports provide a succinct overview of disease profiles across countries in the WHO African region. The focus is on the status of key indicators for the eradication, elimination and control of communicable and non-communicable at national level, and how these indicators measure up against the SDG 2030 goals.

The spotlight is on major communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV and TB, and neglected tropical diseases; the most important non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases; and the immunization status of various antigens and outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, if any. Childhood mortality is presented for each country as a key indicator of overall health status.

While enormous progress has been made in many areas of disease eradication, elimination and control in the WHO African region, there are few SDG indicators that have been met in full. The COVID-19 pandemic is at least partly responsible for this, but we must not ignore that fact that in some cases, momentum was already slowing.

Progress

- ▲ Algeria was the third African country to be officially certified malaria-free in 2019, after Mauritius (1973) and Morocco (2010). Botswana, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Eswatini and South Africa remain committed to malaria elimination and are part of the E-2020 initiative, launched in 2017.
- ▲ Declines in numbers of new HIV infections are greatest in sub-Saharan Africa; a 57% reduction in Eastern and Southern Africa, and a 49% reduction in Western and Central Africa.
- ▲ Data show that by 2022, two-thirds of the 29.8 million of the 39 million [33.1 million–45.7 million] people living with HIV globally are receiving life-saving treatment. Access to antiretroviral therapy has expanded massively in sub-Saharan Africa, with 82% receiving antiretroviral therapy in Africa. An additional 0.6 million people received HIV treatment in each of 2020, 2021 and 2022.
- ▲ There has been progress in HIV treatment, support and care. Six countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) achieved the 95-95-95 targets in 2022. Eight countries (Nigeria, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles and Zambia) are within reach of these targets.
- ▲ Based on the TB incidence rate, 18 countries in the African Region were among the 30 high TB burden countries in the world. Three countries in Africa accounted for close to 10% of cases to global TB cases: Nigeria (4.4%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2.9%), and South Africa (2.1%)
- ▲ By 2021, 15 countries in the African region (out of 77 worldwide) had reached the 2020 milestone of the End TB Strategy for reducing the TB incidence rate
- ▲ In 2021, 42% of global TB deaths among HIV-negative people occurred in the WHO African regions. There is considerable national variation in the TB mortality rate, with most of the countries with the highest rates found in the African Region.
- ▲ Ten countries which, by 2021, had reached the 2020 milestone of the End TB Strategy for reducing the total number of TB deaths are in the WHO African region. The progress previously made towards the first milestone of the End TB Strategy, which called for a 35% reduction between 2015 and 2020, has been reversed; the net reduction from 2015 to 2021 was only 5.9%.
- ▲ By 2022, 42 African countries had eradicated Guinea worm disease, 7 were certified to have eliminated human African trypanosomiasis (HAT), 6 eliminated trachoma, and 2 eliminated lymphatic filariasis as a public health problem.
- ▲ In December 2022, the Democratic Republic of Congo was certified free of Guinea worm disease. A total of 42 African countries have been certified free, with only five countries (Angola, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, and South Sudan) remaining.
- ▲ A total of 22 African countries are pending validation of elimination of HAT, and another 3 have certification of elimination of trachoma pending validation.

- ▲ The African region has made significant strides in the fight against polio, reaching a monumental achievement in August 2020 when the region was certified as free of indigenous wild polio after eliminating all forms of wild poliovirus.
- ▲ By March 2022, 30 African countries have been validated as having achieved Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus (MNT) elimination. Eight countries (Angola, Central African Republic, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan) have not yet eliminated MNT.



Challenges

Despite progress, there are still major gaps in prevention and control programmes:

- ▲ Six countries in the WHO African region (Angola, Central African Republic, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and South Sudan) are yet to achieve maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination (MNTE).
- ▲ The WHO African region missed its target to eliminate measles by 2020. In 2021, there were 89,606 cases of measles, with 80% occurring in the Democratic Republic of Congo (54,471), Nigeria (10,649) and Niger (9,271). There were 99 cases of congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) reported in four countries; Democratic Republic of Congo (57), Uganda (33), South Africa (8) and Eswatini (1).
- ▲ In 2021, a total of 3,825 new autochthonous visceral leishmaniasis cases were reported from 10 countries, with the African Region accounting for 33% of the global burden.
- ▲ In 2021, approximately 233.4 [210.3 - 262.2] million cases of malaria, predominantly due to *Plasmodium falciparum* (99.7%), and 593,470 [552,587 - 727,834] malaria-related deaths were reported in the African region, representing 94.5% of the global malaria case burden.
- ▲ The African region experiences a high burden of NCDs, mainly cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke), cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, and poor mental health. Currently, the proportion of mortality due to NCDs ranges from 36% to 88%. Cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases account for over 70% of NCD-related mortality.
- ▲ The population at risk requiring treatment for NTDs amenable to Preventive Chemotherapy (PC-NTDs) has increased to approximately 659 million people at risk in 2021, compared to 555 million in 2014.
- ▲ In 2021, there were 207,167 suspected meningitis cases across the Africa meningitis belt reported through case surveillance, with the highest suspected burden in Nigeria (76,626) and Ghana (24,080). Laboratory testing through Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) across these countries in the meningitis belt suggest a test positivity rate of 11%.
- ▲ WHO and UNICEF estimate that 7.6 million children in the African region missed out on vaccination in 2021 and a further 11 million children were under-immunized, making up over 40% of the under-immunized and missed children globally.

Next Steps

These country disease status reports are presented to allow all stakeholders at national and regional level, as well as partners, to identify and prioritize high burden diseases in each country, and use this information to guide policy and strategy for accelerated investments towards meeting the global 2030 targets.

To maintain momentum towards achieving the vision of ending disease in Africa, meeting SDGs and increasing universal health coverage, a data-driven decision making and tailored approach is envisaged for effective disease surveillance, response, and delivery of appropriate public health interventions. The WHO Regional Office for Africa (WHO The African region) has implemented a regional data warehouse for routine and surveillance data in line with the transformative agenda of reducing the burden of data reporting to countries. Therefore, granular data from countries is required to track key output and impact indicators. We plan to produce regular information products with the aim of providing better support to countries, and the use of data systems for decision-making as part of health system strengthening. To achieve this, the following next steps are planned by the precision public health unit (PPH)

at The African region:

- ▲ Initiate disease data sharing from countries to The African region/UCN which will significantly enhance our ability to monitor and respond to public health challenges in the region
- ▲ Implement standardizing and harmonizing data at country levels and implementing data governance procedures
- ▲ Generate country reports that show sub-national profiles
- ▲ Generate disease specific epidemiological profiles
- ▲ Link with risk factors and social determinants to measure inequalities in disease burden
- ▲ Integration with other health systems for assessment of shared epidemiological patterns and trends in disease burden
- ▲ Provide an automated update on new information products generate by UCN/PPH.
- ▲ Conduct capacity needs assessment in member countries to inform training plans in data analytics



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Country Disease Outlook

Angola

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Angola is a country in Southern Africa, bordering Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, and Zambia. It has a long coastline and a central plateau. It is a lower-middle income with a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,815 (2019). Its population of 36.7 million (2023) is relatively young, with 45% under the age of 15 years.

Key points

- ◆ Angola has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 32% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Angola has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Angola has made limited progress in achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV. It was estimated that only 57% of people living with HIV knew their status in 2021.
- ◆ Angola is endemic for 4 of the 5 NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2021, there were 4.4 million people targeted for MDA, although only 2.7 million were treated.
- ◆ Angola has historically achieved suboptimal vaccination coverage rates. However, in 2021, the coverage rates were the lowest recorded for more than 15 years for both the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (45%) and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (36%). This resulted in 707,721 under-immunised children and 553,309 zero-dose children and there is an urgent need for catch-up vaccination.

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Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 32% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Angola, with an estimated 8.8 million cases (incidence rate of 240 cases per 1000 population) in 2021, resulting in 17,836 deaths (case fatality ratio of 0.20%). The country is off track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for malaria targets as the incidence rate per 1,000 population has risen steadily since 2015.

There are opportunities to strengthen the malaria programme. Insecticide-treated bednet use in children under five years was only 22% and just 27% of people with fever, for whom care was sought and received a finger/heel prick, used artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The estimated TB incidence in 2019 is 350/100,000 population. Estimates of mortality rates related to TB remain high but have slightly decreased since 2015 to 51 per 100,000 population.

Progress against the 95-95-95 goals is yet to be fully achieved:

- ▲ 57% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 72% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 128,292 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Angola is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis. There is limited data on trachoma. In 2021, there were 4.4 million people targeted for MDA, although only 2.7 million were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are dracunculiasis (Guinea worm), leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a major health problems in Angola. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 755 per 100,000 in males and 552 in females in 2021.

Angola has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to tobacco control and alcohol availability, but progress has been more limited on indicators related to alcohol taxes and advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Historically, Angola is one of the countries where immunisation in children has been sub-optimal. The coverage rate for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine in 2021 was only 45%, the lowest-level it has been since 2001. Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 36% in 2021, the lowest since 2006.

The low coverage rate, combined with the relatively high population size, resulted in an estimated 707,721 under-immunised children and 553,309 zero-dose children. This suggests an urgent need to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country.

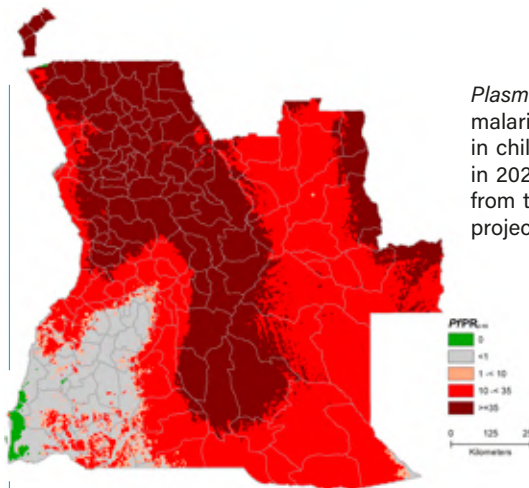
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 89 to 69 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality fell from 31 to 27 per 1,000 live births in the same period, although it remains above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

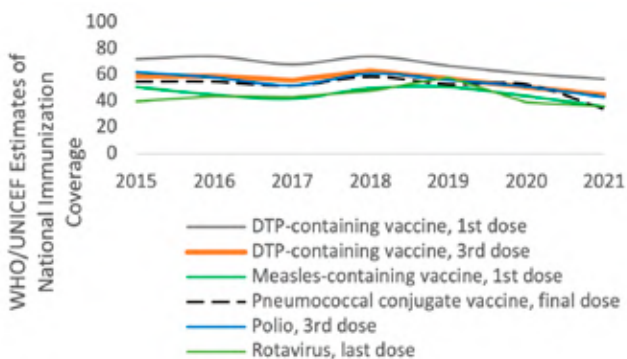
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
34.5 million people	8.8 million	17,836

ITN use in children under five years (**21.7%**) and **27.0%** use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick.

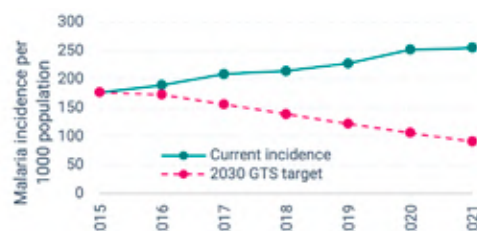


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Angola in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track

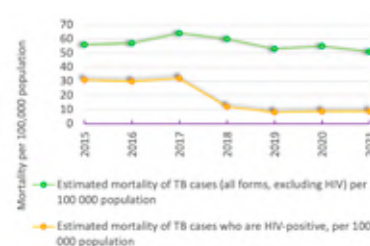
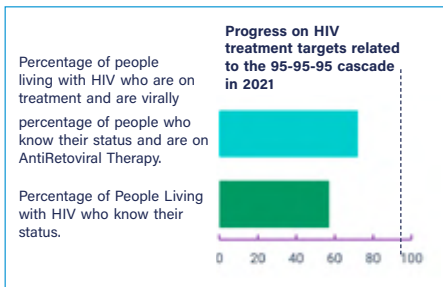


Zero dose children 718,315 **Under-immunized 1.3 million**

Low childhood immunization since 2015 with a decline since 2019. Average DPT1 coverage was 72% before 2019 and has since dropped to an average of 62%, since 2019. Coverage in other vaccine antigens is lower.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

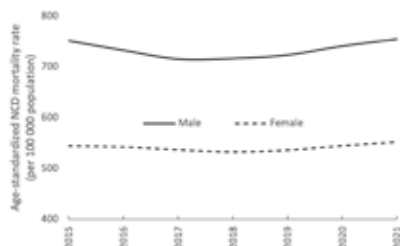
- 128,292** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 33%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 56%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 73%** Domestic funding for TB
- 16%** Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restriction
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Trachoma (Unknown)
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
4.4 Million targeted for MDA
2.7 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Dracunculiasis (Guinea worm)
- Leprosy
- Leishmaniasis (Cutaneous and visceral)
- Rabies
- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)



Country Disease Outlook

Benin

August 2023



Background

The Republic of Benin is a country in West Africa. It is bordered by Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. It is a lower-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,319 (2021) and has a population of 13 million (2021).

Key points

- ◆ Benin has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 39% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Benin improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Benin had 57,667 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has not yet achieved the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 85-98-79 in 2021.
- ◆ Benin is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 82% of the 5.5 million targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Benin has not yet met the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching 76% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 68% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. The country should consider implementing catch-up strategies for vaccination to reach its under-immunized and zero-dose children.

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2019

39%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 39% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Benin with an estimated 5 million cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 383.4 cases per 1,000), resulting in 11,154 deaths. Benin's malaria incidence rate has been fairly steady since 2015 and the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Benin was 53 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has remained fairly stable since 2015, increasing from 9.2 to 9.8 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen slightly from 3.1 to 2.9 in the same period.

Progress has been made on the 95-95-95 goals, although treatment rates are relatively low:

- ▲ 85% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 57,667 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Benin was endemic for five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 7.4 million of the 8.5 million targeted (82%) were reached with MDA.

In April 2023, WHO validated Benin as having eliminated trachoma as a public health problem. Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), leprosy, taeniasis and cysticercosis, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Benin. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 731 per 100,000 in males and 579 in females in 2021.

Benin has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution and tobacco advertising bans, however progress has been more limited on tobacco media campaigns, alcohol availability, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Benin's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 76%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 68%. The coverage rates dipped in 2020 but recovered to previous levels in 2021. Benin experienced outbreaks of measles in 2018 and 2019.

In 2021, there were an estimated 109,181 under-immunised children and 72,787 zero-dose children. Benin should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

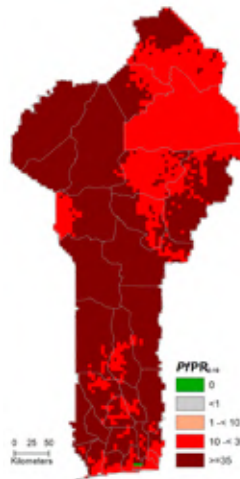
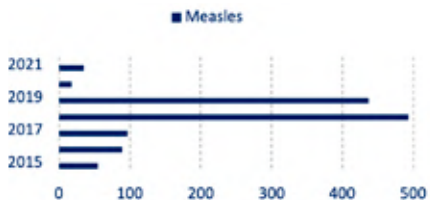
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 98 to 84 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 32 to 29 per 1,000 live births in the same period, exceeding the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
13.0 million people	5.0 million	11,154

ITN use in children under five years (**76.3%**) and **18.7%** use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick.



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Benin 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Benin since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track on GTS targets



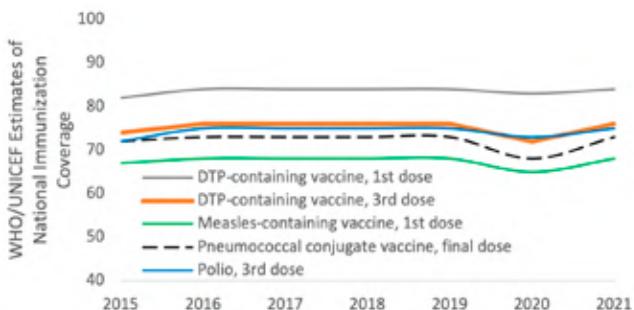
Zero dose 72,787

Under-immunized 109,181

WUENIC estimates show that, for most basic antigens, coverage is less than 80%.

Benin experienced outbreaks of measles most recently in 2019.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



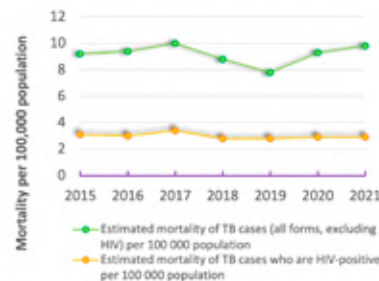
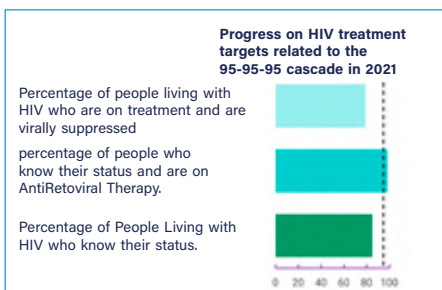
HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

57,667 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021

56% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases

73% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

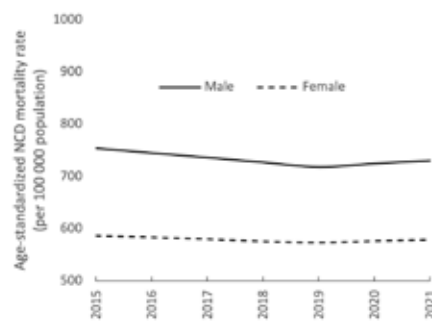
20% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
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- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
5.5 Million targeted for MDA
4.5 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Botswana

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Botswana is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. It is bordered by Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. It is an upper-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 6,805 (2021) and has a population of 2.6 million (2021).

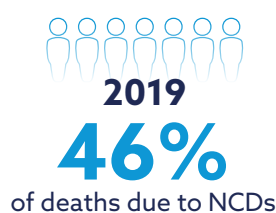
Key points

- ◆ Botswana has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), with the latter making up 46% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Botswana had 334,315 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has made excellent progress towards achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 94-98-98 in 2021.
- ◆ Botswana's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high, with above 90% coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021.
- ◆ Botswana has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021 but is not yet meeting the SDG targets.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes). The latter was estimated to have caused 46% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

There is a relatively low incidence of malaria in Botswana. It is a country ear-marked for malaria elimination, with an estimated 1,067 cases (4.1 cases per 10,000 population) in 2021, resulting in only two deaths. In 2019, Botswana met the target set as part of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria target, but these gains were reversed in 2020 and 2021 when the malaria incidence rate per 1,000 population rose above the targets.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased since 2015, from 24 to 32 per 100,000 population in 2021, whereas the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 66 to 50 in the same period.

The 95-95-95 goals are very close to being achieved:

- ▲ 94% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 334,351 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021. In fact, the vertical HIV transmission rate was only 2.2%, down from 9% a decade earlier.

Neglected tropical diseases

Botswana is endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis. In 2020, 422,239 people were targeted for MDA and 86% were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous), taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Botswana. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes) was 934 per 100,000 in males and 713 in females in 2021.

Botswana has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plans NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes and alcohol availability, however progress has been more limited on tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings, alcohol advertising restrictions, trans fats policies, salt policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Botswana's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine remaining over 90% since 1989. Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose has been above 90% since 1999, apart from a dip to 87% in 2020 before coming back up to 97%.

In 2021, there were an estimated 2,963 under-immunised children and 1,185 zero-dose children. While the absolute numbers are low, Botswana should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

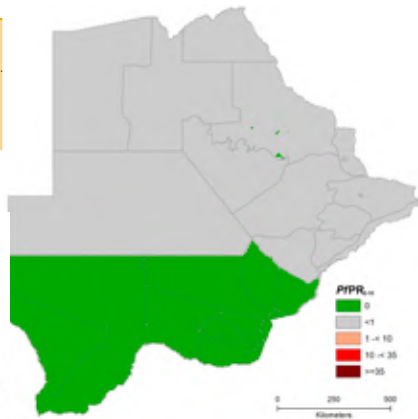
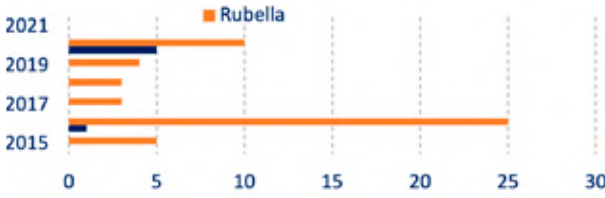
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 44 to 35 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality also fell from 22 to 18 per 1,000 live births in the same period, above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
2.6 million people	1,067	2

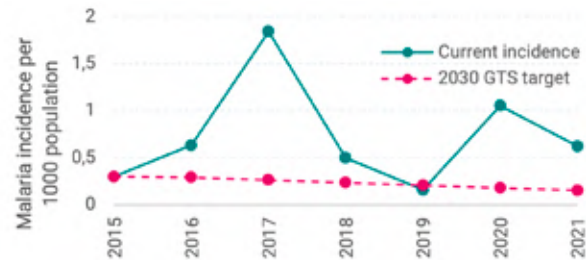
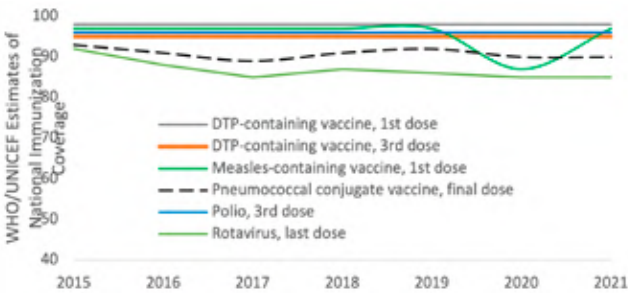
The population at risk of malaria is 1.7 million people



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Botswana in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Botswana is part of E8 countries. However, malaria incidence since 2019 compared to GTS targets shows that the country reversed initial gains from 2015.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



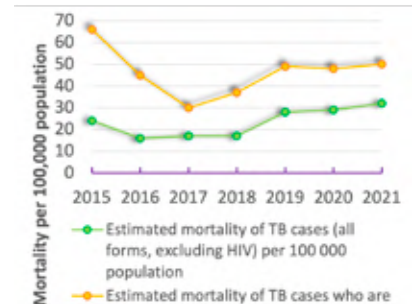
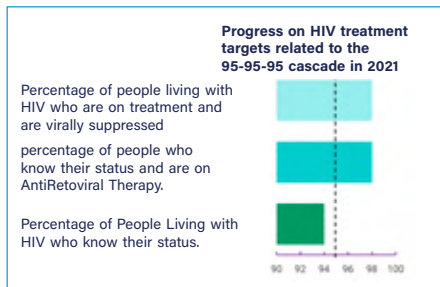
Zero dose 1,185 **Under-immunized 2,963**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has remained relatively high since 2015.

Measles and rubella outbreaks remain public health problems in Botswana

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

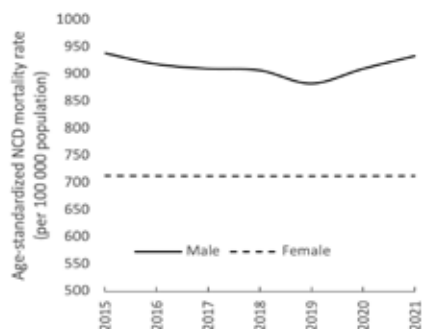
- 334,351** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 76%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 87%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 75%** Domestic funding for TB
65% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)
- Lymphatic filariasis (non-endemic)
 - Trachoma (non-endemic)
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)
 - Schistosomiasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
422,239 targeted for MDA
364,502 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Leprosy
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Burkina Faso

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in West Africa. It is bordered by Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, and Togo. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of UD\$ 893 (2021) and has a population of 22.1 million (2021).

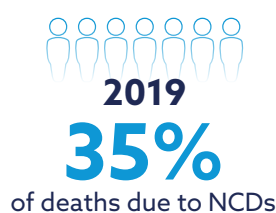
Key points

- ◆ Burkina Faso improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Burkina Faso has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 35% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Burkina Faso had 74,340 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has only achieved one of the three 95-95-95 goals for HIV in 2021.
- ◆ Burkina Faso is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 100% of the 1.2 million targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Burkina Faso has achieved fairly high vaccination coverage rates, reaching 91% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 88% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. However, the country has experienced large outbreaks of measles and mumps in recent years underscoring the importance of strengthening its routine immunization programme and implementing catch-up strategies for vaccination to reach the under-immunized and zero-dose children.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable diseases (such as cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes). The latter were estimated to have caused 35% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Burkina Faso with an estimated 12.23 million cases (at an incidence rate of 569 cases per 1000 population) in 2021, resulting in 43,555 deaths. While the malaria incidence rate targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria were met in 2016-17, the rate did not continue to fall in line with the targets and the country is now off track with the gap widening each year as the incidence rate has not declined.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has declined since 2015, decreasing from 9.0 to 6.4 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 1.7 to 0.78 per 100,000 population, in the same period.

The country has achieved one of the three 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 89% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 96% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 74,340 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Burkina Faso is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis. In 2020, 100% of the 1.2 million people targeted were reached with MDA. Soil-transmitted helminths and trachoma occur at levels below WHO threshold for preventive chemotherapy.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous), leprosy and cysticercosis, and snake-bite envenomation and dengue.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Burkina Faso. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes) was 782 per 100,000 in males and 574 in females in 2021.

Burkina Faso has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings and alcohol taxes, however progress has been more limited on tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Burkina Faso's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 91%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 88%. Burkina Faso has experienced large outbreaks of measles and mumps in recent years.

In 2021, there were an estimated 67,871 under-immunised children and 37,706 zero-dose children. Burkina Faso should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future

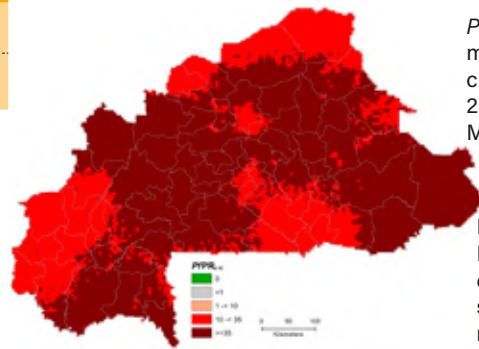
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 101 to 83 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 28 to 25 per 1,000 live births in the same period, exceeding the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

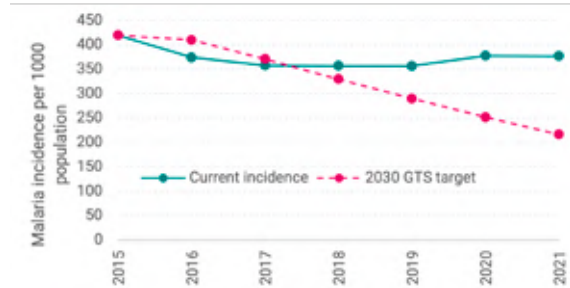
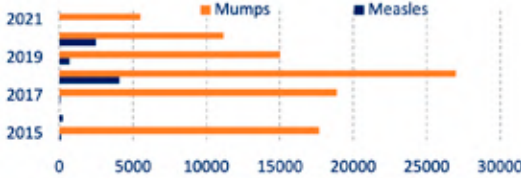
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
22.1 million	8.3 million	18,976

ITN use in children under five years 60.1% and 54.4% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Burkina Faso in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Burkina Faso since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that Burkina Faso reversed its initial gains and is now off-track



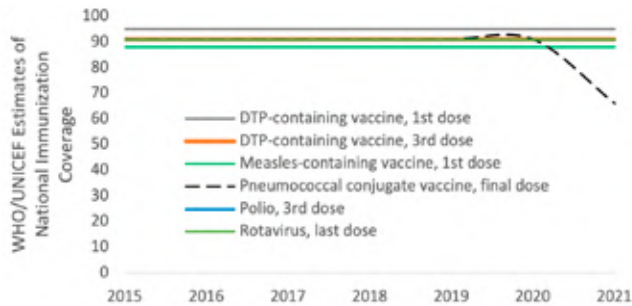
Zero dose 37,706

Under-immunized 67,871

WUENIC estimates that vaccination coverage has remained relatively high although Burkina Faso has conducted a recent national community survey.

Mumps is a major public health problem in Burkina Faso although cases of measles are also reported.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



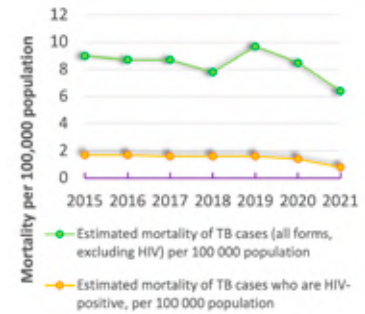
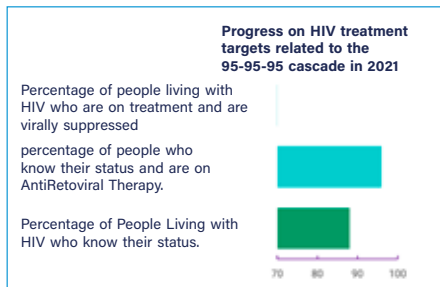
HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

74,340 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021

76% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases

40% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

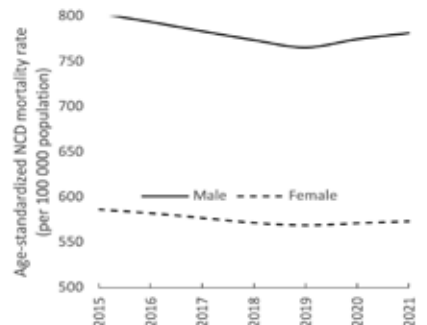
8.2% Domestic funding for TB
53% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
1.2 million targeted for MDA
1.2 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Dengue and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Snakebite envenomation

Country Disease Outlook

Burundi

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Burundi is a relatively small country in central Africa. It is landlocked and bordered by DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania. It is a low-income with the lowest GDP per capita of any country in the world in 2022 (US\$ 238.4) and has a population of 12.6 million (2021). The average density of this population, one of the highest in Africa, is estimated at approximately 463.04 inhabitants per square kilometer in 2020, with more than 90% of the population living in rural areas.

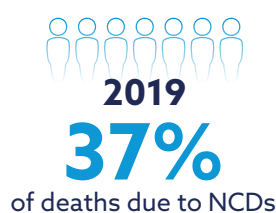
Key points

- ◆ Burundi has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 37% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Burundi has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it has not yet met the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Burundi had 210,343 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and almost achieved the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 93-98-93 in 2021.
- ◆ Burundi is endemic for four out of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), reaching 5.4 million people with MDA in 2021.
- ◆ Burundi has historically achieved high vaccination rates, with above 90% coverage rates, reaching 94% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 90% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (including cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes). The latter was estimated to have caused 37% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Burundi, with an estimated 3.7 million cases in 2021, resulting in 5,957 deaths. The country is off track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets as the incidence rate per 1,000 population increased since 2015 from 200 to 291 per 1,000 population.

There are opportunities to strengthen the malaria programme. Insecticide-treated bednet use in children under five years was only 8.3% and just 37% of people with fever, for whom care was sought and received a finger/heel prick, used artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Incidence of tuberculosis in 2021 was 100 per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has reduced since 2015, from 22 to 20 per 100,000 population in 2021, and the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 6.5 to 2.3 in the same period.

The 95-95-95 goals are almost fully achieved:

- ▲ 93% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 93% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 73,849 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Burundi is endemic for four out of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely onchocerciasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis and trachoma. In 2021, there were 4.8 million people targeted for MDA, and 5.4 million were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, rabies and mycetoma.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a major health problem in Burundi. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes) was 720 per 100,000 in males and 582 in females in 2021.

Burundi has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plans tobacco taxes and tobacco smoke free/pollution, but progress has been more limited on other indicators, including tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Burundi's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine above 90% since 2006, having reached 94% in 2021. Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 90% in 2021.

There were an estimated 24,415 under-immunised children and 16,946 zero-dose children in 2021. It is important for Burundi to maintain its vaccination coverage and ensure that catch-up vaccination strategies are implemented.

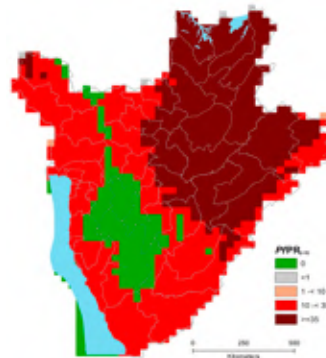
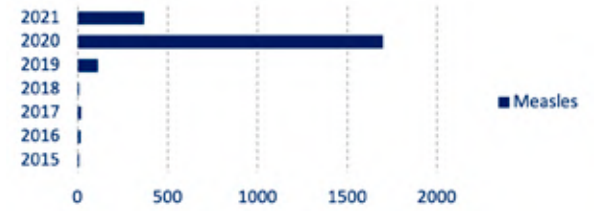
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 68 to 53 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality fell from 24 to 20 per 1,000 live births in the same period, although it remains above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
12.6 million	3.7 million	5,957

ITN use in children under five years 8.3% and 36.6% use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Burundi in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country has never been on track to achieve targets for disease reductions.

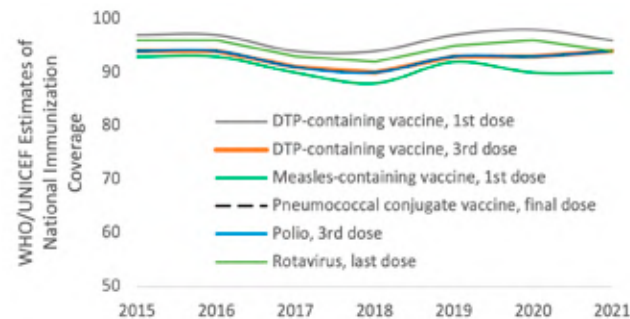


Zero dose 16,946 **Under-immunized 25,419**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has remained relatively high since a drop in 2016.

However, there were major outbreaks of measles in 2020/21.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



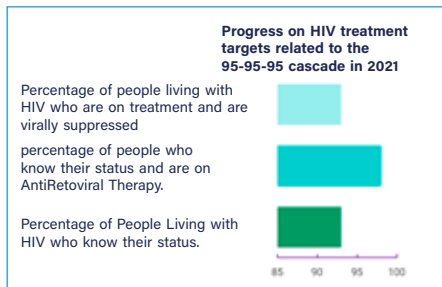
HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

73,798 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021

88% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases

Unknown of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

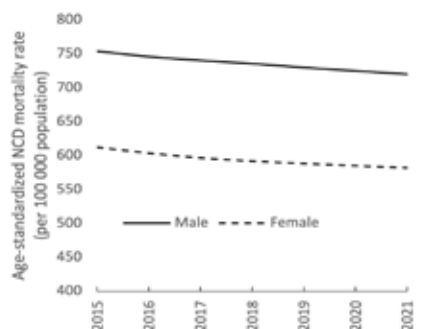
21% Domestic funding for TB
53% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis (Eliminated)
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
4.8 million targeted for MDA
5.4 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Rabies
- Leprosy
- Mycetoma

Country Disease Outlook

Cabo Verde

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Cabo Verde, is an archipelago consisting of ten volcanic islands located in the Atlantic Ocean around 600 kilometres west of continental Africa. It is a lower-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 3,293 (2021) and has a population of 587,925 (2021).

Key points

- ◆ The vast majority of deaths in Cabo Verde (70%) were caused by non-communicable diseases in 2019.
- ◆ Cabo Verde improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, and continues to exceed the SDG targets for neonatal and under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Cabo Verde had 2,847 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and achieved two of the three 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 98-98-52.
- ◆ Cabo Verde has achieved high vaccination coverage rates in children, reaching 93% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 95% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of non-communicable disease (NCDs) that are estimated to have caused 70% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

There have been no cases of malaria in the past three years in Cabo Verde.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has remained relatively low and constant since 2015, at 4.3 per 100,000 population. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has increased slightly from 1.6 to 1.8 per 100,000 in the same period.

Progress has been made on the 95-95-95 goals, although treatment rates are relatively low:

- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 52% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 2,847 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Cabo Verde was endemic for two of the five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. No MDA took place in 2020.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are taeniasis and cysticercosis, and leprosy.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Cabo Verde. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 549 per 100,000 in males and 399 in females in 2021.

Cabo Verde has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to tobacco taxes, tobacco media campaigns and alcohol advertising

restrictions, however progress has been more limited on tobacco health warnings, tobacco smoke free/pollution, alcohol taxes, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

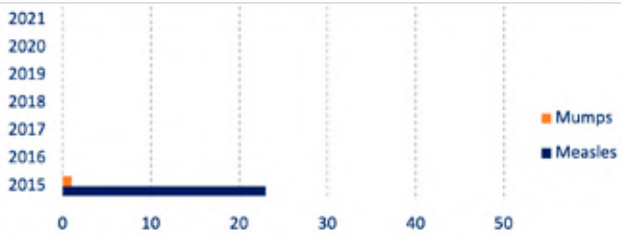
Cabo Verde's vaccination coverage rates have historically been high. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 93%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 95%. The coverage rates dipped slightly in 2020-21 compared to 2017-19. There have been no significant outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases in recent years.

In 2021, there were an estimated 691 under-immunised children and 691 zero-dose children. Cabo Verde should aim to sustain its high immunization coverage rates to continue to protect the population from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

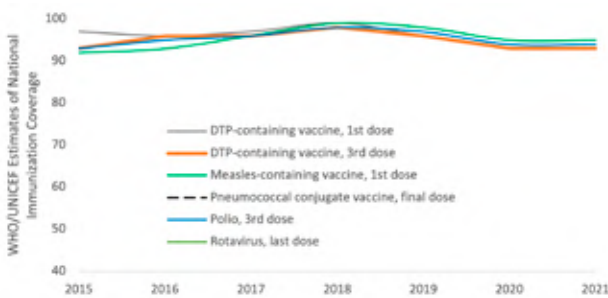
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 15 to 14 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, well below the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 12 to 8 per 1,000 live births in the same period, below the SDG target of 12.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



In Cabo Verde, the last measles outbreak was in 2015 and the country hasn't experienced any major outbreak in the last three years



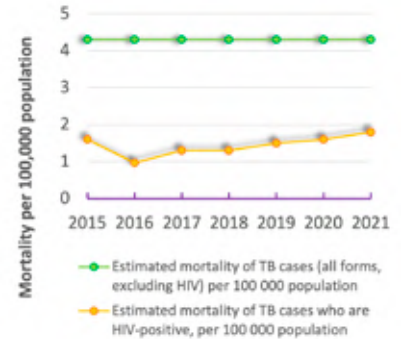
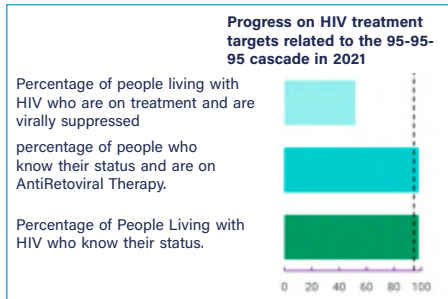
Zero dose children 691

Under-immunized 691

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains high >90% despite a small dip in 2020. There is no drop-out between DPT1 and DPT3 coverage resulting in only 691 zero-dose children.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

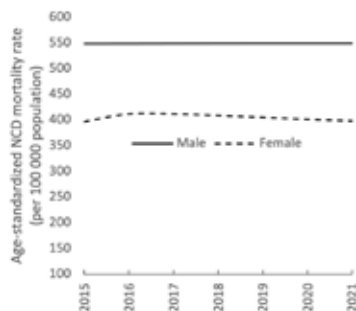
- 2,847 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 89% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 31% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 69% Domestic funding for TB
- Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021

- 0 targeted for MDA
- 0 treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy

Country Disease Outlook

Cameroon

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Cameroon is a country in the west Central Africa region. It is bordered by Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo and Nigeria. It is a lower-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,667 (2021) and has a population of 27.2 million (2021).

Key points

- ◆ Cameroon has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 38% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Cameroon slightly improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Cameroon had 388,358 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has not yet achieved the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 83-85-85 in 2021.
- ◆ Cameroon is endemic for five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2022, 78.2% of the 24.9 million people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Cameroon has not yet met the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching only 69% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 62% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. There were an estimated 182,913 under-immunised children and 130,978 zero-dose children in 2021, therefore the country should urgently consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

38%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 38% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Cameroon with an estimated 6.7 million cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 245.1 cases per 1,000), resulting in 13,839 deaths. Cameroon's malaria incidence rate has been fairly steady since 2015 and the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Cameroon was 164 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has decreased slightly since 2015, changing from 31 to 30 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has decreased from 31 to 14 in the same period.

Cameroon has not met any of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 82.3% of people living with HIV that know their status
- ▲ 84.9% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 84.5% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 388,358 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Cameroon was endemic for five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2022, 78.2% of the 24.9 million people targeted were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Buruli ulcer, human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), leprosy, taeniasis and cysticercosis, and rabies. yaws, snakebite envenomation, mycetoma and ectoparasites.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Cameroon. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 841 per 100,000 in males and 652 in females in 2021.

Cameroon has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plans tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution and tobacco health warnings, however progress has been more limited on NCD guidelines, tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Cameroon's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 69%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 62%.

In 2021, there were an estimated 283,142 under-immunised children and 219,207 zero-dose children. Cameroon should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

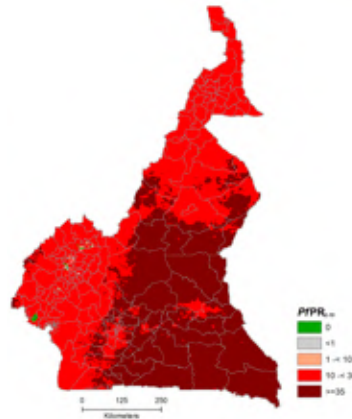
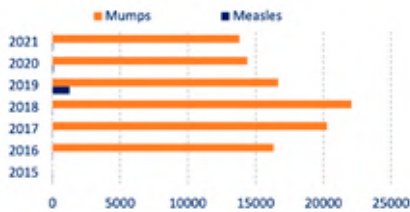
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 88 to 70 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 29 to 26 per 1,000 live births in the same period, exceeding the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
27.2 million	6.7 million	13,839

ITN use in children under five years 59.8% and 17.1% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

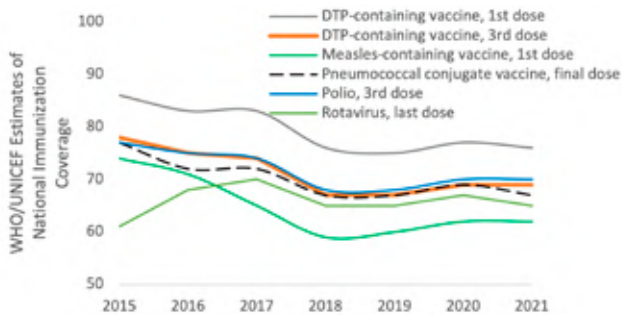


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Cameroon. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Cameroon since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



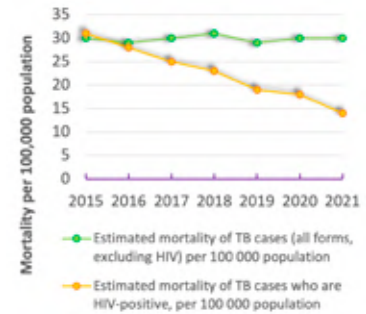
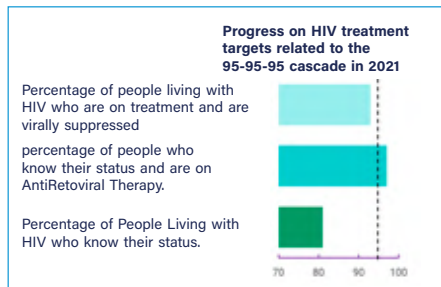
Zero dose 219,207 **Under-immunized 283,142**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains low in Cameroon.

Mumps remain a major public health problem in Cameroon.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

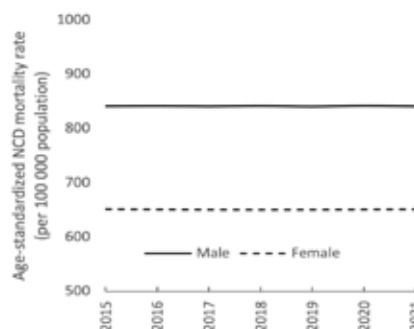
- 388,358** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 83%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 51%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 16%** Domestic funding for TB
- 12.3%** Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis (Eliminated)
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
 15.1 million targeted for MDA
 13.5 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Buruli ulcer
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Central African Republic

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa), the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), South Sudan and Sudan. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 461 (2021) and has a population of 5.5 million (2021).

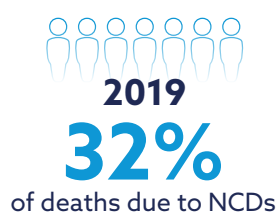
Key points

- ❖ CAR has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 32% of deaths in 2019.
- ❖ CAR slightly improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ❖ CAR had 56,123 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has met only one of the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ❖ CAR is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 84% of the 5.8 million people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ❖ CAR's vaccination coverage rates are suboptimal and the country is a long way from meeting the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching only 42% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 41% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, CAR should also consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these large cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 32% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in CAR with an estimated 1.8 million cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 334.7 cases per 1,000), resulting in 5,151 deaths. CAR's malaria incidence rate has been fairly steady since 2015 and the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for CAR was 540 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) is relatively high and has increased since 2015, going from 84 to 98 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 123 to 28 in the same period.

CAR has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 69% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 56,123 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

CAR was endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 4.9 million of the 5.8 million targeted (84%) were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Buruli ulcer, cystic echinococcosis, human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leprosy, taeniasis and cysticercosis, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in CAR. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 1167 per 100,000 in males and 810 in females in 2021.

CAR has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plans and tobacco taxes, however progress has been more limited on all of the remaining NCD progress indicators relating to tobacco, alcohol, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

CAR's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal with rates under 50%. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was just 42%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 41%.

In 2021, there were an estimated 129,133 under-immunised children and 102,416 zero-dose children. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, CAR should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these large cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

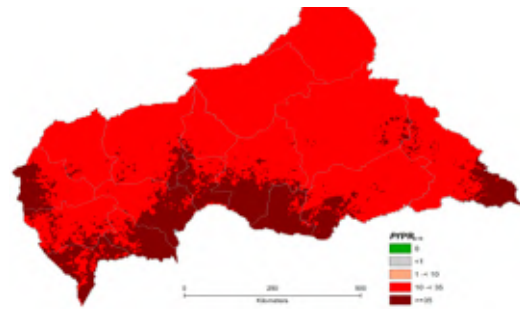
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate is the sixth highest globally. While it has fallen from 116 to 100 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still far above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 34 to 32 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining significantly above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

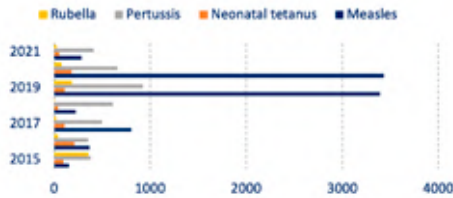
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
5.5 million	1.8million	5,151

ITN use in children under five years 52.2% and 42.0% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

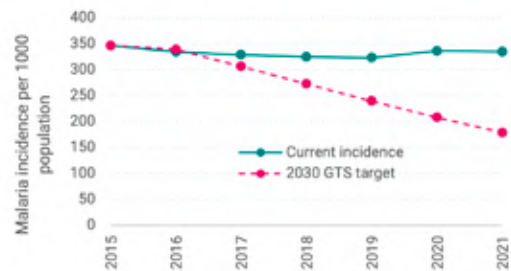
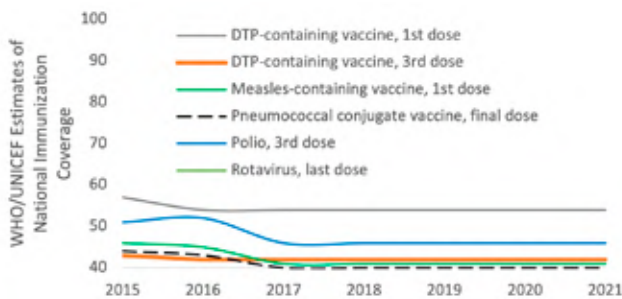


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in CAR in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in CAR since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Zero dose 102,416

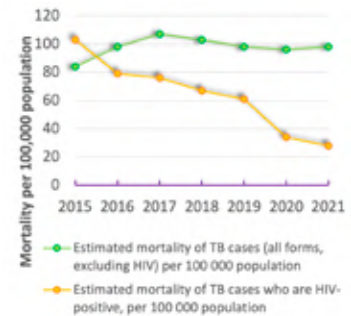
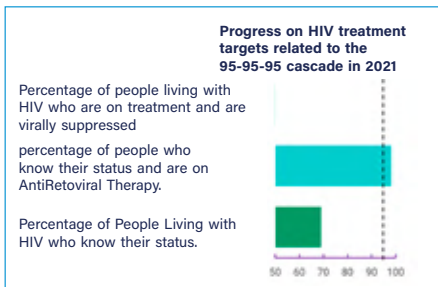
Under-immunized 129,133

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains low in CAR. Measles, neonatal tetanus, pertussis and rubella remain public health problems in CAR.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 56,123 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 83% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 50% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

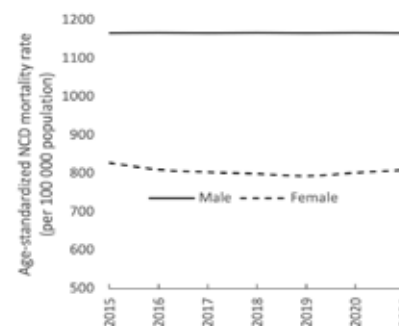
Unknown Domestic funding for TB
11.6% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis (Eliminated)
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
5.8 million targeted for MDA
4.9 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Cystic echinococcosis
- Buruli ulcer
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Chad

August 2023



World Health Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Chad is a landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 686 (2021) and a population of 17.2 million (2021).

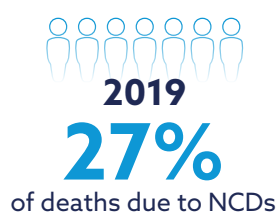
Key points

- ◆ Chad has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 27% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Chad slightly improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Chad had 82,755 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has met only one of the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Chad is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 95% of the 6 million people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Chad's vaccination coverage rates are suboptimal and the country is a long way from meeting the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching only 58% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 55% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Chad should also consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 27% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Chad with an estimated 3.5 million cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 206.4 cases per 1,000), resulting in 11,744 deaths. Chad's malaria incidence rate has been fairly steady since 2015 and the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Chad was 140 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV) has increased since 2015, going from 23 to 25 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 12 to 8 in the same period.

Chad has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 96% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 82,755 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Chad was endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 5.7 million of the 6 million targeted (95%) were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease), human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), leprosy and loiasis.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Chad. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 698 per 100,000 in males and 584 in females in 2021.

Chad has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plans, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans and alcohol taxes, however progress has been more limited on the remaining NCD progress indicators, specifically those relating to NCD guidelines, tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Chad's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal, although increasing in recent years. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 58%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 55%.

In 2021, there were an estimated 296,579 under-immunised children and 190,658 zero-dose children. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Chad should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

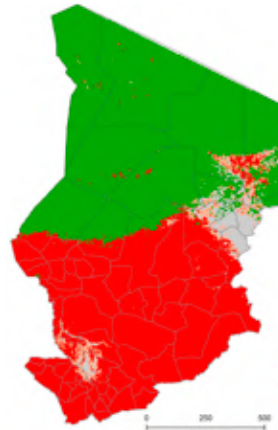
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate remains relatively high. While it has fallen from 130 to 107 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still far above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 36 to 32 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining significantly above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

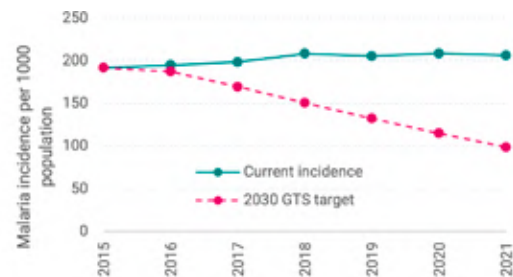
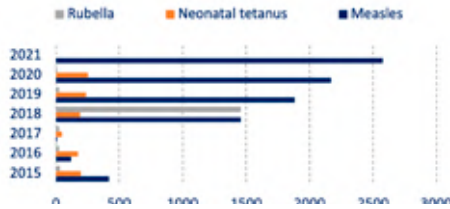
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
17.1 million	3.1 million	11,744

ITN use in children under five years 52.2% and 42.0% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

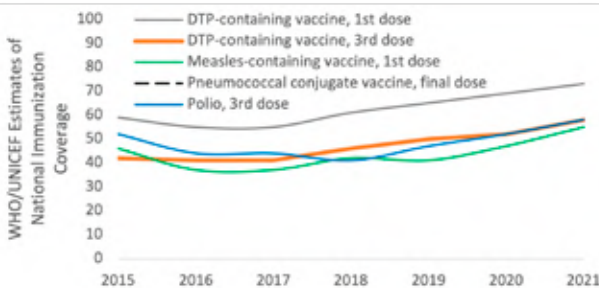


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Chad in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Chad since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



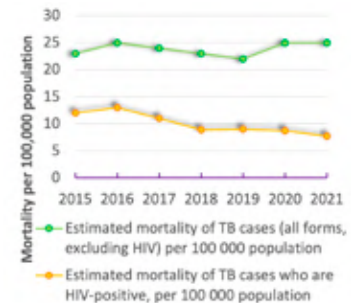
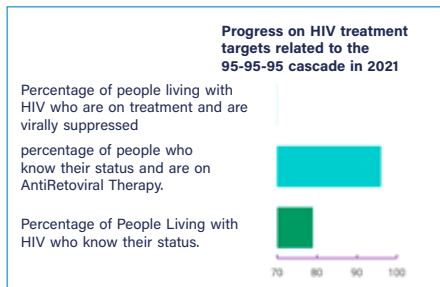
Zero dose 190,658

Under-immunized 296,579

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains low in Chad. Measles, neonatal tetanus and rubella present major public health problems in Chad.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

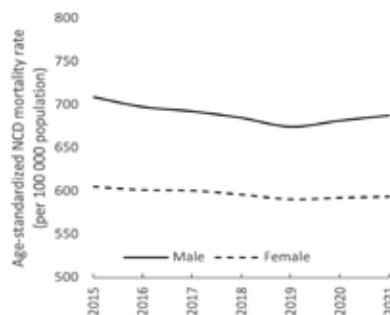
- 82,755** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 79%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 9%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- <10%** Domestic funding for TB
<10% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
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- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved**
- Partially achieved**
- Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis (Eliminated)
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
6.0 million targeted for MDA
5.0 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Dracunculiasis
- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Buruli ulcer

Country Disease Outlook

Comoros

August 2023



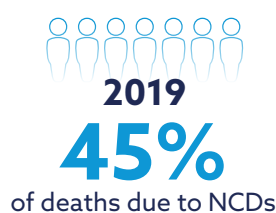
Background

The Union of the Comoros is an archipelago off Africa's east coast, in the Indian Ocean waters of the Mozambique Channel. It is a lower-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,578 (2021) and has a population of 821,625 (2021).

Key points

- ◇ Comoros has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 45% of deaths in 2019.
- ◇ Comoros slightly improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◇ Comoros is endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 95% of the 99,550 million targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◇ Vaccination coverage dipped in 2020-21 in Comoros below the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching only 85% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 82% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. A priority for the country should be the restoration of routine immunization services to return to the previous coverage levels.





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 45% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Comoros, although the incidence rate has fallen significantly since the early 2000s. In 2021, the incidence rate of 12.8 cases per 1,000 population. Despite this progress, the country is currently off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria due to recent fluctuations in the incidence rate per 1,000 population.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Comoros was 35 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased slightly since 2015, changing from 7 to 8 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has remained constant and in the same period low (below 0.5 per 100,000).

Only 90 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021, although Comoros has yet to meet the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 86% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 70% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

Comoros was endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. In 2020, 94,457 of the 99,550 million targeted (95%) were reached with MDA. Another notable NTD that remains endemic is leprosy.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Comoros. The age-standardised mortality rate across four

major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 618 per 100,000 in males and 565 in females in 2021.

Comoros has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plans, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution and alcohol advertising restrictions, however progress has been more limited on NCD guidelines, tobacco advertising bans, tobacco media campaigns, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Comoros's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been above 90% but dipped in 2020-21. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 85%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 82%. Comoros experienced a small outbreak of mumps in 2020.

In 2021, there were an estimated 3,492 under-immunised children and 1,164 zero-dose children. Comoros should consider how to restore routine vaccination and the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

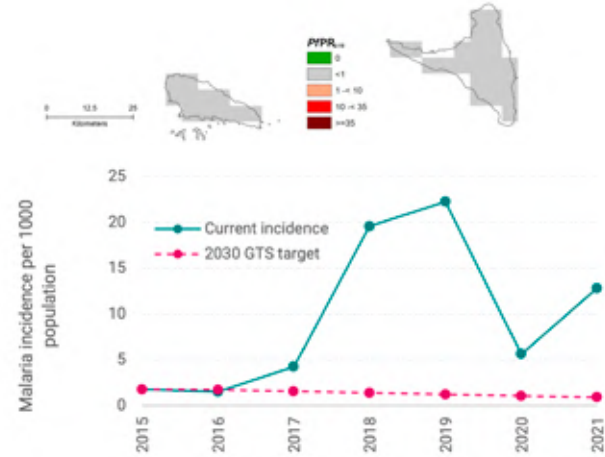
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 61 to 50 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 30 to 26 per 1,000 live births in the same period, exceeding the SDG target of 12.

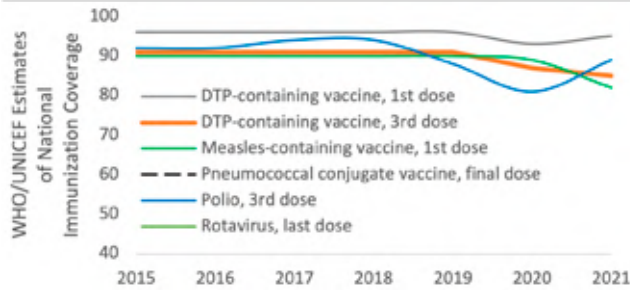
MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
821,625	10,537	26

ITN use in children under five years 41.1% and 13.5% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

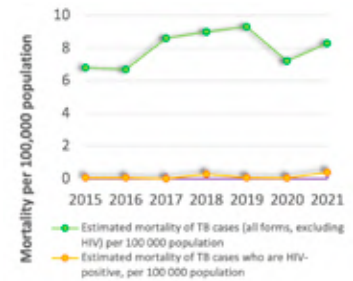
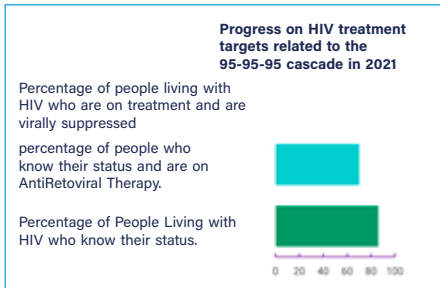


Zero dose 1,164 **Under-immunized 3,492**

In Comoros, the last measles outbreak was in 2019, although Mumps is a major public health problem. WUENIC estimates show a dip in vaccination coverage in 2020.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

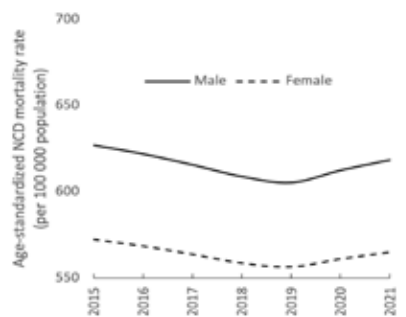
- 90** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- Unknown** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- Unknown** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- >90%** Domestic funding for TB
- >90%** Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
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- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved**
- Partially achieved**
- Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis**
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis**

PC-NTDS TREATMENT IN 2020
99,550 targeted for MDA
94,457 treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leprosy**

Country Disease Outlook

Congo

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Congo is a country in central Africa. It is bordered by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and by the Angolan exclave of Cabinda.

It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,2448 (2022) and a population of 5.9million (2022).

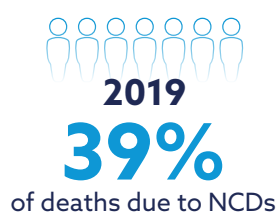
Key points

- ◇ Congo has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 39% of deaths in 2019.
- ◇ Congo slightly improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates. Congo had 29,487 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has not yet met the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◇ Congo is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 80% of the 17.7 million people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◇ Congo's vaccination coverage rates are not yet meeting the 90% target for vaccination in children, reaching only 77% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 68% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Congo should also consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 39% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Congo with an estimated 1.3 million cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 219.3 cases per 1,000), resulting in 2,293 deaths. Congo's malaria incidence rate has been fairly steady since 2015 and the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Congo was 370 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased since 2015, going from 53 to 54 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 54 to 45 in the same period.

Congo has met none of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 35% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 89% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 28,055 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Congo was endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 14.1 million of the 17.7 million targeted (80%) were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), yaws, Buruli ulcer, taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Congo. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 777 per 100,000 in males and 656 in females in 2021.

Congo has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution and tobacco advertising bans, however progress has been more limited on the remaining NCD progress indicators, specifically those relating to tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Congo's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically not been at the 90% target levels. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 77%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 68%.

In 2021, there were an estimated 40,085 under-immunised children and 44,992 zero-dose children. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Congo should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

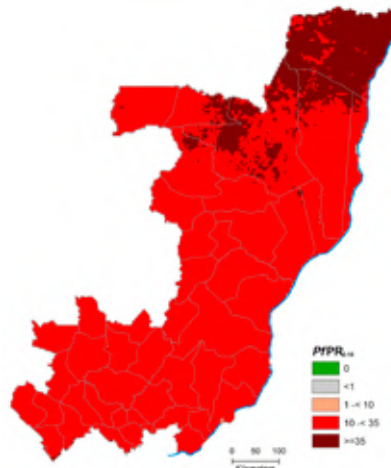
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 53 to 43 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 21 to 18 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

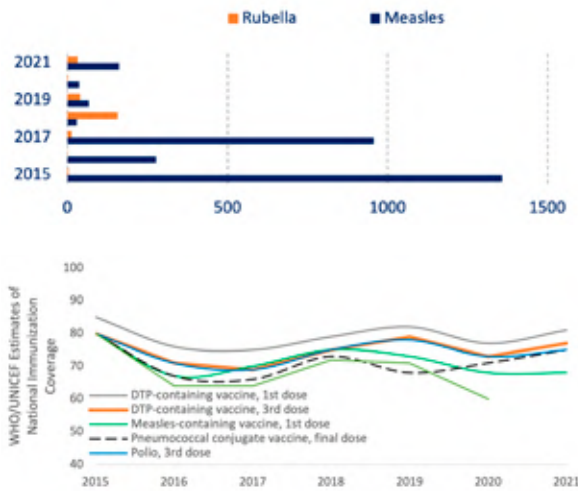
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
5.8 million people	1.3 million	2,293

ITN use in children under five years 31.5% and 9.6% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

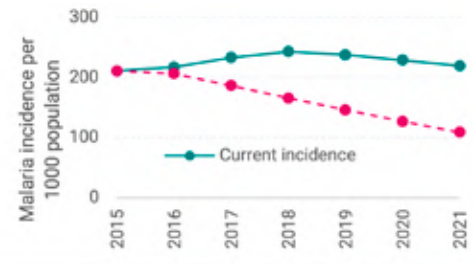


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in Congo in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Congo since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



Zero dose children 33,114 Under-immunized 40,085

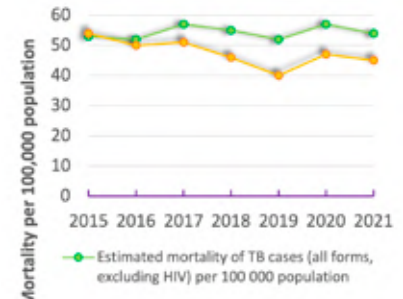
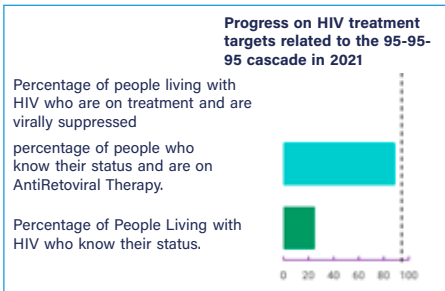
WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains <80% for most antigens and there was some recovery in 2021.

Measles and rubella cases occurred in last few years although fewer compared to 2017 outbreak

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 29,487 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 45% TB cases
- 4% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

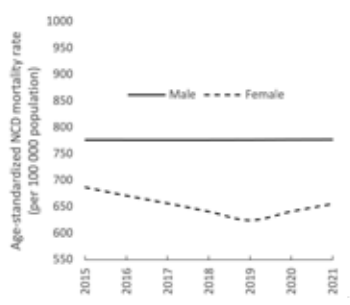
73% Domestic funding for TB
>50% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
17.7 Million targeted for MDA
14.1 Million treated with MDA

- OTHER MAJOR NTDS**
- Leishmaniasis (Cutaneous and visceral)
 - Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
 - Leprosy
 - Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Côte d'Ivoire

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is a country in west Africa. It is bordered by Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Mali. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,486 (2022) and a population of 28.2 million (2022).

Key points

- ◆ Côte d'Ivoire has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 36% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Côte d'Ivoire improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Côte d'Ivoire had 289,135 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has met only one of the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Côte d'Ivoire is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 93% of the 16.8 million people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Côte d'Ivoire vaccination coverage rates are not yet meeting the 90% target for vaccination in children, reaching only 76% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 68% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Côte d'Ivoire should also consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

36%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 36% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Côte d'Ivoire with an estimated 7 328 427 cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 270,8 cases per 1,000) compared to 6,9 million reported cases with an incidence of 229,9 cases per 1,000 in the general population and 594 cases per 1000 in children under 5 years old, resulting in 14,906 deaths compared to 1,276 reported deaths. The malaria incidence rate has been fairly steady since 2015 and the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Côte d'Ivoire was 128 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has fallen slightly since 2015, going from 23 to 21 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has also fallen from 13 to 6 in the same period.

Côte d'Ivoire has not yet met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 82% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 87% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 87% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 292,663 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Côte d'Ivoire was endemic for five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma, and onchocerciasis. In 2020, 16.4 million of the 21.99 million targeted (74.8%) were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, Buruli ulcer, yaws, snakebite envenomation

and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Côte d'Ivoire. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 725 per 100,000 in males and 548 in females in 2021.

Côte d'Ivoire has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes and tobacco advertising bans, however progress has been more limited on the remaining NCD progress indicators, specifically those relating to tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness. Diabetes and high blood pressure are part of the care basket of universal health coverage in Côte d'Ivoire

Childhood Immunization

Côte d'Ivoire's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically not been at the 90% target levels. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 76%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 68%.

In 2021, there were an estimated 213,997 under-immunised children and 133,748 zero-dose children. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Côte d'Ivoire should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 91 to 75 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 36 to 32 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022

27.5 million

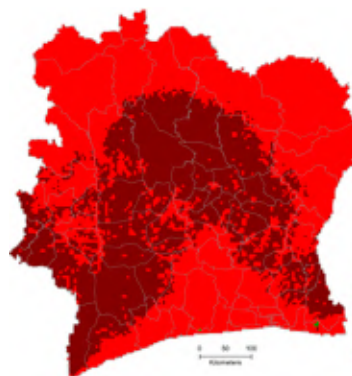
TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021

7.4 million

TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021

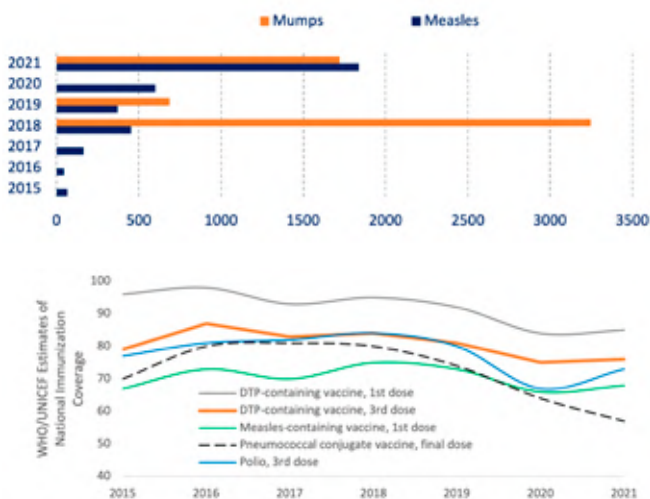
14,906

ITN use in children under five years 37.1% and 8.8% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

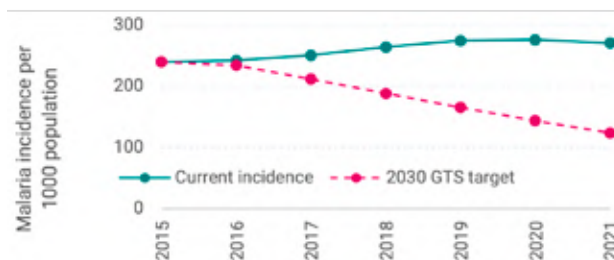


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Côte d'Ivoire in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Côte d'Ivoire since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that Côte d'Ivoire is off-track on malaria targets



Zero dose children 133,748

Under-immunized 213,997

WUENIC estimates show that basic vaccination coverage started to decline in 2017 compared to 2016 levels.

Outbreaks/cases of mumps and measles have been reported in 2021 highlighting the need for recovery.

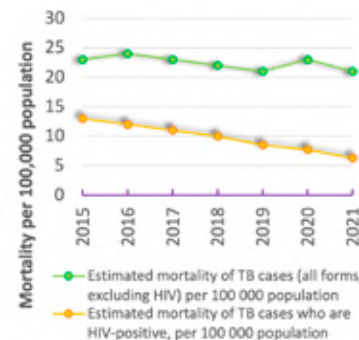
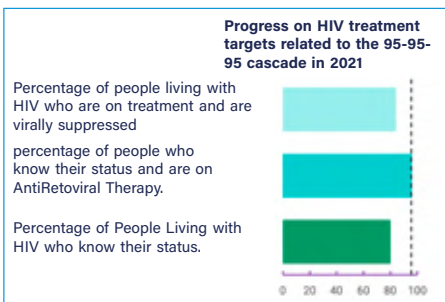
HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

289,135 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021

72% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases

54% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

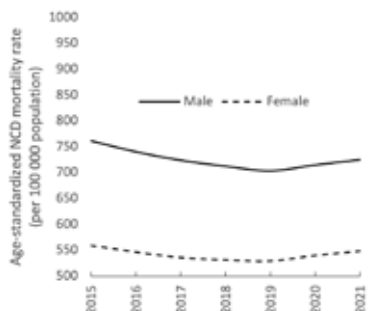
61% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
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- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
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- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
7.3 million targeted for MDA
6.6 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Democratic Republic of Congo

August 2023



African Region

Background

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a country in Central Africa bordered to the west by the South Atlantic Ocean. By land area, the DRC is the second-largest country in Africa, after Algeria. The last general population and housing census organized in the DRC dates back to July 1984. With the current estimated population of around 96 million, it is the most populous officially Francophone country in the world. The DRC comprises four geographical regions, namely: a coastal plain in the West; a central basin made up of plains and stepped plateaus characterized by dense forest (equatorial forest); plateaus to the north, north-east and south, and mountain ranges to the east, south-east and west.

Key points

- ◆ DRC is the fourth largest country in Africa by population size (96 million), with a high burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- ◆ DRC is making steady progress in tuberculosis with the mortality rate for TB reducing each year since 2015. There were close to half a million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021, and the country has made progress towards the 95-95-95 goals.
- ◆ DRC is one of the 10 malaria High Burden to High Impact countries in the Africa region and reported more than 30 million cases in 2021. The incidence rate has remained steady since 2015 and the country is therefore off track to meet the targets set in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.
- ◆ While DRC still has a long way to progress to meet the SDG indicators for child survival, significant progress has been made since 2015. A priority area for intervention is vaccination, given the historically sub-optimal coverage rates, leading to high numbers of under-immunised and zero-dose children. DRC has recently experienced significant outbreaks of measles, as well as cases of other vaccine-preventable diseases, including pertussis, rubella, tetanus and yellow fever. Routine vaccination systems should be strengthened to reach new cohorts of children and catch-up vaccination strategies implemented to reach those missed.
- ◆ While the government has implemented policies regarding tobacco and alcohol taxes and advertising, most of the other NCD progress indicators are yet to be achieved.

UHC/CN

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2019

34%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has high burden of communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 34% of deaths in 2019.

Malaria

The DRC was second only to Nigeria in the number of malaria cases reported in 2021 (> 30.5 million) in the African region comprising of 12.3% of the total global malaria cases. The 78,847 number of reported deaths also represent a similar proportion of global deaths attributed to malaria. DRC is one of the 10 High Burden High Impact countries in the Africa region. The national malaria strategy aims to reduce malaria morbidity by 40% and mortality by 50% compared to the 2018 levels. This will require strengthening investment in malaria, scaling up a mix of malaria vector control, improving the availability of diagnostic tests and treatments at peripheral health facilities, and strengthening epidemiological surveillance.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Since 2015 HIV and TB mortality (excluding co-infection with HIV) have both been steadily falling. There were approximately 444,499 people with HIV on anti-retroviral treatment in 2021. DRC has made progress against the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 82% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment that are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

While it was never endemic to dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worm), the country was certified in 2022. It is yet to be certified for yaws although the disease is not endemic. DRC is endemic for all the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA) (lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma and onchocerciasis). Of the 68.4 million targeted for MDA, 65.8 million were treated.

Other known endemic NTDs include buruli ulcer, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses, foodborne trematodiasis, leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leprosy, rabies, mycetoma, taeniasis and

cysticercosis. Integrated approaches for control and case management for NTDs are yet to be fully adopted and implemented.

Non-communicable diseases

The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was greater than 600 per 100,000 population since 2015 for both males and females. Most of the NCD indicators related to key targets to reduce the burden of NCDs are yet to be implemented. Government policies related to tobacco and alcohol taxes and advertising have been implemented. One key remaining area is drafting and implementing a National NCD policy and plan.

Cancer prevention and control

WHO is working with DRC in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute to develop an investment case for cancer.

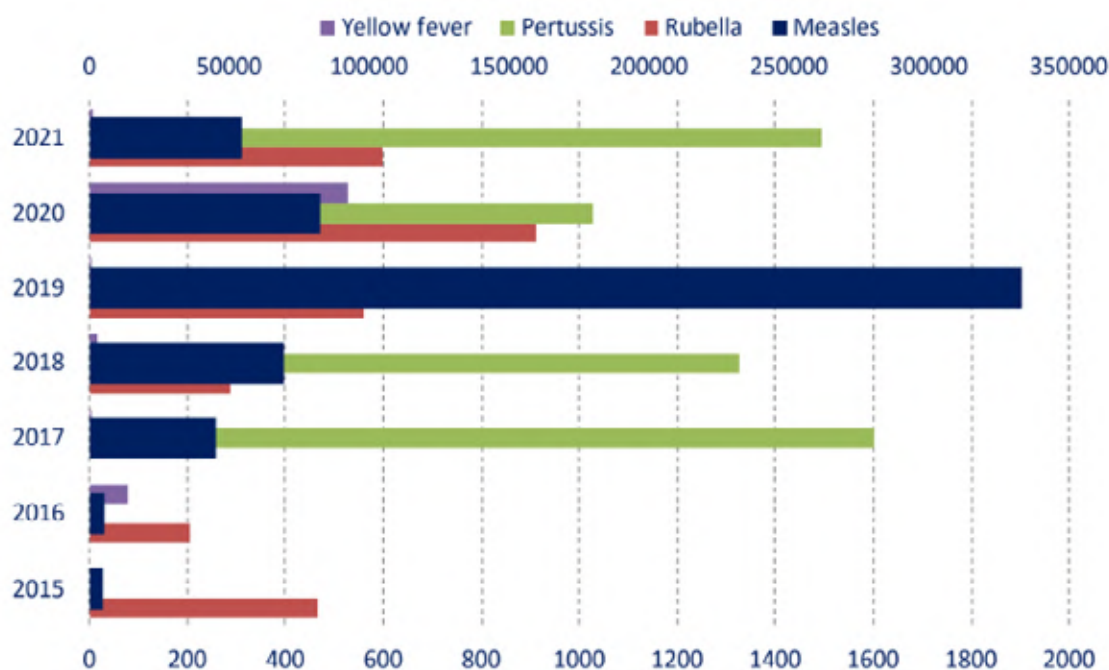
Prostate and cervical cancer: WHO is supporting the development of guidelines to support capacity building in the country.

Childhood Immunization

DRC is one of the countries where immunisation in children has historically been sub-optimal. Only the first dose of DPT was above 80% in 2015-21. Recent trends also show a dip in coverage rates across vaccines since 2019.

The large population, in combination with the low vaccination coverage rates (63% DTP3 coverage in 2021), resulted in a large number of zero-dose and under-immunized children (718,315 and 1.3 million, respectively). Figure 1 shows that the country has experienced regular disease outbreaks, including the largest outbreak of measles in 2019 across Africa (over 300,000 cases). The 2013 DRC Demographic Health Survey showed that 36.6% of unvaccinated children were seropositive for measles.

- ▲ Strengthen immunization programmes to sustainably reach zero-dose children through PHC and community systems.



▲ Fig 1. Number of reported cases for yellow fever, pertussis, rubella and measles in DRC by year, 2015- 2021.

Polio

DRC is classified by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) as being affected by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) and type 2. As of 15 June 2023, there were 14 cVDPV1 cases reported in 2023 and 146 cases in 2022. There have been 35 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023 to date and 363 cases reported last year.

In June 2023, DRC launched its first major immunization campaign using the novel polio vaccine type

2 (nOPV2). Although used previously in the country to halt outbreaks of cVDPV2, this is the first time the DRC conducted such a large-scale vaccination campaign. Starting on 1 June 2023, more than 17 million children under the age of five were targeted in a three-day drive covering 20 provinces.

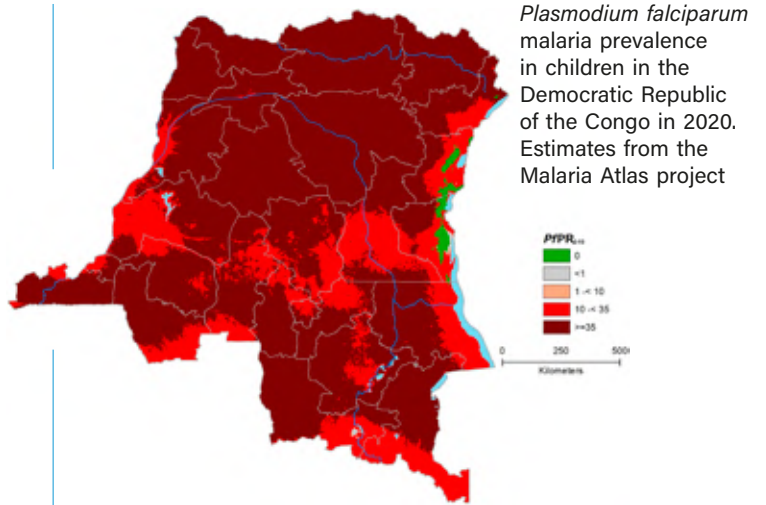
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems, the under-5 mortality in DRC stands at 79 per 1000 live births down from 96.0 in 2015. The neonatal mortality is 26.5 per 1000 live births. These indicators are still higher than the SDG3 target of 25 per 1000 live births and 12 per 1000 live births, respectively. Child death is attributed to generally preventable causes such as malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhoea. Newborns are at risk from prematurity, asphyxia, and neonatal septic infection potentially worsened by factors such as poverty, insecurity due to war, and limited access to quality health services.

MALARIA

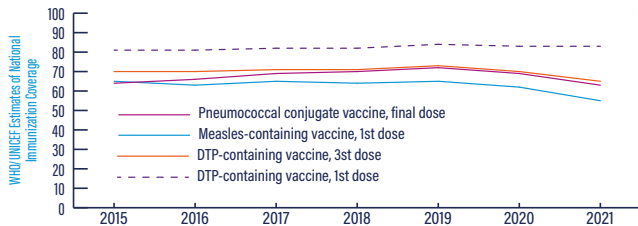
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
95.9 million people	30.5 million	78,847

ITN use in children under five years (**55.8%**) and **26.0%** use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick.



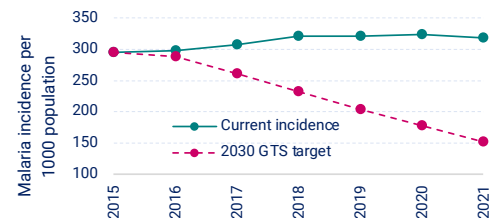
Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



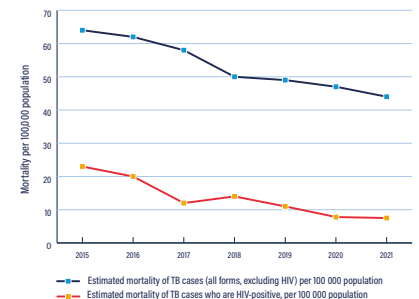
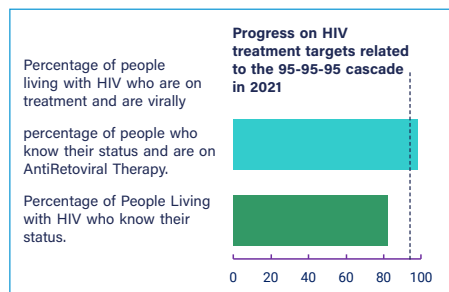
Zero dose children 718,315 **Under-immunized 1.3 Million**
 The drop in basic vaccination since 2019 suggests a strong need for catch-up in routine immunization for preventable diseases

Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track



HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

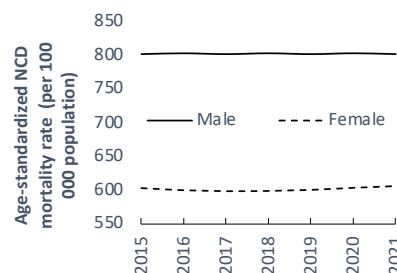
- 444,499** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 74%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 52%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 8.1%** Domestic funding for TB
- 12%** Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDs requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis
- PC-NTDs treatment in 2021**
68.4 Million targeted for MDA
65.8 Million treated with MDA
- OTHER MAJOR NTDs**
- Leishmaniasis (Cutaneous and visceral)
 - Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
 - Leprosy
 - Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Equatorial Guinea



August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is a country in central Africa. It is bordered by Cameroon and Gabon. It is an upper middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 7,054 (2022) and a population of 1.7 million (2022).

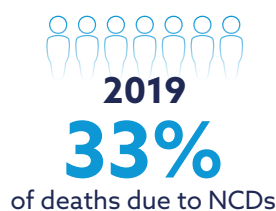
Key points

- ◆ Equatorial Guinea has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 33% of deaths in 2019. However, there has been very limited progress made against the NCD Progress Indicators.
- ◆ Equatorial Guinea improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Equatorial Guinea is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 93% of the of the 284,343 people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Equatorial Guinea vaccination coverage rates are not yet meeting the 90% target for vaccination in children, reaching only 53% with both the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Equatorial Guinea should also consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 33% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Equatorial Guinea with an estimated 348,428 cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 213.2 cases per 1,000), resulting in 785 deaths. While the malaria incidence rate has been decreasing steadily since 2015, the country is no longer on track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Equatorial Guinea was 275 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased since 2015, going from 37 to 43 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 69 to 55 in the same period.

Equatorial Guinea has not met the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 51% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 81% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 27,541 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Equatorial Guinea was endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 264,905 of the 284,343 targeted (93%) were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), foodborne trematodiasis, taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Equatorial Guinea. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 675 per 100,000 in males and 642 in females in 2021.

Equatorial Guinea has implemented initial efforts on the NCD targets and tobacco taxes, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicator. These include those relating to NCD policy and plans, NCD guidelines, tobacco indicators, alcohol indicators, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Equatorial Guinea's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically not been at the 90% target levels. In 2021, coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and the first dose of measles vaccine was just 53%.

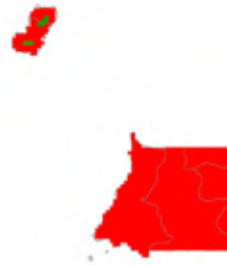
In 2021, there were an estimated 22,349 under-immunised children and 10,937 zero-dose children. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Equatorial Guinea should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 94 to 77 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 32 to 29 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

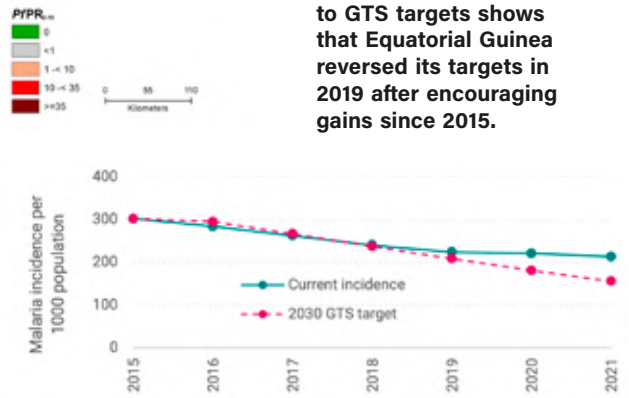
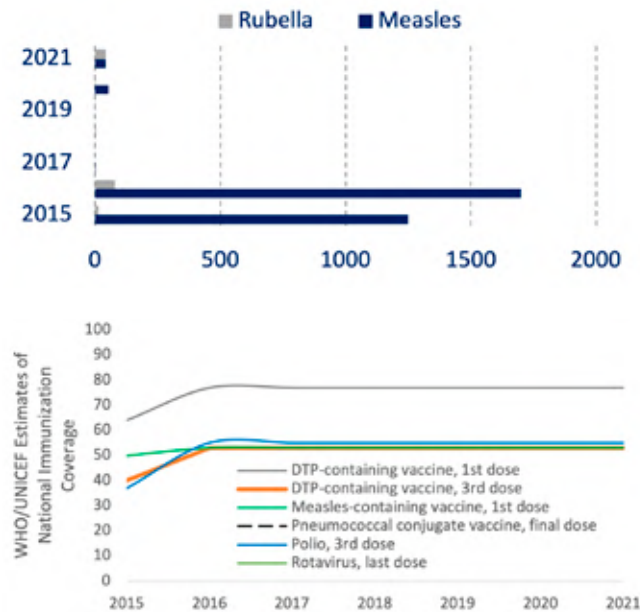
MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
1.6 million people	348,428	785



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Equatorial Guinea in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



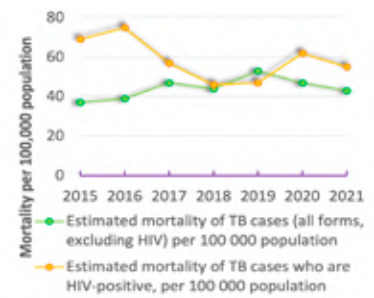
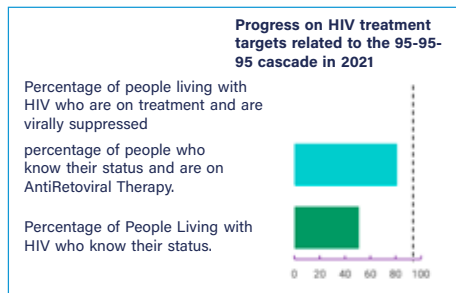
Zero dose children 10,937 Under-immunized 22,349

With the exception of DPT1, WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains less than 60% in Equatorial Guinea.

A major outbreak of Measles was observed in 2015-16 and also in 2021

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

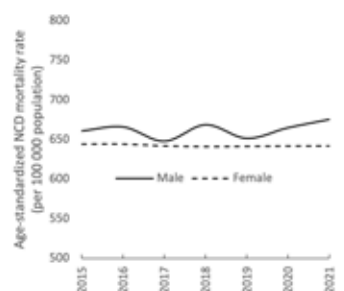
- 27,541** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 0%** TB cases
- 10%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 73%** Domestic funding for TB
- Unknown** Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved**
- Partially achieved**
- Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
284,343 Million targeted for MDA
264,905 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Foodborne trematodiasis
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Eritrea

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The State of Eritrea is a country in the horn of Africa on the Red Sea. It is bordered by Djibouti, Ethiopia and Sudan. It is a low-income country with a population of 3.7 million (2022).

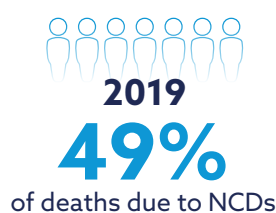
Key points

- ◆ Eritrea has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 49% of deaths in 2019. However, there has been limited progress made against the NCD Progress Indicators.
- ◆ Eritrea improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Eritrea is endemic for three of the five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 95% of the of the 462,227 people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Eritrea's vaccination coverage rates are already meeting the 90% target for vaccination in children, reaching 95% with both the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 93% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 49% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Eritrea with an estimated 92,898 cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 25.7 cases per 1,000), resulting in 211 deaths. The malaria incidence rate has been increased between 2015-19, and while it has fallen since 2020, the country is not yet on track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Eritrea was 74 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has decreased since 2015, going from 18 to 14 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 1.9 to 0.71 in the same period.

Eritrea has not met the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 82% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 87% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 87% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 8,775 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Eritrea was endemic for three of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 437,401 of the 462,227 targeted (95%) were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Eritrea. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 896 per 100,000 in males and 655 in females in 2021.

Eritrea has implemented initial efforts on the NCD targets, NCD policy and plan and tobacco advertising bans, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include those relating to NCD guidelines, the remaining tobacco indicators, the majority of the alcohol indicators, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

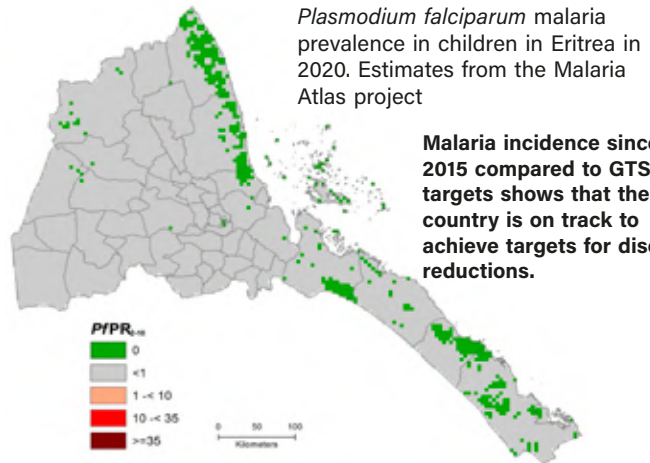
Eritrea's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high and above the 90% target levels. In 2021, coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 95%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 93%. This resulted in an estimated 5,062 under-immunised children and 3,307 zero-dose children. While relatively low, Eritrea should still consider implementing strategies for catch-up vaccination.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 46 to 38 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 20 to 17 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

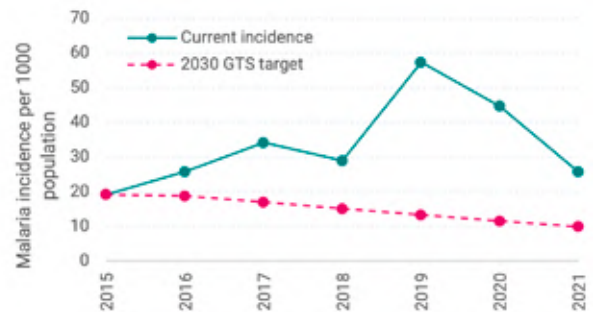
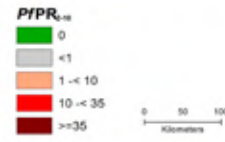
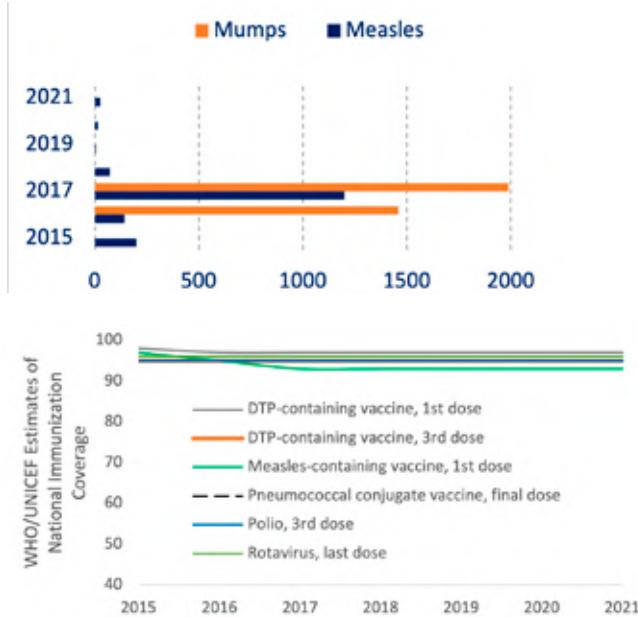
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
3.6 million people	92,898	211



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Eritrea in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is on track to achieve targets for disease reductions.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

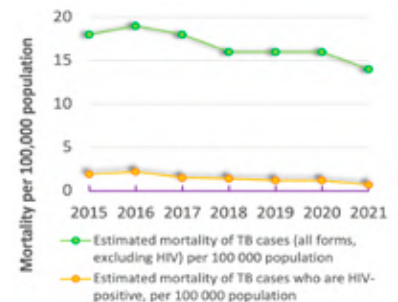
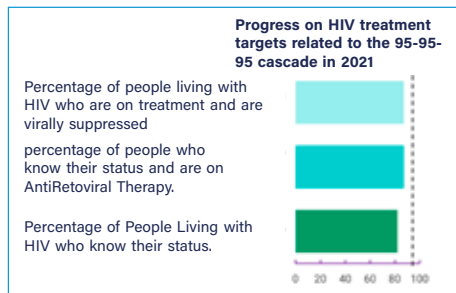


Zero dose children 3,037 **Under-immunized 5,062**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has been >90% for most basic antigens. Although a few cases of measles were reported in 2021.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

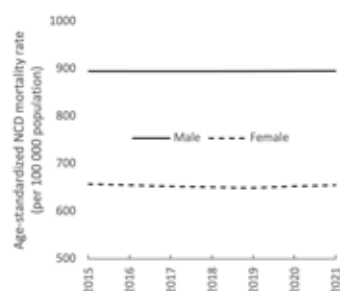
- 8,775 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 78% TB cases
- 36% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- <5% Domestic funding for TB
- <5% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
284,343 Million targeted for MDA
264,905 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Eswatini

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Kingdom of Eswatini is a landlocked country only 200 km by 130 km sharing borders with South Africa and Mozambique. It is one of the smallest countries in Africa with a diverse climate and topography ranging from a cool and mountainous highveld to a hot and dry lowveld. The population of the country is about 1.192 million, with a median age of 21.5 years. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 3,978 (2021).

Key points

- ❖ Eswatini has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 46% of deaths in 2019.
- ❖ Eswatini had 199,947 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has made strong progress towards achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 93-98-98 in 2021.
- ❖ Eswatini has not yet met the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching 77% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 80% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. The country should consider implementing catch-up strategies for vaccination.
- ❖ Eswatini was certified free of dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worm) in the 1980s. It is still endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration, namely soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

46%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has high burden of non-communicable disease (NCDs) compared to the diseases such as malaria, with NCDs causing 46% of deaths in 2019. The burden of HIV/AIDs and tuberculosis is also relatively high.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Eswatini has been described previously as one of the countries at the margins of Africa's stable and unstable transmission. While there has been a decline in malaria case incidence stemming back to the mid-2000s, there were 306 cases were reported in 2021 compared to 318 in 2015. However, there were no deaths attributed to malaria in 2021. The malaria situation in Eswatini highlights the need for cooperation with neighbouring Mozambique and a more aggressive containment of transmission if the country aims to eliminate all local transmission.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDs

HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) continue to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Eswatini. It is listed among the 41 high TB/HIV burden countries, with current estimates of TB prevalence at 907/100,000 population. The TB/HIV infection rate and an incidence of TB among People Living with HIV of 73% and 464 per 100 000 people annually. Estimates for reported data in 2021 show that 199,947 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment. Since 2015, there was a steady decline in the mortality rate related to HIV and TB. There is progress against the 95-95-95 goals which stand as:

- ▲ 93% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

The country was certified free of dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worm) in the 1980s. It is still endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis. There is limited data on the coverage of MDA for these endemic PC-NTDs. Other known endemic NTDs include chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses, foodborne trematodiasis,

rabies, cystic echinococcosis and taeniasis. While intervention for these diseases is ongoing, they are not fully integrated and scaled up nationally.

Non-communicable diseases

The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes) for this disease was one of the highest in Africa at 1,254 per 100,000 population in males and 754 in females. A national NCD policy and plan has been implemented but there remain gaps in the implementation of other NCD-related progress indicators, such as policies around tobacco use, advertising, alcohol, guidance around NCD, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Similar to many countries in the region, Eswatini's recent immunisation trends suggest a dip in coverage of basic childhood immunisation since 2019. Historically, immunisation in children was greater than 85% across the basic vaccine antigens since 2015. In 2021, Eswatini coverage rate was 77% for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 80% for the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. Among the vaccine-preventable diseases, mumps has been the most prevalent disease outbreak in Eswatini. Additionally, there were an estimated 168,258 zero-dose children in 2021.

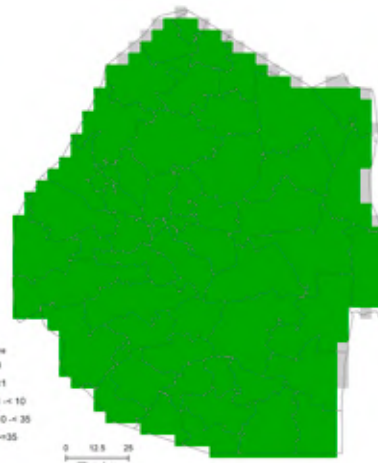
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems, the under-5 mortality stands at 52.6 per 1000 live births (SDG3 target of 25 per 1000 live births) while the neonatal mortality is 23.3 per 1000 live births (SDG3 target of 12 per 1000 live births).

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
32.8 million	306	None/Zero

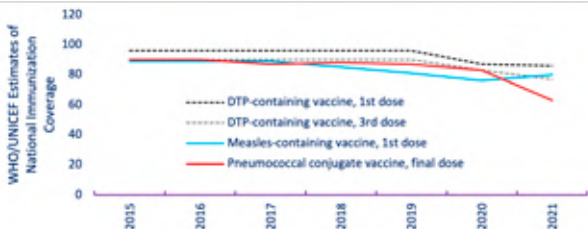
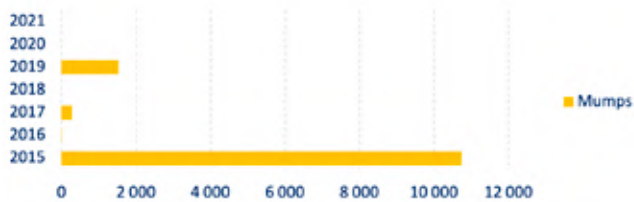
ITN use in children under five years 54.1% and 58.7% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



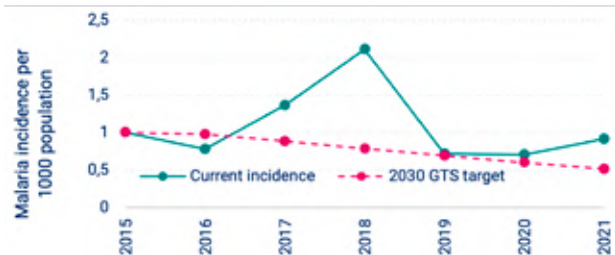
Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Eswatini in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Eswatini since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that Eswatini reversed its malaria targets in 2020

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Cooperation with neighbouring Mozambique that provides seasonal labour and more aggressive containment of transmission is essential if Eswatini aims to eliminate all local malaria transmission



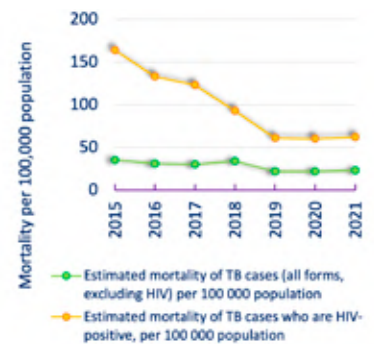
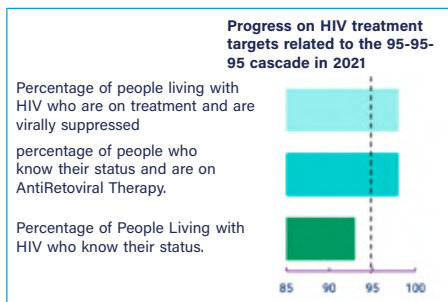
Zero dose children 168,258 Under-immunized 234,675

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage dipped since 2019 and suggest a strong need for catch-up campaigns to restore to previous levels. This is across basic childhood vaccines. The country also experienced outbreaks of mumps.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 199,947** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 79%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 63%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

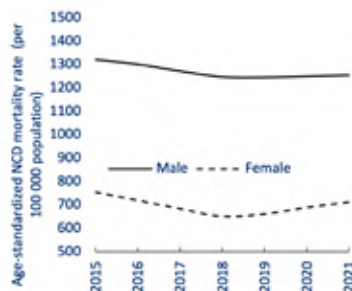
4.2% Domestic funding for TB
Limited data on Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Non-endemic Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma (Unknown)
- Non-endemic Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
Limited data targeted for MDA
Limited data treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Buruli ulcer
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Ethiopia

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is a large country in East Africa. It's landlocked and bordered by Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. It is a low-income with a GDP per capita US\$ 1,028 (2022) and has a population of 105,1 million (2022).

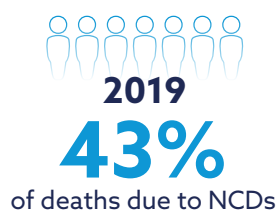
Key points

- ◆ Ethiopia is making steady progress in reducing HIV and TB mortality and is close to achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Ethiopia has successfully reduced its malaria incidence rate since 2015 and has met the global targets between 2016 and 2021.
- ◆ Ethiopia is endemic for all five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration, reaching 78% of the 31.6 million people targeted for treatment (2021).
- ◆ A significant challenge is to increase the vaccination coverage rates and implement catch-up strategies to reach the large cohorts of under-immunised and zero-dose children (1.4 million and 1.2 million respectively in 2021).

UHC/CN

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 43% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Ethiopia. Malaria morbidity has shown significant reduction over time. The number of confirmed malaria cases decreased by 47% between 2016 and 2019. Based on the HMIS reports (2016-2019), malaria related admission has significantly decreased. In particular, the decline has been significant in 2019 with 15,307 admissions down from over 30 thousand admissions in 2018. Similarly, malaria attributed death has declined annually. Accordingly, death due to malaria has decreased by 58%, from 510 to 213 between 2016 and 2019. But, driven by the continued fallout of pandemic-related programme disruptions, armed conflict, and displacement, Ethiopia recorded a 32,5% increase in confirmed malaria cases between 2021 and 2022, from 1,1m to 1,5m. To date in 2023, reported malaria cases have increased by 150% and 120%, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2021 and 2022.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Ethiopia is one of the 30 high burden countries for TB and TB/HIV in the world. There were an estimated 143,000 TB cases in the country with annual incidence 119/100,000 in 2021. Ethiopia has achieved the 2020 milestone of achieving the TB incidence rate and made significant progress in reducing the TB mortality rate (19/100,000) the country has been transitioned out of the global list of high RR/MDR TB cases for year 2021-2025. WHO support in coordination and follow up on recommendations made by the annual GLC and GDF missions has contributed a lot in improving access to mWRDs (molecular WHO rapid diagnostics) and new WHO guidance.

The current prevailing drought, ongoing conflict, and huge population movement pose a substantial risk of TB transmission in the country and requires serious attention and support in addressing this key and vulnerable populations for tuberculosis.

On the performance of the 95-95-95 global HIV targets, the country is lagging on the first 95 HIV target

while the second and third 95s HIV targets are progressing very well.

- ▲ 84% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 92% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 505,000 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2022.

Neglected tropical diseases

Ethiopia is endemic for all five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis and trachoma. In 2021, there were 31.6 million people targeted for MDA, and 24.5 million were treated for at least one NTD..

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease), leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), dengue, chikungunya, scabies, leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a major health problem in Ethiopia. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 631 per 100,000 in males and 549 in females in 2021.

Ethiopia has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, physical activity guidelines and all of the indicators related to tobacco. Alcohol taxes are regularly revised, with more limited policy on trans fats policies, salt policies and marketing to children.

The Government of Ethiopia has committed to the prevention and expansion of NCD services through an integrated people-centred approach through its Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP II 2020-2025).

Childhood Immunization

Ethiopia's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine peaking at 71% in 2020 and to reduce to 65% in 2021 (WUENIC). Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 54% in 2021, declined to 60% in 2020. Measles is endemic in Ethiopia, and often outbreaks are reported from regions, requiring reactive vaccination responses every year. The low coverage rates in combination with its large population size have resulted in an estimated 1.4 million under-immunized children and 1.2 million zero-dose children in 2021. It is important for Ethiopia to urgently consider the implementation of catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks.

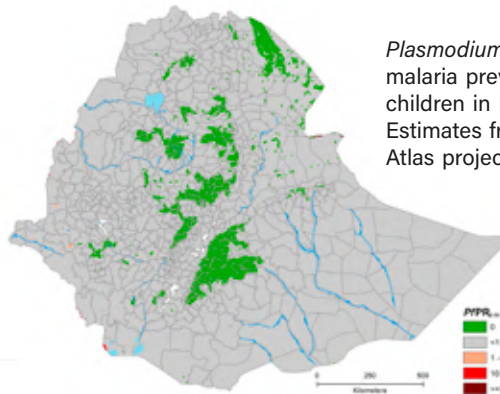
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 62 to 47 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality fell from 109,340 to 101,951 in number and 32 to 26 per 1,000 live births in the same period, although it remains above the SDG target of 12 per 1,000 live births.



MALARIA

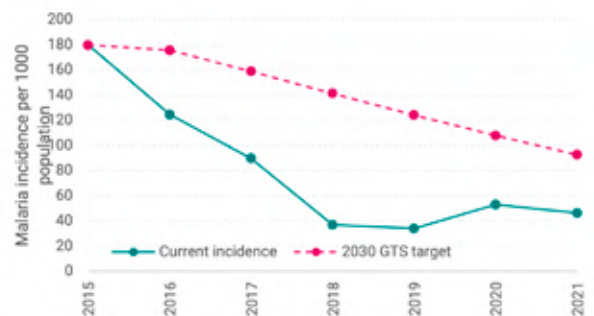
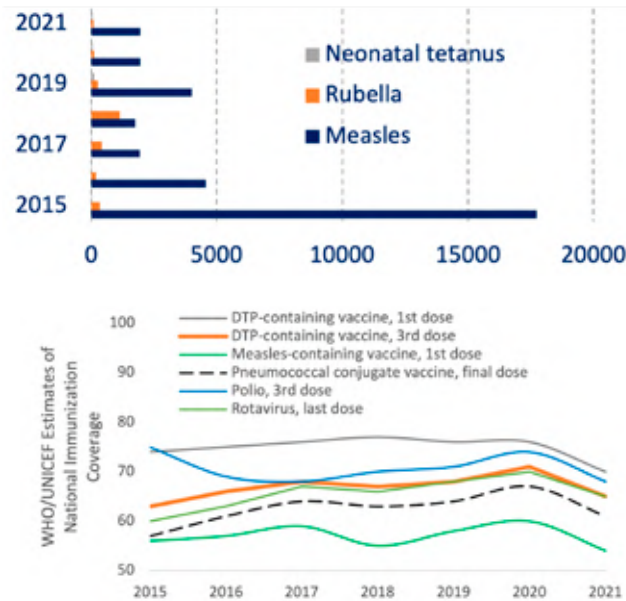
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2022
101.5 million people	1.6 Million	180



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Ethiopia in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is on track to achieve targets for disease reductions.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



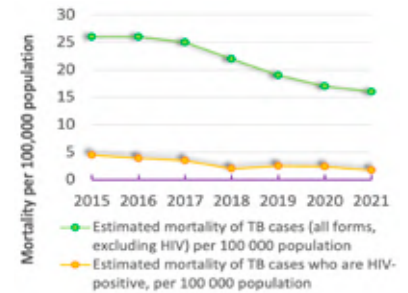
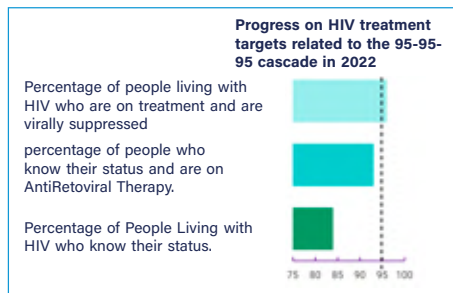
Zero dose children 1.2 million Under-immunized 1.4 million

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has been <80% for most basic antigens with measles first dose averaging 57% over the 7-year period. Highlights the need to improve the low coverage of basic vaccines such as measles.

There was a major outbreak of measles in 2015 (17,745 cases reported) and in 2021 1,953 cases of measles were reported.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

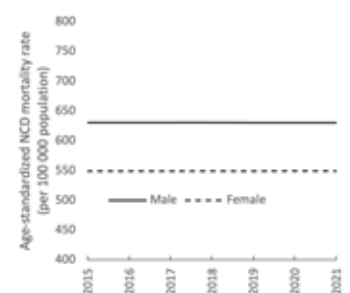
- 480,264** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 68%** TB cases
 - 76%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 10%** Domestic funding for TB
5% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
284,343 Million targeted for MDA
264,905 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Dracunculiasis
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Gabon

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Gabonese Republic is a country in central Africa, bordered by Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo. It is an upper middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 8,820 (2022) and a population of 2.4 million (2022).

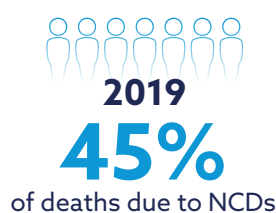
Key points

- ◆ Gabon has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 45% of deaths in 2019. However, there has been limited progress made against the NCD Progress Indicators.
- ◆ Gabon improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Gabon is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, no MDA took place.
- ◆ In Gabon, the mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased since 2015, going from 67 to 94 per 100,000 population in 2021. Similarly, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has increased from 31 to 74 in the same period.
- ◆ Gabon's vaccination coverage rates are not yet meeting the 90% target for vaccination in children, reaching 75% with both the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 64% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. It is important for Gabon to sustainably increase its vaccination coverage through routine immunization while also considering how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

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Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 45% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Gabon with an estimated 535,939 cases in 2021 (giving incidence rate of 228.9 cases per 1,000), and resulting in 384 deaths. The malaria incidence rate has remained fairly steady since 2015 and as a result the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Gabon was 513 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased since 2015, going from 67 to 94 per 100,000 population in 2021. Similarly, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has increased from 31 to 74 in the same period.

Gabon has not met the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 73% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 74% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 25,375 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Gabon was endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, no MDA took place.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses, taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Gabon. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 793 per 100,000 in males and 603 in females in 2021.

Gabon has implemented initial efforts on the tobacco taxes and tobacco smoke free/pollution, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include those relating to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco media campaign, the majority of the alcohol indicators, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Gabon's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically not been meeting the 90% target levels. In 2021, coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 75%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 64%. This resulted in an estimated 15,476 under-immunised children and 14,857 zero-dose children. It is important for Gabon to sustainably increase its vaccination coverage through routine immunization while also considering how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

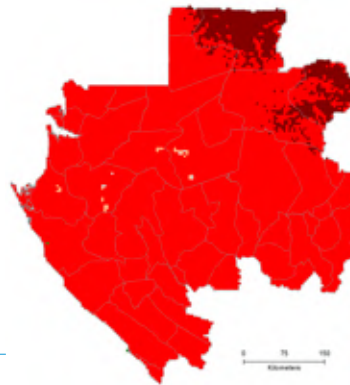
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 50 to 40 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 22 to 19 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
2.3 million people	535,939 million	384

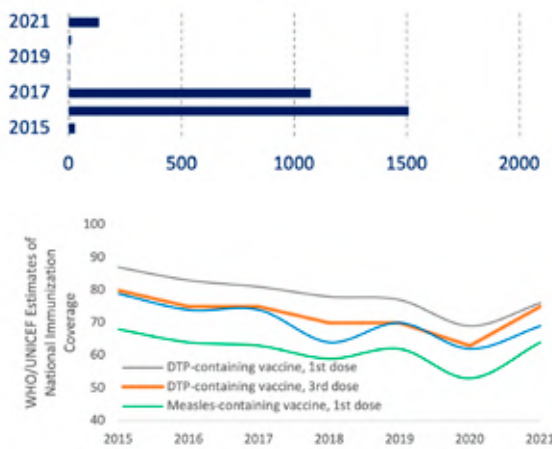
ITN use in children under five years 38.8% and 12.1% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Gabon in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

■ Measles



Malaria incidence in Gabon since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



Zero dose children 14,857 Under-immunized 15,476

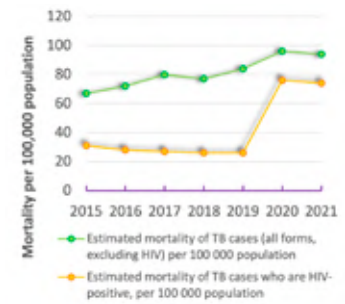
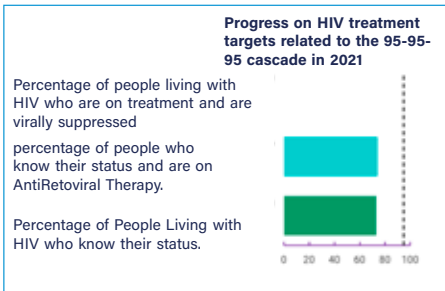
WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage was reducing since 2015 but started to recover from 2020.

The measles outbreaks occurred in 2017 and 2021.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 25,375 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 53% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 4% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

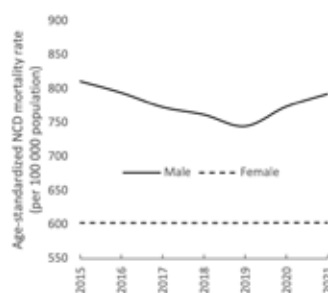
46% Domestic funding for TB
<50% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1- Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021

0 Million targeted for MDA
0 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Gambia

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Islamic Republic of the Gambia is a country in west Africa, surrounded by the neighbouring country of Senegal. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 840 (2022) and a population of 2.7 million (2022). With 176 people per square kilometre, it is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa.

Key points

- ◆ Gambia has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 37% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Gambia improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Gambia is endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 80% of the 17.7 million people targeted (80%) were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Gambia's vaccination coverage rates have fallen below the 90% target for vaccination in children in recent years, reaching 82% with both the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 79% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. It is important for Gambia to sustainably increase its vaccination coverage through routine immunization while also considering how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

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2019

37%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 37% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Gambia with an estimated 213,311 cases in 2021 (incidence rate of 80.8 cases per 1,000), resulting in 615 deaths. The malaria incidence rate has been below the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria since 2015, although the incidence rate has been increasing in 2020-21 since its lowest point in 2019.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Gambia was 149 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased since 2015, going from 21 to 26 per 100,000 population in 2021. Similarly, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has increased from 8.6 to 7.5 in the same period.

Gambia has not met the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 55% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 61% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 8,695 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Gambia was endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. In 2020, 14.1 million of the 17.7 million targeted (80%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are taeniasis and cysticercosis and leprosy.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Gambia. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 653 per 100,000 in males and 561 in females in 2021.

Gambia has implemented initial efforts on NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include those relating to NCD guidelines, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Gambia's coverage rates of vaccination in children had historically been meeting the 90% target levels, although the rates have fallen in recent years. In 2021, coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 82%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 79%. This resulted in an estimated 15,391 under-immunised children and 15,391 zero-dose children. It is important for Gambia to sustainably increase its vaccination coverage through routine immunization while also considering how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

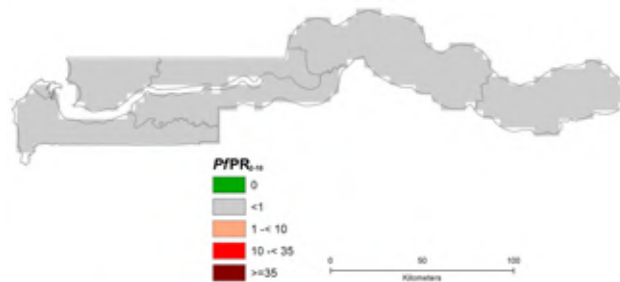
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 60 to 48 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 30 to 25 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
2.6 million people	213,311 million	615

ITN use in children under five years 44.0% and 5.2% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

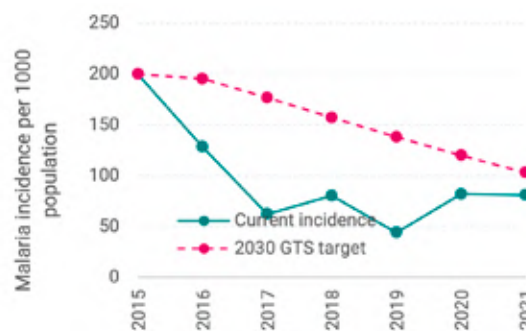
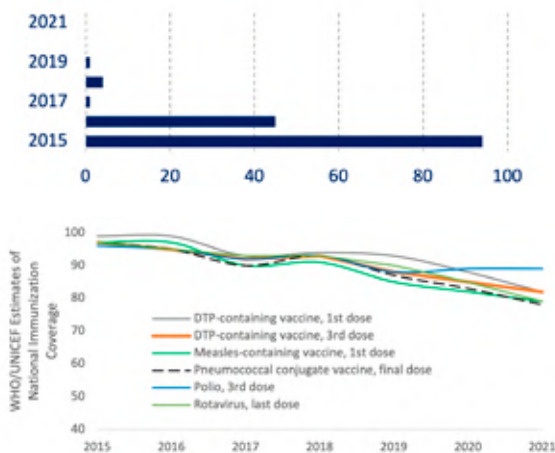


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Gambia in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Gambia since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is on track to achieving GTS targets although cases of malaria increased in recent years.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

■ Measles



Zero dose children 15,391

Under-immunized 15,391

Although there has been no outbreak of measles in the last 2 years, trends on WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has been declining since 2015.

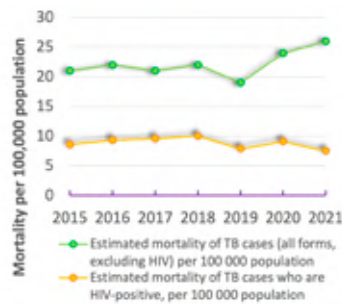
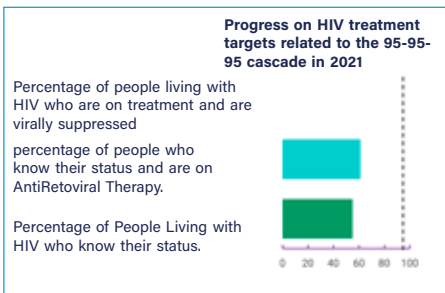
HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

8,695 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021

71% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases

18% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

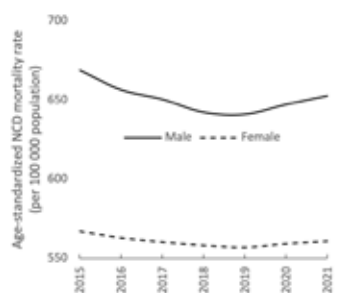
0% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS - Targets INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
17.7 Million targeted for MDA
14.1 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy



Country Disease Outlook

Ghana

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Ghana is a country in west Africa bordering Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Togo. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,176 (2022) and a population of 33.5 million (2022).

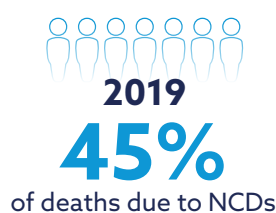
Key points

- ◆ Ghana has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 45% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Ghana improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Ghana is endemic for three of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 84% of the 7.5 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Following a small dip in 2020, Ghana's vaccination coverage rates were restored in 2021, reaching 98% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 94% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine. It is important for Ghana to maintain its high vaccination coverage through routine immunization while also considering how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 45% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Ghana with an estimated 5.4 million cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 164.3 cases per 1000), resulting in 12,557 deaths. The country had been meeting the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria in 2015-20, although the incidence rate did not decline sufficiently in 2021 and remained above the GTS target.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Incidence of tuberculosis for Ghana was 136 cases per 100,000 people, in 2021. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has declined slightly since 2015, going from 37 to 36 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has decreased more significantly from 20 to 11 in the same period.

Ghana has not met the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 71% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 245,223 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Ghana was endemic for three of the five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. In 2020, 6.3 million of the 7.5 million targeted (84%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous), Buruli ulcer, taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Ghana. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 750 per 100,000 in males and 563 in females in 2021.

Ghana has implemented initial efforts on NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans, and tobacco media campaigns, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include those relating to tobacco smoke free/pollution, all of the indicators relating to alcohol, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Ghana's coverage rates of vaccination in children had historically been meeting the 90% target levels, although the rates for some vaccines (e.g. measles, rotavirus) dipped in 2020. In 2021, coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 98%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 94%. It is important for Ghana to maintain its high vaccination coverage through routine immunization while also considering how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

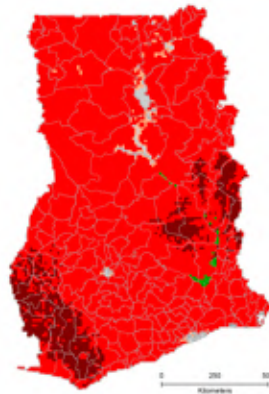
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 55 to 44 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 27 to 23 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
32.8 million people	5.4 million	12,557

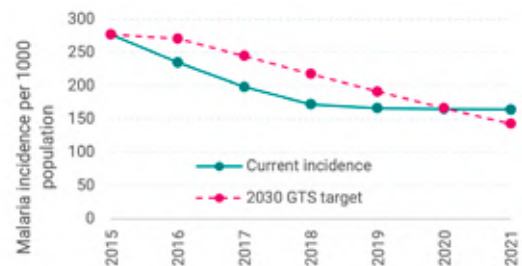
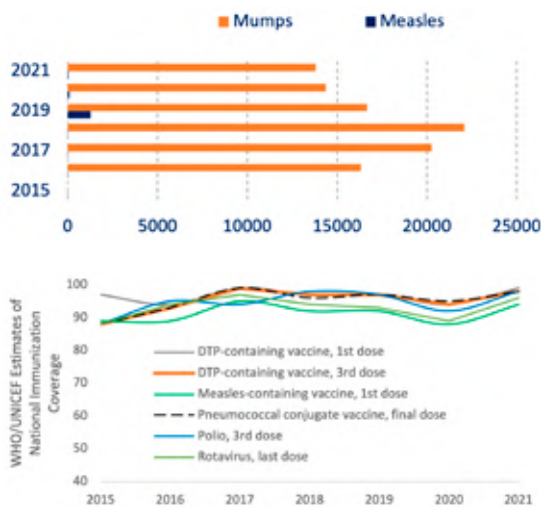
ITN use in children under five years 54.1% and 58.7% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Ghana in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Ghana since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that Ghana reversed its targets in 2020

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



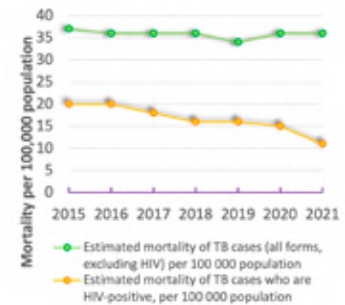
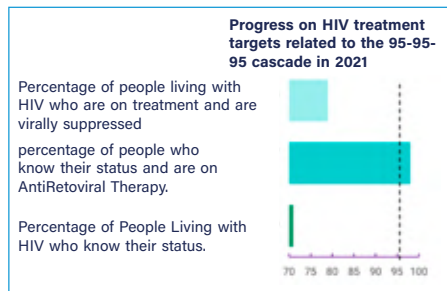
Zero dose children 8,796 **Under-immunized 17,591**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage bounced back to 2018 levels after a dip in 2021.

Mumps is a major public health problem in Ghana although a few cases of measles are also reported.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

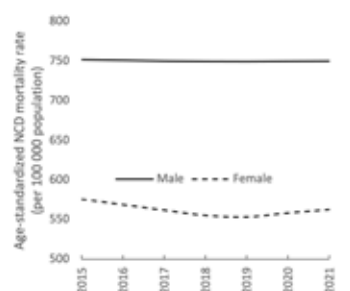
- 245,223** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 78%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 38%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 8.9%** Domestic funding for TB
37% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma (Validated as having been eliminated)
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
7.5 targeted for MDA
6.3 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Buruli ulcer
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Guinea

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Guinea, is located in West Africa, with the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Guinea-Bissau to the northwest, Senegal to the north, Mali to the north-east, Cote d'Ivoire to the southeast, and Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south. It has a population of 13.5 million, with a median age of 18 years, and an area of 245,857 km².

Key points

- ◆ Guinea has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 32% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Guinea has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Guinea had 64,773 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021. It has not yet achieved the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Guinea is endemic for all five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), reaching 6.6 million people with MDA in 2020.
- ◆ Guinea is one of the countries where vaccination coverage rates among children has historically been sub-optimal. In addition, the recent outbreaks of measles in 2017 and 2019 reinforce the need to reach hard-to-reach populations and increase overall immunisation rates.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

32%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of communicable disease (such as malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter contributing to 32% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem with the entire population at risk. Just over 4.5 million malaria cases (with incidence rate of 317 per 1000 population) were reported in 2021 and 9,439 deaths. The dominant vector of malaria is the *Anopheles gambiae* sensu lato. 96% of malaria cases are *Plasmodium falciparum*, but *P. malariae* and *P. ovale* have previously been reported in Guinea. The national malaria strategy aims to reduce malaria-related morbidity and mortality by 75% compared to 2016 levels. However, the recent trend in malaria GTS targets shows the country to be off-track with malaria targets.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Incidence rate of tuberculosis in 2021 was estimated 175 per 100,000 people. TB screening and detection in Guinea are a challenge, driven by factors including low coverage of TB services, human resources shortages, and lack of follow-ups among patients. Since 2015 both HIV and TB mortality has been steadily dropping, although TB mortality has been increasing. There were approximately 64,773 people with HIV on anti-retroviral treatment. Guinea has made little progress against the 95-95-95 goals as follows:

- ▲ 59% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment. are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

While it was never endemic to dracunculiasis disease (Guinea worm), the country was certified in 2009. Guinea is endemic for all the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA) (lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis, trachoma and onchocerciasis). In 2020, 7.3 million people were targeted for MDA and 6.6 million were treated.

There are known endemic NTDs including Buruli ulcer, chromoblastomycosis and other deep

mycoses, foodborne trematodiasis, leprosy, rabies, mycetoma, taeniasis and cysticercosis and human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*). Integrated approaches for control and case management for NTDs are yet to be fully adopted and implemented.

Non-communicable diseases

The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (cardiovascular Disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes) was greater than 600 per 100,000 population since 2015 for both males and females. The country has implemented a National NCD policy and plan. However, several other progress indicators of the global targets to reduce the burden of NCDs are yet to be implemented. Impressively, Guinea has implemented measures to raise awareness of the importance of physical activity.

Childhood Immunization

Guinea is one of the countries where immunisation in children has historically been sub-optimal. For example, the first dose coverage rates of both DTP and measles have been stagnant at 62% and 47%, respectively. The estimate of zero-dose children was 168,248 in 2021. Further, recent outbreaks of measles in 2017 and 2019 suggest an overall need to reach hard-to-reach population and increase overall immunisation rates.

Strengthen routine immunization programmes for hard-to-reach populations.

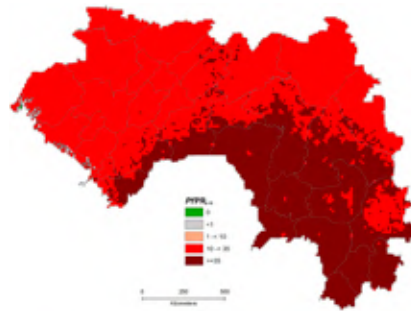
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems, the under-5 mortality stands at 98.7 per 1000 live births down from 112.6 in 2015. The neonatal mortality was 31.1 per 1000 live births and modest reduction from 33.3 per 1000 live births in 2015. These indicators are still higher than the SDG3 target of 25 per 1000 live births and 12 per 1000 live births, respectively. Child deaths are attributed to generally preventable causes, including malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhoea.

MALARIA

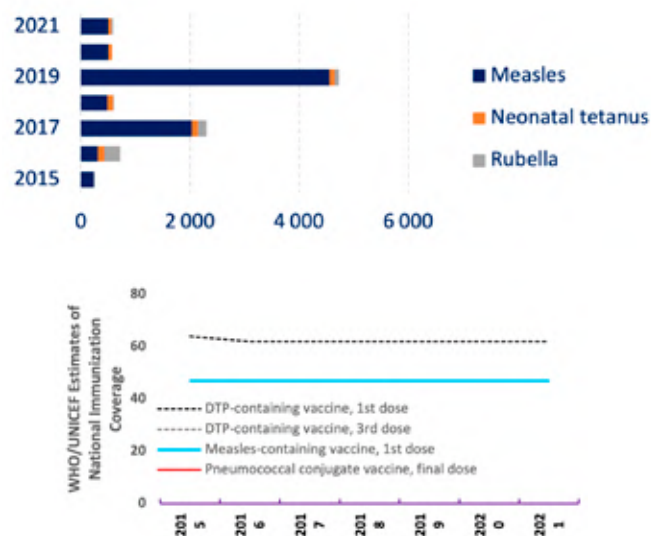
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
13.5 million	4.5 million	9,439

ITN use in children under five years 38.1% and 36.6% use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Guinea in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country was initially on target but has since reversed targets since the 2016-17 period

Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track

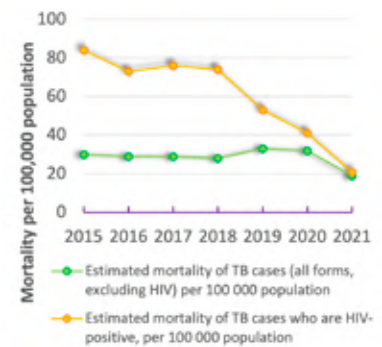
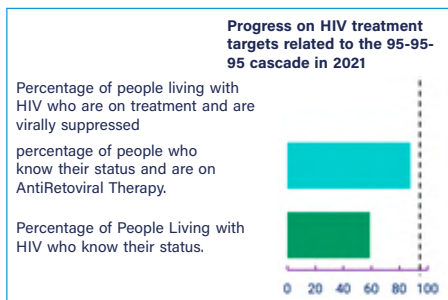


Zero dose children 168,258 Under-immunized 234,675

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains low (64% for DPT1) and constant since 2015. Other doses DPT3 and MCV1 have for a long time been 47%. There has been a significant outbreak of measles in 2017 and 2019. Challenges include reaching marginalised populations, supply and distribution and limited access to health facilities

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

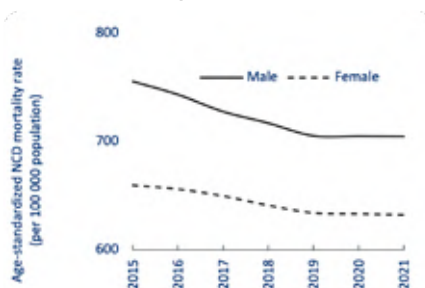
- 64,773 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 88% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 95% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 19%** Domestic funding for TB
8% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictio
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
7.3 million targeted for MDA
6.6 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Buruli Ulcer
- Human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Guinea-Bissau

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau is a country on the west coast of Africa, bordered by Senegal and Guinea. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 776 (2022) and a population of 2.1 million (2022).

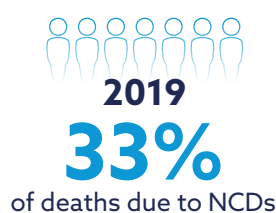
Key points

- ◆ Guinea-Bissau has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 33% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Guinea-Bissau improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Guinea-Bissau is endemic for all five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 88% of the 393,436 people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Guinea-Bissau's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal and not meeting the 90% target levels. In 2021, coverage rates dipped below prior years, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine at 67%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 63%. This resulted in 20,287 zero-dose children and 11,680 under-immunized children. It is important for Guinea-Bissau to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

UHC/CN

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 33% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Guinea-Bissau. In 2021, the incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population) was 105.1 cases and has been rising since 2015. Malaria attributable deaths were 1,000 cases. The country had been meeting the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria in 2015-18, although the incidence rate has since increased and has remained above the target in 2019-21.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Incidence of tuberculosis was at level of 361 cases per 100,000 people in 2021, unchanged from the previous year. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has declined slightly since 2015, going from 79 to 75 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has increased from 51 to 58 in the same period.

Guinea-Bissau has not met the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 60% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 74% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 47% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 17,609 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Guinea-Bissau was endemic for all five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and trachoma. In 2020, 345,506 of the 393,436 targeted (88%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous), taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Guinea-Bissau. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 801 per 100,000 in males and 621 in females in 2021.

Guinea-Bissau has implemented limited efforts on the NCD progress indicators on tobacco taxes specifically, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include the other indicators relating to tobacco, as well as those relating to the NCD guidelines, alcohol advertising restrictions, alcohol taxes, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Guinea-Bissau's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal and not meeting the 90% target levels. In 2021, coverage rates dipped below prior years, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine at 67%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 63%. This resulted in 20,287 zero-dose children and 11,680 under-immunized children. It is important for Guinea-Bissau to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

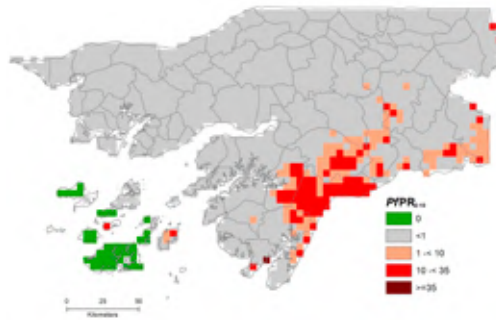
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 92 to 74 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 39 to 34 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
13.5 million people	4.5 million	9,439

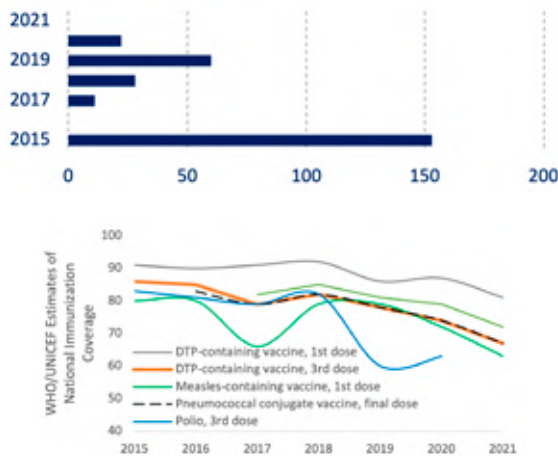
ITN use in children under five years 38.1% and 36.6% use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



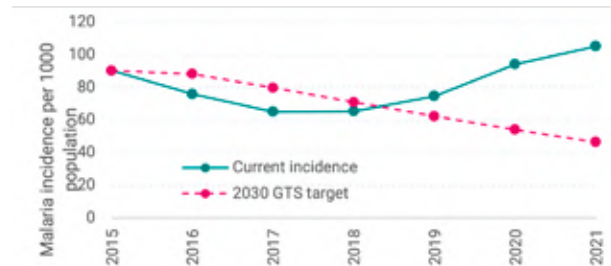
Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Guinea-Bissau in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

■ Measles



Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country was initially on target but has since reversed targets since 2018.



Zero dose children 20,287

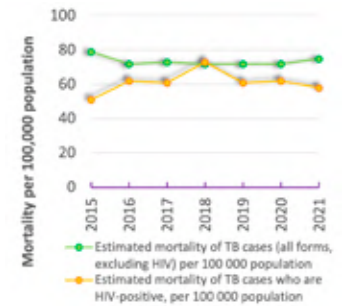
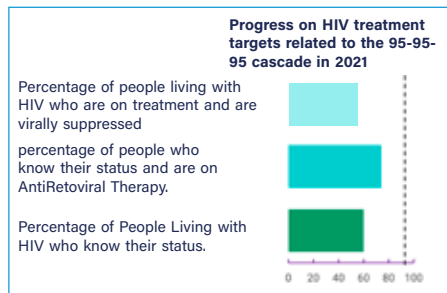
Under-immunized 11,680

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has been on a decline since 2018.

Measles outbreaks continue to be a major public health problem.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

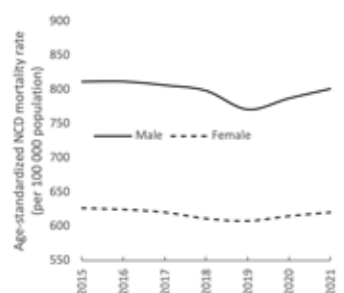
- 17,609 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 72% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 14% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 3.9% Domestic funding for TB
- Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
393,436 targeted for MDA
345,506 treated with MDA

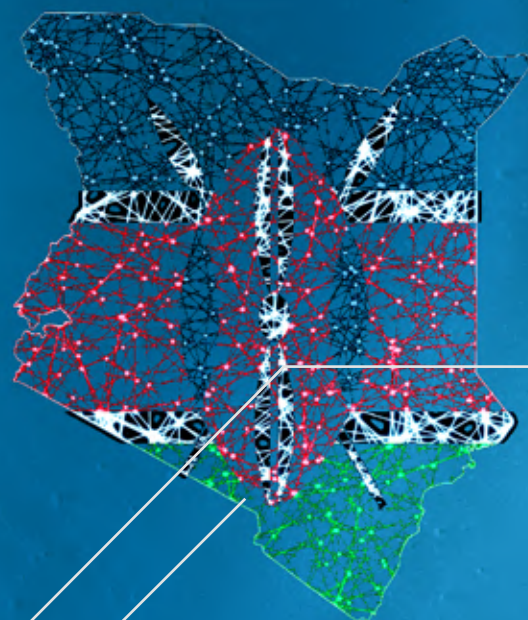
OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Kenya

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

Kenya is an East African country that covers an area of 582,550 km² and has a diverse ecology - savannah, tropical, equatorial, volcanic and tectonic. It is bordered by Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, South Sudan to the northwest, Ethiopia to the north and Somalia to the northeast. The great East African Rift Valley extends from Lake Victoria to Lake Turkana and further southeast to the Indian Ocean. It has the largest economy in East Africa with a GDP of US\$ 2,081. Its population was approximately 53 million in 2021, with a relatively young median age of 19 years.

Key points

- ◆ Kenya has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, although it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal and under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Kenya had 1.1 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has made progress towards achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 84-89-89 in 2021. Additional efforts should be implemented to increase the number of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ◆ Kenya is still endemic for all the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA) and reached 40.4 million people with MDA in 2020.
- ◆ Vaccination coverage has remained relatively high in Kenya. However, the country has experienced outbreaks of measles, rubella, and mumps since 2015.

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life expectancy
63
years
of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country's life expectancy is 63 years, with communicable diseases reported as the leading cause of outpatient clinic visits and inpatient admissions. While the country's strategy is to Halt and Reverse the burden of non-communicable conditions, mortality due to NCDs is steadily increasing.

Communicable Diseases

Malaria

There is a risk of malaria in the majority of the country, although transmission rates vary. Approximately 70% of Kenya's population is at risk for malaria, with 14 million people in endemic areas and another 17 million in areas of epidemic and seasonal malaria. In 2021, 3.83 million cases of malaria were confirmed. Malaria is one of the leading causes of hospital visits with an estimated 10,700 attributable deaths in 2021.

HIV/TB

The incidence of tuberculosis in Kenya, in 2021, was 251 cases per 100,000 people. By 2021, Kenya was one of the seven high TB burden countries that had reached or passed the first milestone of a 20% reduction in the TB incidence rate compared with 2015. Progress on HIV/AIDS-related targets remains modest with approximately 1.1 million people receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Kenya has made progress with respect to the 95-95-95 targets;

- ▲ 84% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 89% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 89% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Mortality due to the incidence of TB (including co-infection with HIV) has declined from 2015 levels.

Neglected tropical diseases

Kenya was certified free of dracunculiasis disease (Guinea worm) in 2018. It is yet to be certified for yaws although the disease is not endemic. Kenya is still endemic for all the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA) (lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma and onchocerciasis). 40.4 million people of the 43.9 million targeted were reached with MDA in 2020.

Other notable NTDs still endemic include Buruli ulcer, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses, food-borne trematodiasis, leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), leprosy, rabies, mycetoma, taeniasis and cysticercosis. Integrated approaches for control and case management for NTDs are yet to be fully adopted and implemented.

Non-communicable diseases

Since 2015, there is increasing mortality related to NCDs. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was over 600 per 100,000 population for the male population and over 500 per 100,000 for the female population.

At least five areas of the NCD target indicators related to key targets to reduce the burden of NCDs are yet to be achieved. Government policies related to tobacco and alcohol taxes and advertising are yet to be achieved fully.

Childhood Immunization

Vaccination coverage has remained relatively high in Kenya. However, the country has experienced outbreaks of measles, rubella, and mumps since 2015.

In 2021, there were an estimated 128,717 under-immunised children and 14,302 zero-dose. These are likely to vary sub-nationally and can be targeted through active tracking and community follow-up.

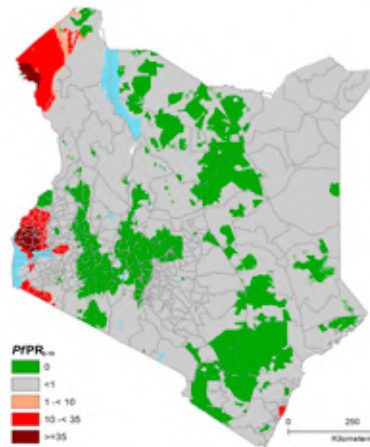
Child survival

Although the under-5 mortality rate (the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die before reaching the age of 5 years) has fallen from 45.9 per 1000 live births in 2015 to 37.2 per 1000 live births in 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1000 live births. There was a similar trend in neonatal mortality that stood at 18 per 1000 live births in 2021, down from 21 per 1000 in 2015.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
53.0 million people	3.4 million	12,011

ITN use in children under five years (42.0%) and **42.3%** use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

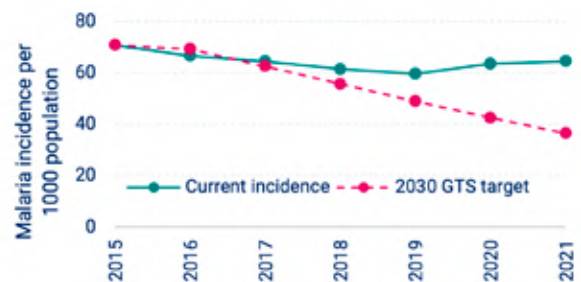
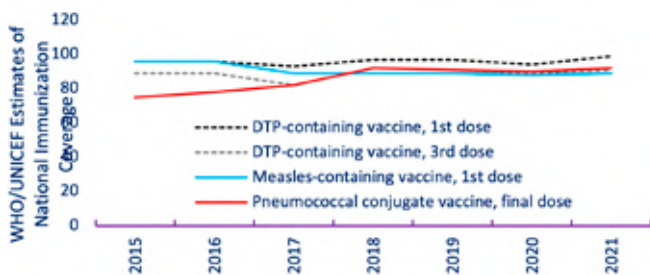


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Kenya in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country was initially on target but has since reversed targets since 2017

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

Vaccination coverage levels bounced back after 2019, suggesting resilience in the health system and catch-up to levels before 2019



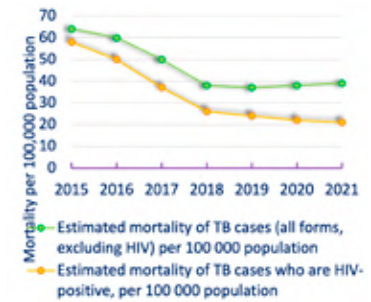
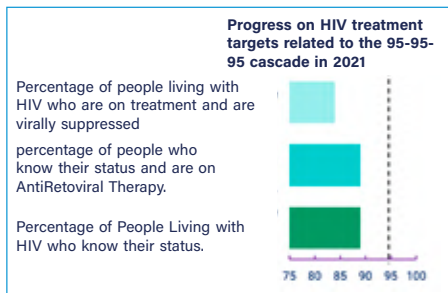
Zero dose children 14,302 **Under-immunized 128,717**

The drop in basic vaccination since 2019 suggests a strong need for catch-up in routine immunization for preventable diseases

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- + 1.1 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 80% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 32% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

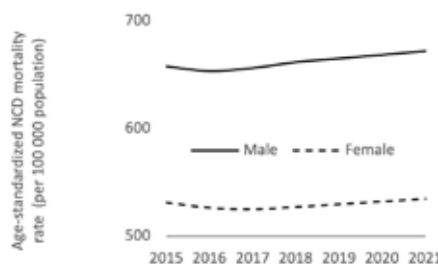
49% Domestic funding for TB
37% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
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- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
43.9 million targeted for MDA
40.4 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Buruli Ulcer
- Leishmaniasis (Cutaneous and visceral)
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Lesotho

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Kingdom of Lesotho is a landlocked country in southern Africa, encircled by South Africa. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,107 (2022) and a population of 2.3 million (2022).

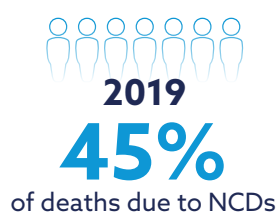
Key points

- ◆ Lesotho has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 45% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Lesotho improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Lesotho had 232,439 people receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021 and has met only one of the three 95-95-95 goals, with additional efforts particularly needed to increase the treatment rates among people living with HIV that know their status.
- ◆ Lesotho's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high and close to achieving the 90% target levels. In 2021 the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 87%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 90%. It is important for Lesotho to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 45% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Lesotho was certified as malaria-free by WHO in 2012 as it is considered to be a country where malaria never existed or disappeared without specific measures.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Lesotho has the second highest incidence of TB in the world, estimated to be 724 cases per 100,000. Approximately 73% of these patients are co-infected with HIV. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has increased since 2015, going from 52 to 62 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people is much higher but has decreased from 249 to 172 in the same period.

Lesotho has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 92% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 81% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 232,439 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Lesotho was endemic for one of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely soil-transmitted helminthiasis. In 2020, there is limited data on the number of people targeted and treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses, taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Lesotho. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 1320 per 100,000 in males and 970 in females in 2021.

Lesotho has implemented limited efforts on the NCD progress indicators on NCD guidelines and tobacco taxes, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include the other indicators relating to tobacco, as well as those relating to the NCD guidelines, alcohol advertising restrictions, alcohol taxes, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

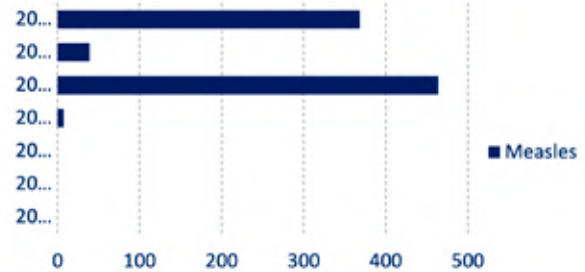
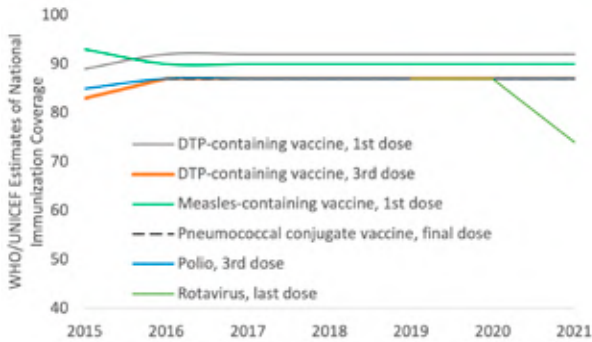
Childhood Immunization

Lesotho's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high and close to achieving the 90% target levels. In 2021 the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 87%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 90%. This resulted in 4,528 zero-dose children and 7,358 under-immunized children. It is important for Lesotho to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 85 to 73 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 38 to 35 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



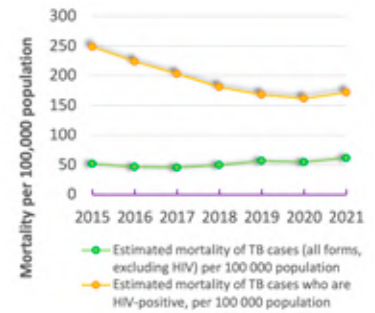
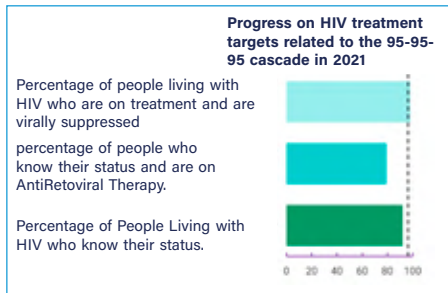
Zero dose children 4,528 Under-immunized 7,358

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage in Lesotho was >80% but measles declined in 2020.

Measles outbreaks were reported in 2019 and 2021

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

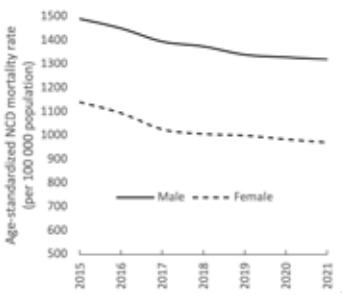
- 232,439** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 76%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 92%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 41%** Domestic funding for TB
- Limited data on domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved**
- Partially achieved**
- Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021

Limited data targeted for MDA
Limited data treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Liberia

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Liberia is a country in west Africa, bounded by Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 755 (2022) and a population of 5.3 million (2022).

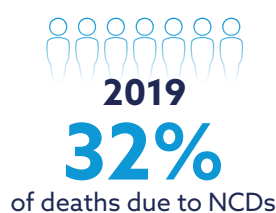
Key points

- ◆ Liberia has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 32% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Liberia improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Liberia had 21,067 people receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021 and has not met any of the three 95-95-95 goals, with additional efforts particularly needed to increase the testing rates among people living with HIV.
- ◆ Liberia is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 85% of the 2.7 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Liberia's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been good. In 2021 the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 66%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 58%. It is important for Liberia to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 32% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Liberia with an estimated 1.9 million cases in 2021 (giving an incidence rate of 358.5 cases) and resulting in 3,548 deaths. According to the Malaria Indicator Survey 2022, Malaria prevalence in children under 5 is 10%, ITN ownership at 72%, ITN use at 50%, meaning Liberia is on course to achieving the GTS target for Malaria elimination.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Liberia was 308 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has remained fairly constant between 2015-2021 at 7.5 per 100,000 population. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people is lower and has decreased from 3.1 to 1.4 in the same period.

Liberia has not met any of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 77% of people living with HIV know their status
- ▲ 94% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment
- ▲ 84% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 21,067 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Liberia was endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis. In 2020, 2.3 million of the 2.7 million targeted (85%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Buruli ulcer, leprosy.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Liberia. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 533 per 100,000 in males and 545 in females in 2021.

NCD was integrated in the MOH HMIS and DHIS2 in 2021. The Tobacco Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places and sale of tobacco products to minors was promulgated in 2011. In 2016, taxes on tobacco cigarettes was increased from 35% to 80%.

Childhood Immunization

Liberia's coverage rates of vaccination in children have dipped in recent years. In 2021 the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine coverage reached 66%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 58% (WUENIC). This resulted in 29,523 zero-dose and 52,831 under-immunized children. However, in 2022 the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine coverage reached 78% while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 79% (WUENIC) resulting in 39,066 zero-dose children and 40,926 under-immunized children. Liberia is strengthening its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to reach zero-dose and under-immunized children in line with Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) in the country, to ensure no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases.

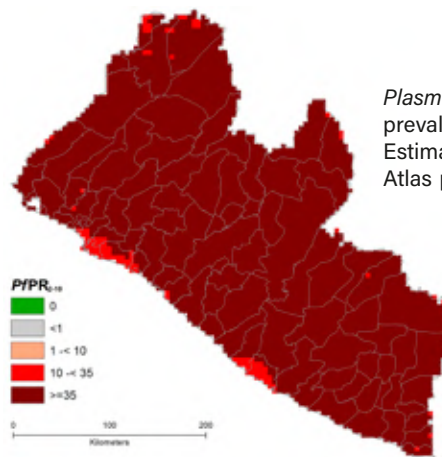
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 88 to 76 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 32 to 30 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
5.1 million	1.9 million	3,578

ITN use in children under five years 44.2% and 30.5% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

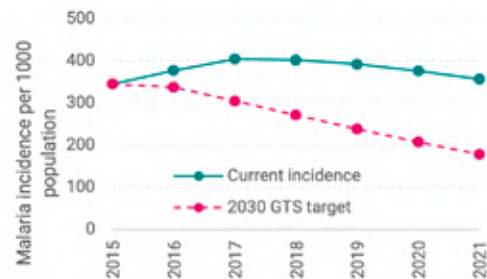
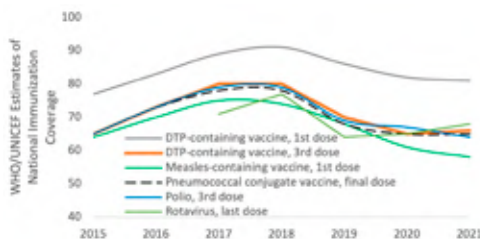
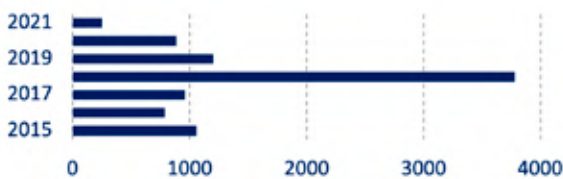


Plasmodium falciparum prevalence in children in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Liberia since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track on GTS targets

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

■ Measles



Zero dose children 29,523

Under-immunized 52,831

WUENIC estimates show that, for most basic antigens, coverage declined in 2019 and highlights the need for a catch-up to restore 2018 levels.

Measles continues to be a major public health problem in Liberia with >500 cases reported on annually.

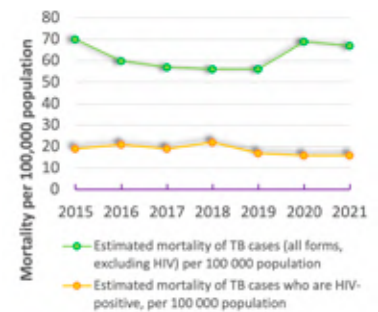
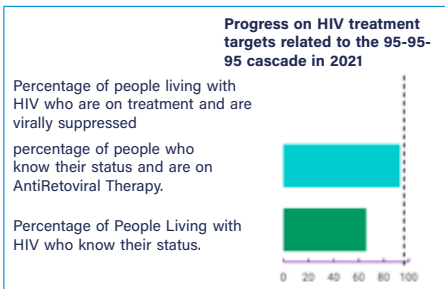
HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

21,067 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021

76% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases

7.2% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

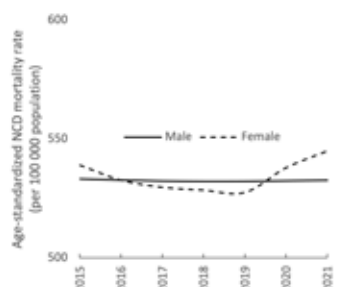
<5.0% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
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- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
2.7 million targeted for MDA
2.3 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Buruli ulcer
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Madagascar

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world, located approximately 400 kilometres off the East African coast, and includes smaller islands located off its coastline including Nosy Be and Sainte-Marie. Madagascar has a diverse population of about 28.9 million people. Madagascar faces challenges of economic development with a GDP per capita of around US\$ 500, varied literacy levels across the population and limited access to healthcare, with around 1 doctor for every 11,000 population

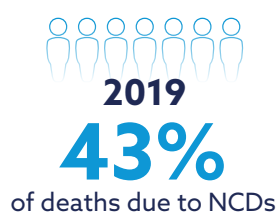
Key points

- ◆ Madagascar's neonatal and under-five mortality rates have remained constant between 2015 and 2021, and it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for these indicators.
- ◆ In 2021, 8,995 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment. However, only 15% of people living with HIV knew their status in 2021.
- ◆ Madagascar is endemic for three of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis.
- ◆ Madagascar has historically achieved sub-optimal vaccination coverage in children. Vaccination coverage rates fell in 2021, with the coverage of the first dose of a measles-containing vaccine at a low of just 39% and the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine at 55%. The estimated number of zero-dose children was 303,775, highlighting the urgent need to implement vaccination catch up strategies in children.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with NCDs generally on the rise. Lower respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, and malaria were the highest-ranking causes of death. NCDs alone are estimated to account for 43% of all deaths.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Madagascar. Historically endemic to both *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* with *An. gambiae* s.s., *An. arabiensis* and *An. funestus* are reported as the most important malaria vector. The country reported 2,339,103 Pf malaria cases compared to 637 Pv cases in 2021 (at an incidence rate of 81.85 cases per 1000 population). The total number of reported deaths due to malaria was 547 in 2021. Madagascar has successfully reduced malaria-related morbidity to less than 5% in half of the districts and to less than 10% in other districts.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The burden of TB is estimated at 233 cases per 100,000 population. Tuberculosis death rate of Madagascar fell gradually from 79 cases per 100,000 people in 2002 to 44 cases per 100,000 people in 2021. There is limited information at the population level on the number of people that know their HIV status. Estimates for reported data in 2021 show that 8,995 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment. Since 2015, there was a small reduction in the mortality rate related to HIV and TB. There is a need to collect more data on the country's progress against the 95-95-95 goals which stand as:

- ▲ 15% of people living with HIV know their status
- ▲ 18.4% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

The country was certified free of dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worm) in 2004 although it was never endemic. It is endemic for three NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA) (lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis). Other known endemic NTDs include chromoblastomycosis

and other deep mycoses, foodborne trematodiasis, leprosy, rabies, mycetoma, taeniasis and cysticercosis. Integrated control and case management approaches for NTDs are yet to be fully adopted and implemented.

Non-communicable diseases

The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) has been over 600 per 100,000 population since 2015 for both sexes (males and females). A national NCD policy and plan have been implemented along with policies related to tobacco and advertising. However, many other gaps exist and alcohol-related policies have only partially been achieved.

Childhood Immunization

Madagascar's recent immunisation trends suggest a dip in coverage of basic childhood vaccination in 2021. Historically, it is one of the countries where immunisation in children has been sub-optimal. The first dose of the measles vaccine has on average been 55% based on the WUENIC estimate and fell to a low of 39% in 2021. Similarly, the coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine fell to 55% in 2021. The estimate of zero-dose children was 303,775 in 2021, highlighting the need to address the drop in coverage. Like the neighbouring island of Mauritius, it experienced a measles outbreak in 2019.

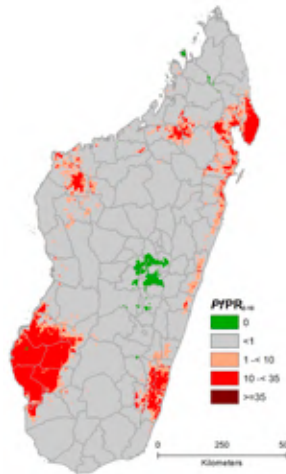
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems, the under-5 mortality in Madagascar stands at 66 per 1000 live births (SDG3 target of 25 per 1000 live births) while the neonatal mortality is 24.1 per 1000 live births (SDG3 target of 12 per 1000 live births).

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
28.9 million	4.9 million	12,571

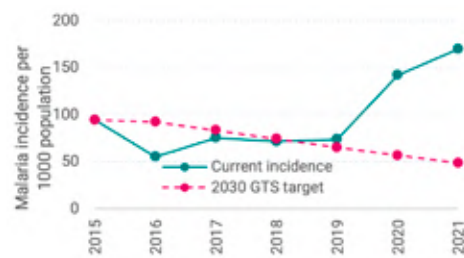
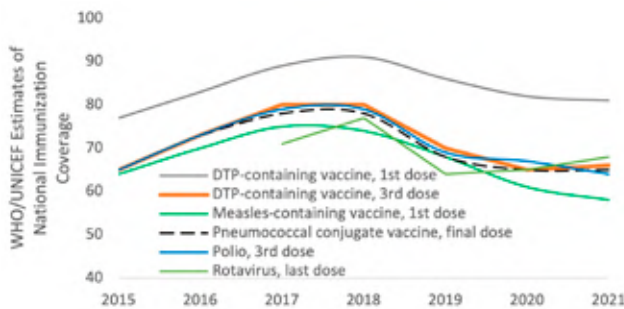
ITN use in children under five years (55.6%) and 26.9% use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Madagascar in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets show a reverse trajectory since 2018 and is now off target

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



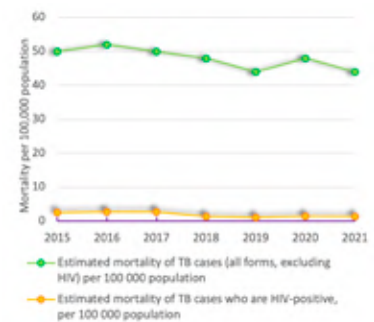
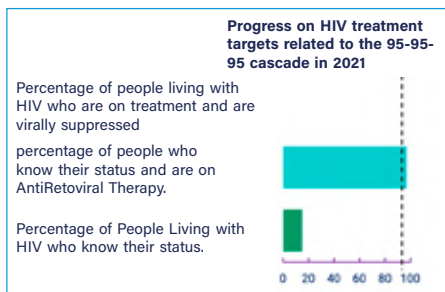
Zero dose children 3.7 million Under-immunized 43.9 million

The drop in basic vaccination since 2019 suggests a strong need for catch-up in routine immunization for preventable diseases

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- + 8,995** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 74%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 5.2%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

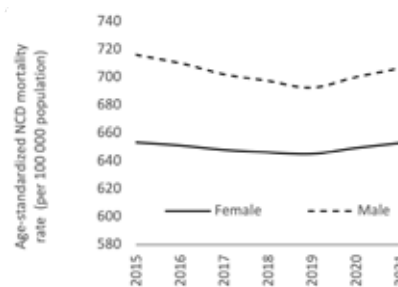
<1% Domestic funding for TB
<1% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restriction
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Limited data on morbidity for Trachoma
- Non-endemic for Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
24.5 million targeted for MDA
0 treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses
- Foodborne trematodes
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Malawi

August 2023



Background

Malawi is a landlocked country in east Africa, bordered by Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 635 (2021) and a population of 20 million (2021).

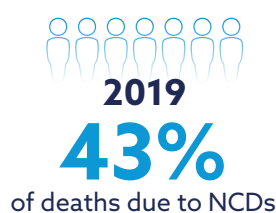
Key points

- ❖ Malawi has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 40% of deaths in 2019.
- ❖ Malawi has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ❖ Malawi had 897,880 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has almost achieved the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 93-97-93 in 2021.
- ❖ Malawi's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high. The high vaccination coverage in 2020 and 2021 was maintained. The country achieved 90% coverage for the first-dose of the measles-containing vaccine and 93% for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine in 2021.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 40% of deaths in 2019. Malawi's Health Sector Strategic Plan III 2023-2030 highlights that NCDs are the fastest growing cause of mortality and morbidity in Malawi.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a significant public health problem in Malawi, with an estimated 4.4 million cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 244.4 per 1000), resulting in 7,392 deaths. The country was on track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria incidence rate per 1,000 target between 2015 and 2017, however the gap between the incidence rate and its target has increased each year since 2018 and Malawi is no longer on track to meet the targets.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Malawi was 132 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has reduced since 2015, from 22 to 15 per 100,000 population in 2021, and the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 46 to 24 in the same period.

The 95-95-95 goals are very close to being fully achieved:

- ▲ 93% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 97% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 93% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 897,880 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Malawi is endemic for four out of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely onchocerciasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis schistosomiasis and trachoma. It has eliminated lymphatic filariasis. In 2021, there were 5.7 million people targeted for MDA, and almost all (4.9 million) were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic human African trypanosomiasis (*rhodesiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous), leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a major health problem in Malawi. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 721 per 100,000 in males and 523 in females in 2021.

Malawi has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes and alcohol availability, but progress has been more limited on indicators related to tobacco (smoke free/pollution, health warning, advertising ban and media campaign), alcohol (advertising restrictions, taxes), salt policies, trans fat policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Malawi's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine above 90% since 2018. Malawi was able to maintain its vaccination coverage in 2020-21, managing to reach 90% coverage of the first-dose of the measles-containing vaccine and 93% of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine.

There were an estimated 44,650 under-immunised children and 31,893 zero-dose children in 2021. Malawi also experienced an outbreaks of measles and rubella in 2020. It is important for Malawi to maintain its high vaccination coverage and also consider how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies.

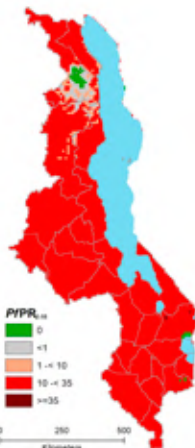
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 57 to 42 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality fell from 22 to 19 per 1,000 live births in the same period, although it remains above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
19.9 million	4.4 million	7,392

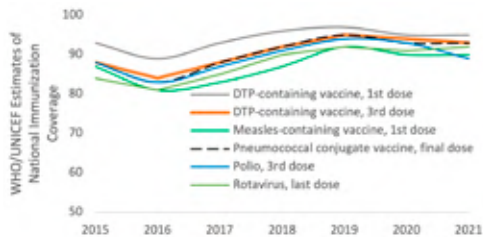
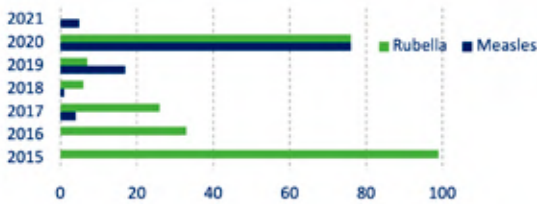
ITN use in children under five years 67.5% and 61.0% use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Malawi in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country was initially on target but has since reversed targets since the 2016-17 period

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



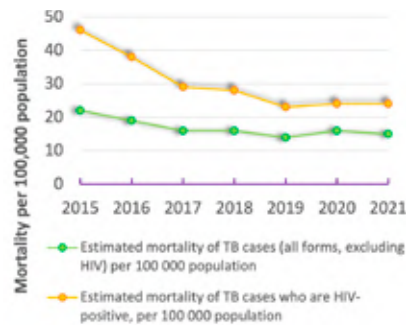
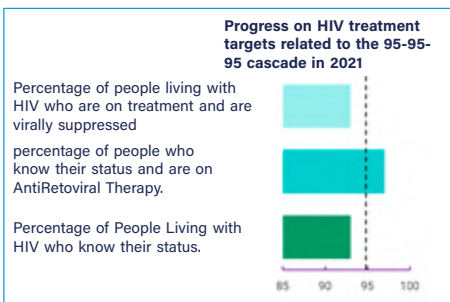
Zero dose children 31,893 Under-immunized 44,650

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has remained relatively high since a drop in 2016. With the exception of 3rd dose of polio (83%) all other vaccine antigens had a coverage greater than 90%.

Outbreaks of measles and rubella in 2020.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 897,880** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 87%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 47%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- | |
|------------------------------------|
| 3% Domestic funding for TB |
| 3% Domestic funding for HIV |



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis (Eliminated)
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
5.7 million targeted for MDA
4.9 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human African trypanosomiasis (*rhodesiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Mali

August 2023



World Health Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Mali is a landlocked country in west Africa, bounded by Algeria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 833 (2022) and a population of 22.6 million (2022).

Key points

- ◆ Mali has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 30% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Mali improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Mali had 59,982 people receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2022 and has not met any of the three 95-95-95 goals, with additional efforts particularly needed to increase the testing rates among people living with HIV.
- ◆ Mali's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target rate. After a dip in 2020, vaccination rates recovered in 2021, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reaching 77%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 70%. This resulted in 157,055 zero-dose children and 200,681 under-immunized children. It is important for Mali to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 30% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a significant public health problem in Mali with an estimated 7.7 million cases in 2021, resulting in 19,933 deaths. The country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria. Although the malaria incidence rate has decreased since 2015, it has not dropped fast enough to meet the targets.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has remained fairly constant between 2015-2021 at 7.5 per 100,000 population. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people is lower and has decreased from 3.1 to 1.4 in the same period.

Mali has not met any of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 60.6% of people living with HIV know their status
- ▲ 53% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment
- ▲ 40% people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 56,194 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Mali is endemic for three of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 4 million of the 4.2 million targeted (95%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous), taeniasis and cysticercosis, dracunculiasis, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Mali. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 618 per 100,000 in males and 630 in females in 2021.

Mali has implemented limited efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan and tobacco taxes, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include the NCD guidelines, alcohol availability, alcohol taxes, alcohol advertising restrictions, tobacco smoke free/pollution, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Mali's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target rate. After a dip in 2020, vaccination rates recovered in 2021, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reaching 77%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 70%. This resulted in 157,055 zero-dose children and 200,681 under-immunized children. It is important for Mali to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

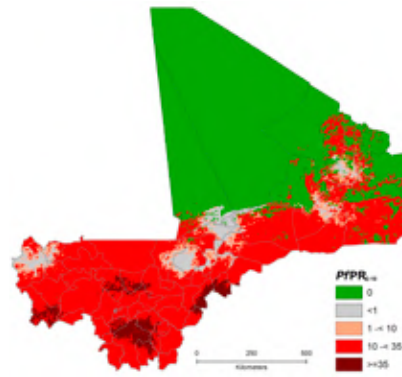
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 116 to 97 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 37 to 33 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

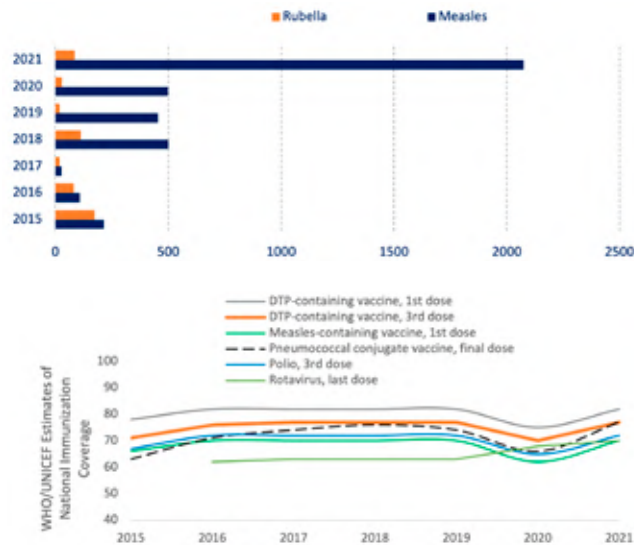
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
21.9 million	7.7 million	19,933

ITN use in children under five years 79.0% and 24.4% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

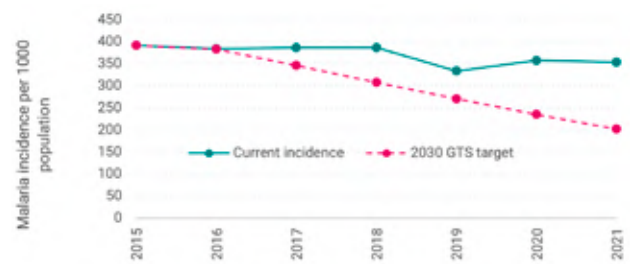


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Mali since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track on GTS targets



Zero dose children 157,055 **Under-immunized 200,681**

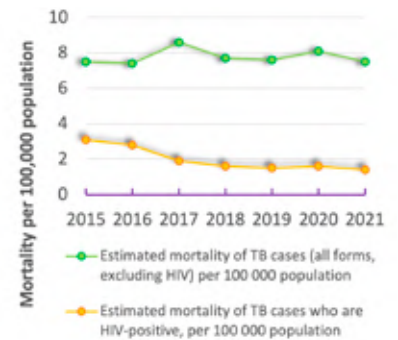
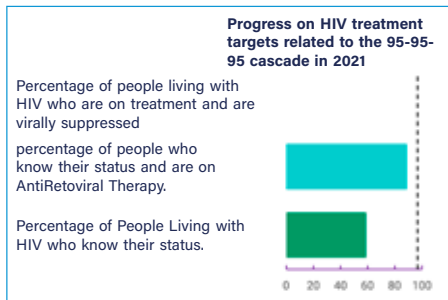
WUENIC estimates show that, for most basic antigens, coverage declined in 2020 but started recovering to pre-2019 levels.

Measles outbreaks occurred in 2021 and continues to be a major public health problem in Mali.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 56,194** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 74%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 10%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

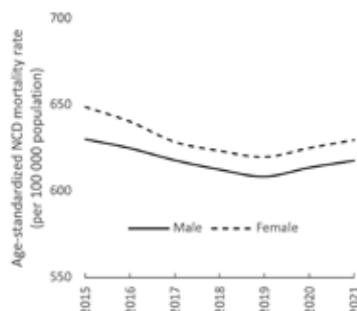
7.3% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
4.2 million targeted for MDA
4.0 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Dracunculiasis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Mauritania

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is a country in northwest Africa, bounded by Algeria, Mauritania, Senegal, Western Sahara, and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,191 (2022) and a population of 4.7 million (2022).

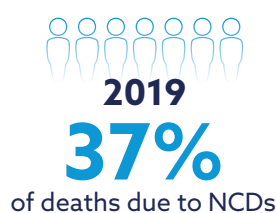
Key points

- ◆ Mauritania has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 37% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Mauritania improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Mauritania is endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 141,370 of the 163,158 targeted (87%) were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Mauritania's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target rate. Vaccination rates dipped in 2020 and 2021 compared to previous years, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reaching 77%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 75%. It is important for Mauritania to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 37% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Mauritania with an estimated 85,030 cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 18 cases per 1000 people), resulting in 1,144 deaths. The country is on track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria as the malaria incidence rate has decreased since 2015 and was below the target in 2021.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The incidence rate of TB is 81 cases per 100,000 population. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has decreased from 23 to 13 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has remained low and has decreased from 2 to 1 in the same period.

Mauritania has not met any of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 40% of people living with HIV know their status
- ▲ 38% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 25% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 3,631 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Mauritania is endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely schistosomiasis, and soil-transmitted helminths. In 2020, 141,370 of the 163,158 targeted (87%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), taeniasis and cysticercosis, mycetoma, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Mauritania. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 443 per 100,000 in males and 507 in females in 2021.

Mauritania has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes, tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans, alcohol availability, alcohol advertising restrictions, alcohol taxes, however there is very limited progress against the remaining indicators. These include the NCD guidelines, tobacco smoke free/pollution, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Mauritania's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target rate. Vaccination rates dipped in 2020 and 2021 compared to previous years, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reaching 77%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 75%. This resulted in 19,535 zero-dose children and 35,102 under-immunized children. It is important for Mauritania to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

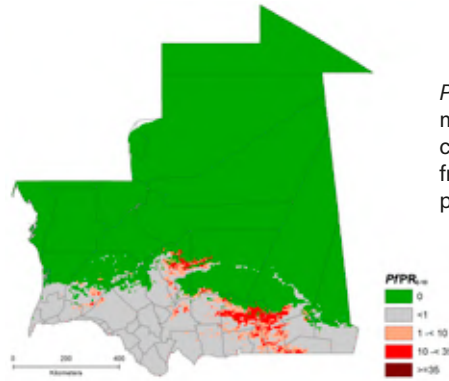
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 49 to 41 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 26 to 23 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
4.6 million	85,030	1,144

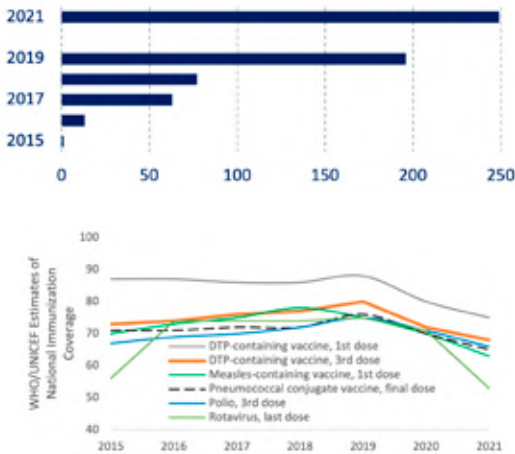
ITN use in children under five years 11.9% and 9.3% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



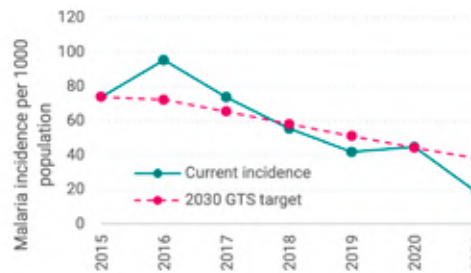
Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

■ Measles



Malaria incidence in Mauritania since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is on track to achieving GTS targets despite a slight increase in 2020.



Zero dose children 36,891 **Under-immunized 47,220**

WUENIC estimates show that, for most basic antigens, coverage declined in 2019 and has not recovered.

Measles outbreaks occurred in 2021 and continue to be a major public health problem in Mauritania.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 56,194** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 61%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- Unknown** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

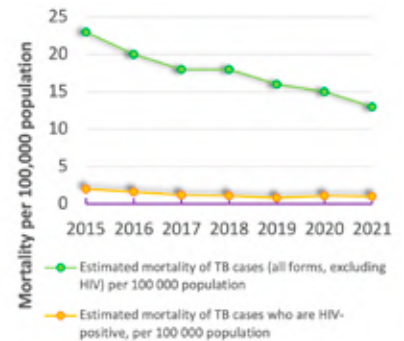
<10% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV

Progress on HIV treatment targets related to the 95-95-95 cascade in 2021

Percentage of people living with HIV who are on treatment and are virally suppressed

percentage of people who know their status and are on AntiRetroviral Therapy.

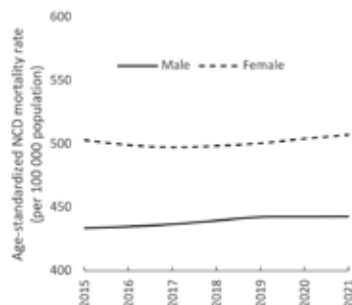
Percentage of People Living with HIV who know their status.



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
163,158 targeted for MDA
141,370 treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Mycetoma
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Mauritius

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Mauritius includes the islands of Mauritius, Cargados Carajos, Rodrigues and Agalega. The archipelago is located in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean, 900 km east of Madagascar. The main island of Mauritius, where most of the 1.3 million population is concentrated (median population age of 36.3 years), hosts the capital and largest city, Port Louis.

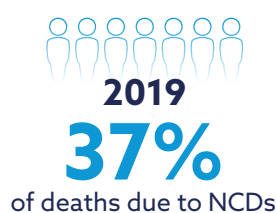
Key points

- ❖ Mauritius has successfully met the SDG3 target for the under-5 mortality (16.6 per 1000 live births, compared to a target of 25) and the neonatal mortality rates (10.6 per 1000 live births, compared to a target of 12).
- ❖ Mauritius had 3,088 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021. The country is a long way from achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching only 56-47-69.
- ❖ Mauritius has historically achieved high vaccination coverage rates. Since 2015, DTP3 vaccination coverage has been above 94%. However, like many countries in the region, Mauritius's recent immunisation trends suggest a dip in coverage of the basic childhood vaccines since 2020 and the country should prioritise restoring services and implementing catch-up vaccination strategies for the under-immunized and zero-dose children.
- ❖ Mauritius was certified free of dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worm) in 2004. It is still non-endemic for all of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy.

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

Mauritius has one of the strongest economies in the African region (GDP per capita of US\$ 9106.2), but also has a high burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), HIV/AIDs and tuberculosis. However, people generally live longer, and fewer children die in their first years of life when compared to other countries in the region.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Mauritius achieved malaria elimination in 1973. It however experienced small *P. vivax* outbreaks in the 1990s, but achieved elimination in 1998 following the execution of a second elimination campaign.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDs

With an estimated incidence rate of 12 cases per 100,000 people in 2021, Mauritius has the lowest TB burden. The TB mortality rate was 1.1 cases per 100,000 population. Approximately 3,088 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2020. Estimates of mortality rates related to TB co-infections with HIV have steadily increased since 2015. With just over 3000 cases of HIV, Mauritius is yet to make progress against the 95-95-95 goals which stand as:

- ▲ 56% of people living with HIV know their status
- ▲ 26% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment
- ▲ 18% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

The country was certified free of Dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worm) in 2004. It is still non-endemic for all of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy.

The major endemic disease are dengue and Leprosy.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are one of the major health problems in Mauritius. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was over 400 per 100,000. A national NCD policy and plan has not been implemented but there are concerted efforts to implement many NCD-related policies nationally.

Childhood Immunization

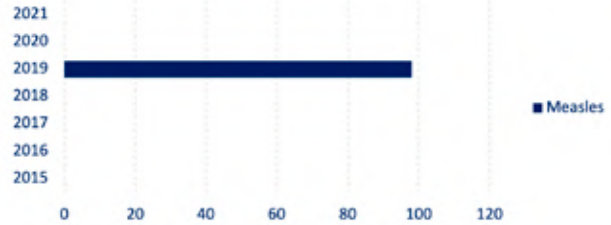
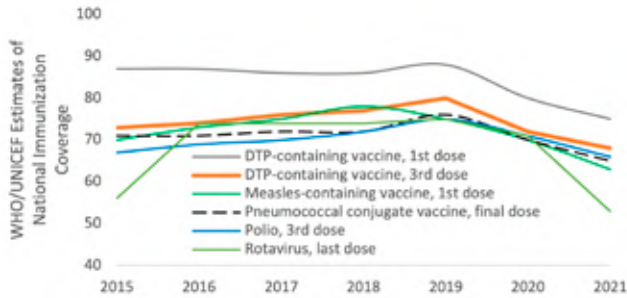
Since 2015 DTP3 vaccination coverage has been above 94%. Similar to many countries in the region, Mauritius's recent immunisation trends suggest a dip in coverage of the basic childhood vaccines since 2020. Measles vaccine coverage has fluctuated, and only reached 77% for the first dose in 2021 highlighting the need for catch-up campaigns for routine immunisation. Sub-regionally (including Madagascar) there was a measles outbreak in 2019. The estimated number of zero-dose children in 2021 was 929.

- ▲ Strengthening the immunization catch-up campaigns to restore coverage, with an emphasis on measles-containing vaccines.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems, the under-5 mortality stands at 16.6 per 1000 live births and the neonatal mortality is 10.6 per 1000 live births, thereby Mauritius has successfully met the SDG3 target of 25 per 1000 live births and 12 per 1000 live births, respectively.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Zero dose children 929

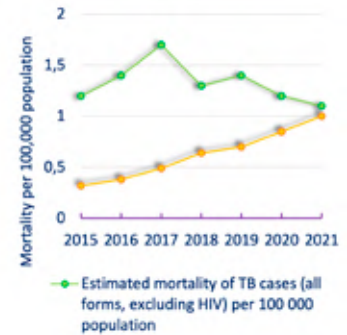
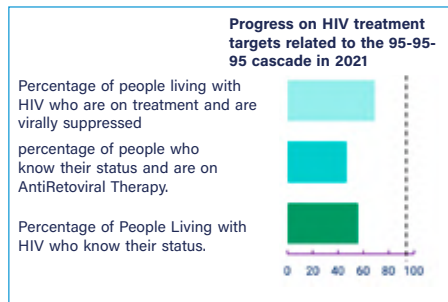
Under-immunized 1,061

Despite historically high vaccination coverage of basic antigens (>90%), recent estimates suggest a drop in coverage since 2019. The Islands of Mauritius had an outbreak of measles in 2019

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 3,088** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 56%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 100%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

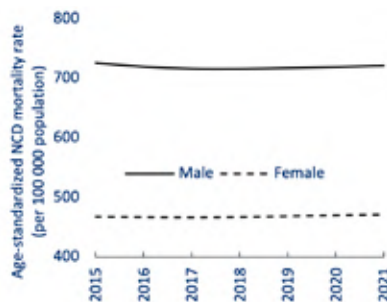
Limited data on domestic funding for TB
Limited data on domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restriction
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved**
- Partially achieved**
- Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021

0 Million targeted for MDA
0 Million treated with MDA
Non-Endemic

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leprosy
- Dengue



Country Disease Outlook

Mozambique

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Mozambique is a LIC with a relatively small population of 32 million, with a median age of 17.6 years. GDP per capita is US\$ 491 and 7.8% of that is spent on health.

Key points

- ◆ With a population of 32 million, Mozambique is making steady progress in reducing HIV and TB mortality and is close to achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Mozambique has been certified free of Guinea worm, an important neglected tropical disease.
- ◆ Major challenges in the country include the high risk of malaria across the entire country and declining immunization coverage, both of which are likely the cause of high under-5 and neonatal mortality.
- ◆ Key actions suggested by WHO include investing in immunization catch up programmes; investing in strengthening primary health care; and improving sub-national data systems and monitoring to keep closer track of health indicators.

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Under-5 years mortality is
70.6/1000

Indicators

Under-5 years mortality is 70.6/1000 live births (SDG3 target 25/1000) and neonatal mortality is 28.3/1000 (target 12/1000).

Broad disease outlook

Malaria

The entire population is at risk of malaria, which causes 22,000 deaths annually, with a burden of >10 million cases. This is high relative to GTS targets and WHO supports a high burden, high impact approach to malaria control.

A malaria RTS,S vaccine introduction application was submitted to GAVI in January 2023 for Zambezie and Nampula provinces, with a total of 1.5 million vaccines requested for introduction in 2024.

HIV/TB

Since 2015 both HIV and TB mortality has been steadily dropping, although TB mortality has shown a slight rise since 2020.

Mozambique is making progress against the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment
- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed
- ▲ 81% of people living with HIV know their status

Neglected tropical diseases

Mozambique has endemic NTDs requiring preventive chemotherapy (mass drug administration - MDA) - lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma and onchocerciasis. Out of 1.7 million targeted for MDA, 1.4 million have been successfully treated.

The country has been certified free of Guinea worm.

Non-communicable diseases

Cancer prevention and control

- ▲ Investment case for cancer prevention and control:
 - ✳ UCN working with Mozambique in collaboration with WHO HQ and NCI, making Mozambique the first country that WHO has supported to develop and investment case for cancer.
 - ✳ Final draft handed over to Ministry of Health in the week beginning 6 February 2023.
 - ✳ Feedback from the Ministry of Health and launch of the investment case:
 - ✳ Prostate cancer: support for development of guidelines, training-of-trainers training and reference, with WHO support
 - ✳ Rollout of HPV testing planned for February 2023; launch of roadmap by first lady and the WHO Country Office is working with the Ministry of Health.

Mental health

- ▲ WHO/UNICEF Joint Programme of Work: Mozambique to receive US\$ 400,000 from UNICEF, and both organizations will work jointly with the ministries of health and education to develop an annual work plan.
- ▲ King Bedouin Fund USA: Mozambique on of three countries include in the early childhood development and nurturing care framework. Project includes validation of global scales for early childhood development.
- ▲ Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Cabo Delgado: WHO country office provides support to Cabo Delgado response, but requires assistance.
- ▲ Suicide: Mozambique has a high suicide rate (9th globally) - WHO The African region advised on development of suicide prevention plan, which requires funding to support.

NCD strategic information and surveillance

- ▲ STEPS survey planned, in consultation with WHO country office; ongoing discussion with Canada for funding, with The African region supporting the STEPS protocol development, as well as survey tools and budget.
- ▲ Updated GSHS survey targeting young adolescents out of date and The African region supporting updated survey.
- ▲ Ongoing work on translation of tools and guidance on new WHO framework on facility-based programme and patient monitoring.

Specific challenges

Non-communicable diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) cause 36% of deaths in the country, with 31% of premature deaths. The age standardised NCD mortality rate is 779/100,000 population. However, in common with many countries in the region, data are lacking on NCDs indicator targets.

Immunization programme

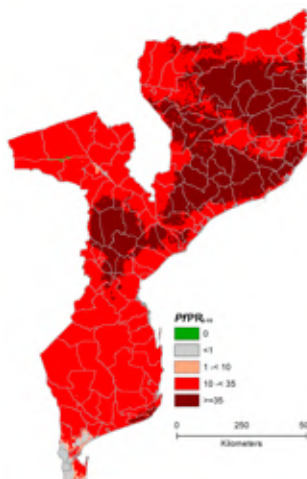
There are 439,062 under-immunized children in the country, with 371,510 zero dose children. These shortfalls are likely due to:

- ▲ Conflicting priorities in a country that experiences cyclones and flooding regularly; recurrent outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases (polio, cholera and measles); and major insurgency in the northern border regions.
- ▲ There are many hard-to-reach localities - exacerbated by natural disasters.
- ▲ There is insufficient monitoring capacity at sub-national level.
- ▲ Poor data means that target populations are likely underestimated.
- ▲ Two rounds of mass vaccination in under-5s with OPV were conducted in all provinces and an additional 4 subnational mass vaccination campaigns in 7 provinces with circulating
- ▲ Wild polio and vaccine-derived polio were conducted during 2022. Further polio campaigns are planned in 2023

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
95.9 million	10.3 million	22,291

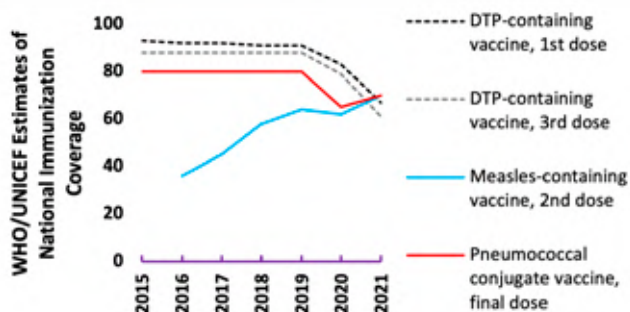
ITN use in children under five years (72.7%) and 57.8% use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Mozambique in 2020 in Mozambique. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



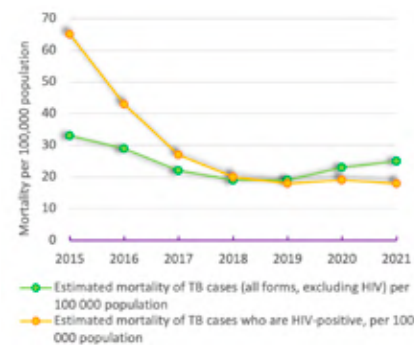
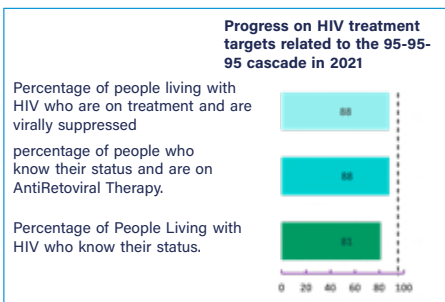
Zero dose children 3.7 million Under-immunized 43.9 million

The drop in basic vaccination since 2019 suggests a strong need for catch-up in routine immunization for preventable diseases

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- + 1.7 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 89% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 89% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

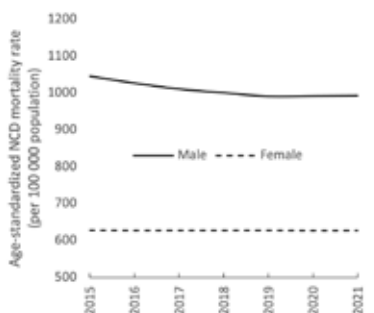
12% Domestic funding for TB
4% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictio
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
1.7 million targeted for MDA
1.4 million successfully Treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Cystic echinococcosis
- Foodborne trematodiasis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Namibia

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Namibia is a country in the southwest of Africa on the Atlantic Ocean. It's bordered by Angola, Botswana, South Africa and Zambia. It is an upper-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 4,866 (2021) and has a population of 2.5 million (2021).

Key points

- ◆ Namibia has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 43% of deaths in 2021.
- ◆ Namibia had 195,715 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has made good progress towards achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Namibia's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high, with above 90% coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2020 and 2021.
- ◆ While malaria remains a public health problem in Namibia, with an estimated 1.7 million cases in 2021, the country is off track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

43%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 43% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Namibia, with an estimated 13,740 cases in 2021, resulting in 15 deaths. There was a peak in malaria incidence in 2017 (47.5 per 1,000) which has subsequently fallen to 5.9 per 1,000 in 2021. The country is still on track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets, and is moving towards malaria elimination.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Incidence of tuberculosis for Namibia was 457 cases per 100,000 people in 2021. It ranks among the 30 high TB burden countries worldwide. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has reduced since 2015, from 65 to 59 per 100,000 population in 2021, and the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 81 to 51 in the same period.

The 95-95-95 goals are close to being achieved:

- ▲ 92% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 93% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 195,715 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Namibia is endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis. In 2021, no MDA took place.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous), taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Namibia. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 909 per 100,000 in males and 581 in females in 2021.

Namibia has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, tobacco control and alcohol availability, however progress has been more limited on NCD guidelines, alcohol advertising restrictions, trans fats policies, salt policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Namibia's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high. After a small dip in 2019, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine peaked at 93% 2020 and 2021. Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 90% in 2020-21. Namibia has experienced small outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, with particularly large outbreaks of measles and rubella in 2015.

In 2021, there were an estimated 4,746 under-immunised children and 2,034 zero-dose children in 2021. While the absolute numbers are low, Namibia should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

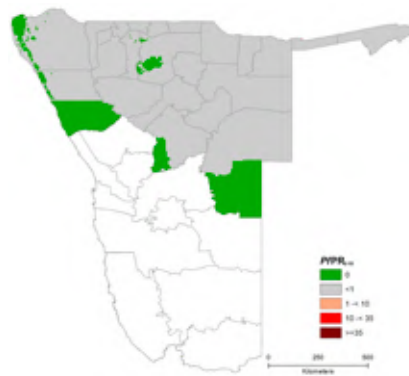
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 46 to 39 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality also fell from 22 to 20 per 1,000 live births in the same period, above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

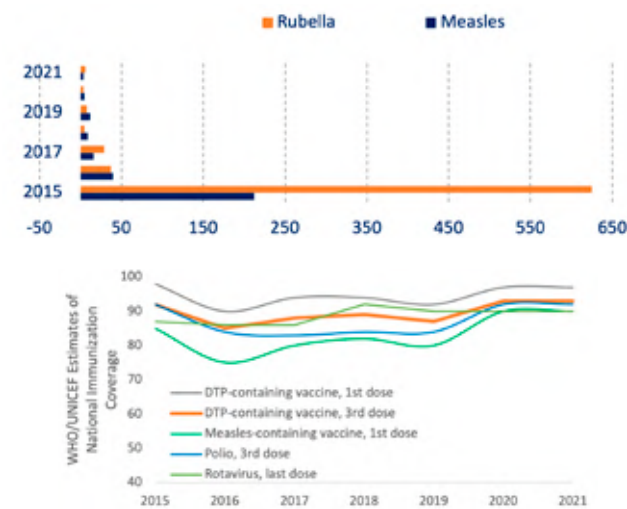
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
2.5 million	1.7 million	3,258

ITN use in children under five years 55.6% and 18.9% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Namibia in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Namibia is part of E8 countries. However, malaria incidence since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track to achieve targets for disease reductions.



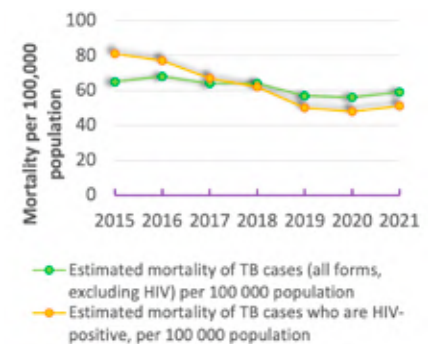
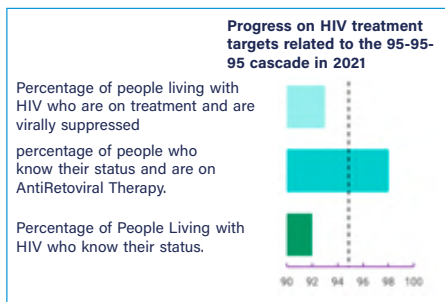
Zero dose children 2,034 **Under-immunized 4,746**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage has remained relatively high since 2020 after slight dip in 20a9. The last outbreaks of measles and rubella were in 2015.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 195,715** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 71%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 87%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

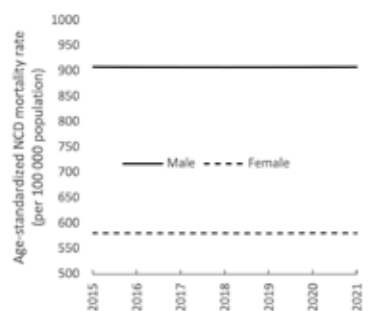
8.4% Domestic funding for TB
23% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis (non-endemic)
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma (non-endemic)
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
0 Million targeted for MDA
0 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leishmaniasis (Cutaneous)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Niger

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of the Niger is a landlocked country in west Africa, bounded by Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, and Nigeria.

It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 533 (2022) and a population of 26.2 million (2022).

Key points

- ◆ Niger has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 30% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Niger improved its under-five mortality rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from reaching the SDG targets. In contrast, the neonatal rate remained high and constant throughout the period.
- ◆ Niger is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 94% of the 7.2 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Niger's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target rate. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 82%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 80%. It is important for Niger to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 30% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Niger with an estimated 8.1 million cases in 2021, resulting in 24,997 deaths. The country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria as the malaria incidence rate has not decreased sufficiently since 2015 and has been above the annual targets since 2017.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has decreased from 19 to 13 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has remained low and has decreased from 2 to 0.86 in the same period.

Niger has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 98% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 24,292 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Niger is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 6.8 million of the 7.2 million people targeted (94%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are cystic echinococcosis, leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), foodborne trematodiasis, taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, and rabies

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Niger. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 638 per 100,000

in males and 583 in females in 2021.

Niger has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans, however there is limited progress against a number of the indicators. These include tobacco media campaigns, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Niger's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target rate. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 82%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 80%. This resulted in 66,241 zero-dose children and 198,724 under-immunized children. It is important for Niger to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

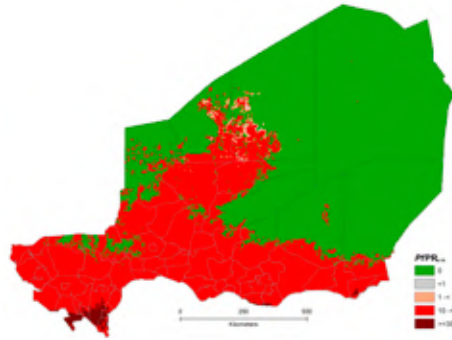
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 120 to 115 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. In contrast, the neonatal mortality rate remained constant at 34 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

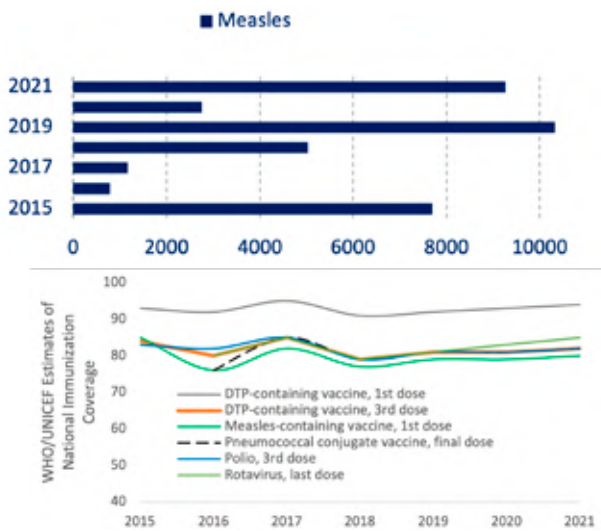
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
25.3 million	8.1 million	24,997

ITN use in children under five years 20.1% and 37.8% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Niger in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Niger since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



Zero dose children 66,241 **Under-immunized 198,724**

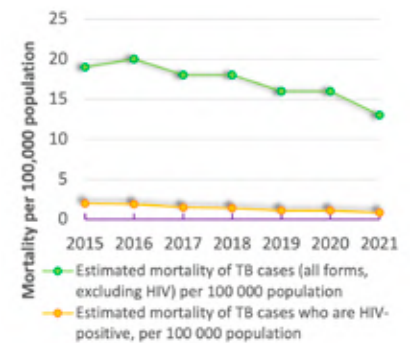
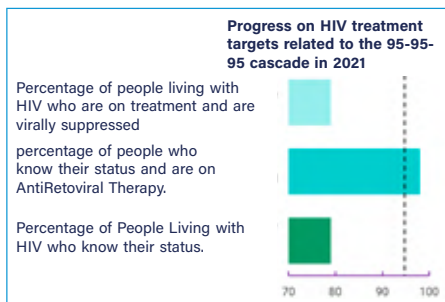
WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage for basic vaccines averages >75% with DTP1>90%.

Measles major case burden with over 5000 cases in 2015, 2019 and 2020

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 24,292** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 82%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 12%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

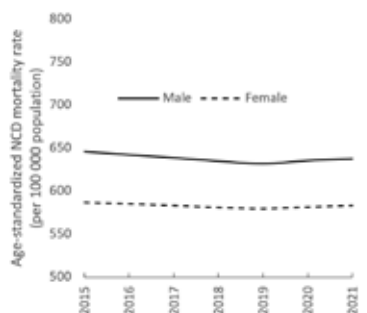
Unknown Domestic funding for TB
12.3% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
 7.2 million targeted for MDA
 6.8 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Cystic echinococcosis
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Foodborne trematodiasis
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Nigeria

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a country in west Africa, bounded by Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,184 (2022) and a population of 219 million (2022), making it Africa's most populous country.

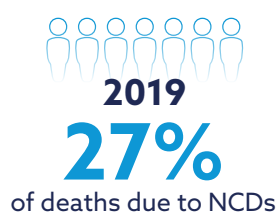
Key points

- ◆ Nigeria has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 27% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Nigeria improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Nigeria is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 84% of the 31.7 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Nigeria's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal and well below the 90% target rate. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached just 56%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 59%. The low coverage rates, in combination with the large population, resulted in 3.3 million under-immunized children and 2.3 million zero dose children. It is important for Nigeria to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 27% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a significant public health problem in Nigeria with an estimated 65.4 million cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 298.6 cases per 1000 population), resulting in 193,512 deaths. This equates to approximately 30% of the worldwide deaths from malaria. Despite the high burden, the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria as the malaria incidence rate has increased since 2015 and has the gap from the target has widened each year.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

With an estimated incidence rate of 229 TB cases per 100,000 in 2021, the burden is still high, however the rate continues to fall since 2015. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has decreased from 62 to 53 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people decreased from 23 to 6.2 in the same period.

Nigeria has met two of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 98% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 95% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 1.7 million people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Nigeria is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 26.5 million of the 31.7 million people targeted (84%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous), Buruli ulcer, taeniasis and cysticercosis,

leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Nigeria. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 565 per 100,000 in males and 546 in females in 2021.

Nigeria has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes, tobacco advertising bans, tobacco health warnings, and alcohol taxes, however there is limited progress against a subset of the indicators. These include tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco media campaigns, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Nigeria's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal and well below the 90% target rate. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 56%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 59%. The low coverage rate in combination with the large population, resulted in 3.3 million under-immunized children and 2.3 million zero dose children. It is important for Nigeria to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

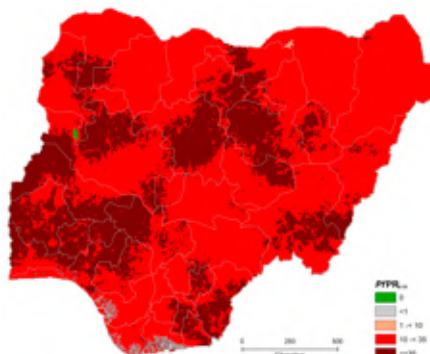
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 126 to 111 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still well above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate declined from 37 to 35 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12

MALARIA

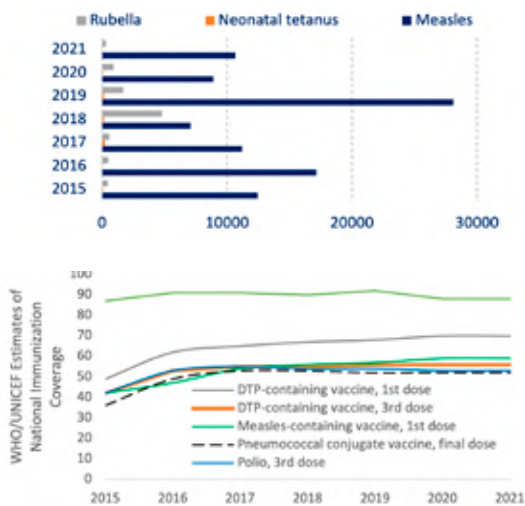
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
213.5 million	65.4 million	193,512

ITN use in children under five years 52.2% and 42.0% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Nigeria in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Nigeria since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



Zero dose children 2.3 million Under-immunized 3.3 million

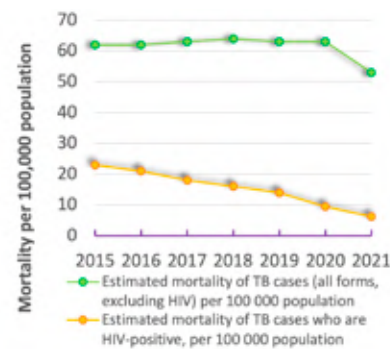
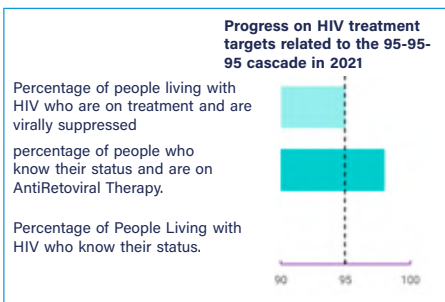
WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains low in Nigeria.

Measles, neonatal tetanus and rubella remain public health problems in Nigeria.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 1.7 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 82% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 12% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

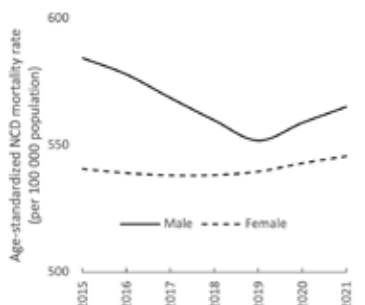
Unknown Domestic funding for TB
12.3% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
31.7 Million targeted for MDA
26.5 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Buruli ulcer
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Rwanda

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Rwanda is a relatively small country in east Africa. It's landlocked and bordered by Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Tanzania. It is a low-income with a GDP per capita of US\$ 822 (2021), with a population of 13.4 million (2021).

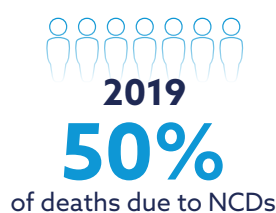
Key points

- ❖ Rwanda has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 50% of deaths in 2019.
- ❖ Rwanda has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ❖ Rwanda is making steady progress in reducing HIV and TB mortality and is very close to achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV. Rwanda has also successfully reduced its malaria incidence rate since 2015 and has met the global targets for the first time in 2021.
- ❖ Rwanda is endemic for two out of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration, reaching 96% of the 5.5 million people targeted for treatment (2020).
- ❖ Rwanda's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high, although these fell in 2020 and 2021. A significant challenge is to restore the vaccination coverage rates and implement catch-up strategies to reach the cohorts of under-immunised and zero-dose children.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 50% of deaths in 2019. The epidemiological transition in the country has been incorporated into Rwanda's fourth Health Sector Strategy plan (2018-2024), which reflects the increase in population and life expectancy, as well as the anticipated increase of the health needs of older people, particularly for NCDs.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Rwanda, with an estimated 1.7 million cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 134.9 cases per 1000 people), resulting in 3,258 deaths. The country has met the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria target in 2021 for the first time after the incidence rate per 1,000 population has been steadily decreasing since 2017 (from 710 to 159 per 1,000).

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The burden of TB is low with an estimated incidence of 56 cases per 100,000 population. Estimates of mortality rates related to TB have slightly increased since 2015 from 5 to 7.3 per 100,000 population.

The 95-95-95 goals are very close to being fully achieved:

- ▲ 94% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 210,343 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Rwanda is endemic for two out of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis. It is not endemic for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis and trachoma. In 2021, there were 5.5 million people targeted for MDA, and almost all (5.3 million) were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, rabies and mycetoma.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a major health problem in Rwanda. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 695 per 100,000 in males and 609 in females in 2021.

Rwanda has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, tobacco media campaign, alcohol advertising restrictions and trans-fat policies, but progress has been more limited on indicators related to tobacco (smoke free/pollution and advertising ban), alcohol taxes, salt policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Rwanda's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine above 97% between 2006-2019. The rate dipped to 91% in 2020 and 88% in 2021. Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose fell to 87% in 2021, the lowest since 2004.

There were an estimated 47,213 under-immunised children and 39,345 zero-dose children in 2021. It is important for Rwanda to both restore its vaccination coverage in line with previous performance and also consider how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that these children are not left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

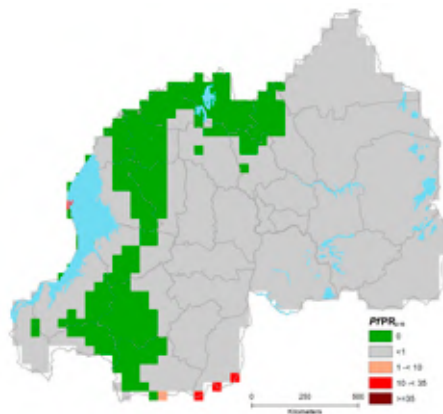
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 48 to 39 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality fell from 20 to 18 per 1,000 live births in the same period, although it remains above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
13.5 million	1.7 million	3,258

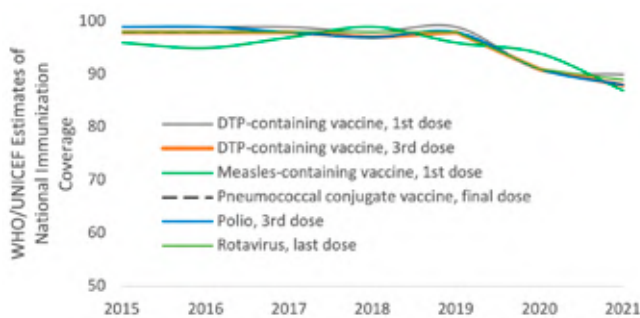
ITN use in children under five years 55.6% and 18.9% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Rwanda in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Based on the GTS targets, the malaria incidence in 2021 indicates that it is on track to meet the global targets.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



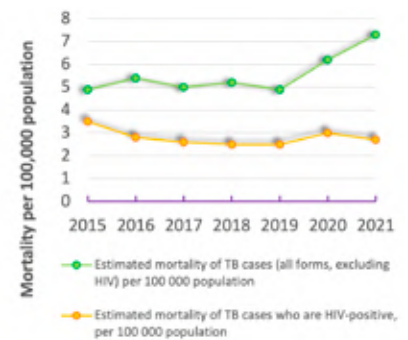
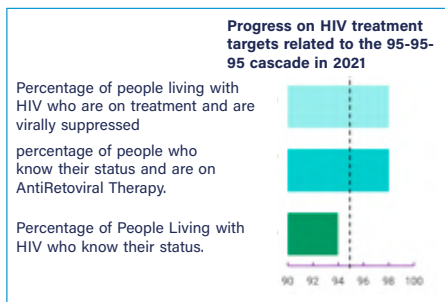
Zero dose children 39,345 **Under-immunized 47,213**

Childhood immunization dropped since 2019 highlighting a need to restore to 2018 levels.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 210,343** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 80%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 51%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

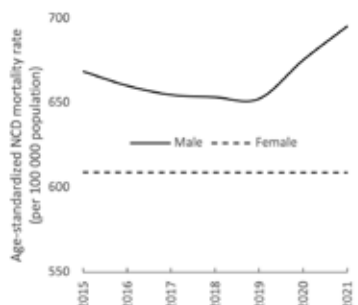
31% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis (Non -endemic)
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma (Non -endemic)
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
5.5 million targeted for MDA
26.5 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies
- Mycetoma



Country Disease Outlook

São Tomé and Príncipe

August 2023



Background

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe is a Portuguese speaking country made up of two volcanic islands approximately 150 km apart in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of central Africa. It has a relatively small population of approximately 223,107 in 2021 of which 96% live on São Tomé Island. Life expectancy at birth has improved by 6.96 years from 63.5 years in 2000 to 70.4 years in 2020.

Key points

- ◆ São Tomé and Príncipe has successfully met the SDG3 target for the under-5 mortality (15.4 per 1000 live births, compared to a target of 25) and the neonatal mortality rates (7.6 per 1000 live births, compared to a target of 12).
- ◆ The country has a low burden of communicable diseases compared to other countries in the WHO African region but faces challenges related to non-communicable diseases and access to health care.
- ◆ The incidence of HIV is relatively low with only 126 new cases reported in 2020. São Tomé and Príncipe achieved two of the 95-95-95 goals, reaching 98-98-90 in 2021. Immunisation rates have been generally high in São Tomé and Príncipe, although the coverage rate for rotavirus and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine dipped to less than 80% in 2021, indicating that catch up strategies will be needed.



Broad disease outlook

The country has a low burden of communicable diseases compared to other countries in the WHO African region but faces challenges related to non-communicable diseases and access to health care.

Communicable Diseases

Malaria

Malaria is a major communicable disease with approximately 2,719 cases (with incidence rate of 12.18 per 1000 population) reported in 2021. Malaria remains highly seasonal on the two islands with indoor residual spraying (IRS) and the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) as the main tools used for vector control.

Neither Island of Sao Tomé nor Príncipe has ever reached malaria-free despite efforts to eliminate disease stemming back to the 1980s. However, Sao Tomé and Príncipe has succeeded in reducing malaria incidence in the country in the last two decades, although the number of cases has been increasing each year since 2020, thereby putting the country's plans to eliminate malaria by 2025 at risk.

HIV/TB

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Sao Tome and Principe was 114 cases per 100,000 people. Tuberculosis death rate fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to decrease through 2001 - 2020 period ending at 19 cases per 100,000 population. The incidence of HIV is relatively low with only 126 new cases reported in 2020. Since 2015 HIV mortality has remained low while TB mortality has increased compared to 2015 levels. São Tomé and Príncipe achieved two of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 80% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

São Tomé and Príncipe has only three endemic NTDs requiring preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA) namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis. At least 8 NTDs are known to be non-endemic. The country has been certified free of dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease). It has never been endemic for yaws, but is yet to be certified.

Non-communicable diseases

The largest burden of disease and cause of death are due to non-communicable diseases, mainly cardiovascular disease, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases. The age-standardised mortality rate for these diseases has been greater than 600 per 100,000 population since 2015.

Childhood Immunization

Immunisation rates have been generally high, although the coverage rate for rotavirus and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine have recently dipped to below 80%, indicating that catch up strategies will be needed. In 2021, an estimated 188 under-immunized children were in São Tomé and Príncipe. This estimate was the same as the number of zero-dose children. These children can be targeted through active tracking and community follow-up.

Child survival

The under-5 mortality rate in São Tomé and Príncipe stands at 15.4 per 1000 live births, while the neonatal mortality is 7.6 per 1000 live births (2021). These indicators demonstrate that the country has exceeded the SDG3 target of 25 per 1000 live births and 12 per 1000 live births respectively. This lower rate is a likely contribution of several factors, including its high vaccination coverage rates in children, thereby averting a high disease burden in children.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
32.8 million	2,719	1

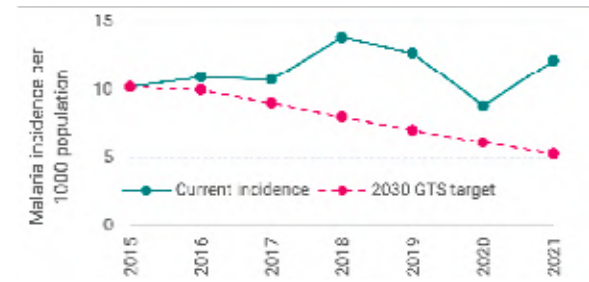
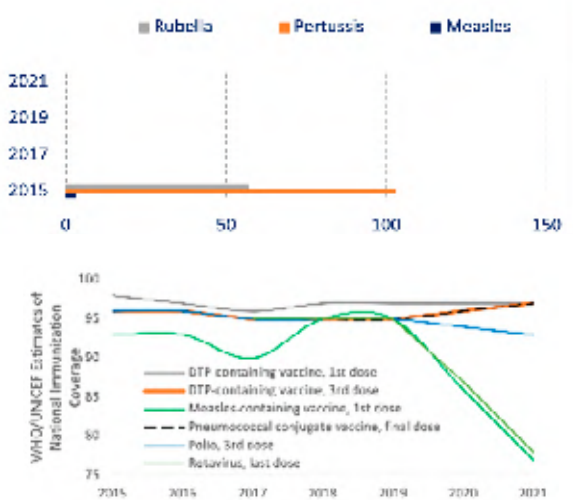
ITN use in children under five years 54.1% and 58.7% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Sao Tome and Principe in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Sao Tome and Principe since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that Sao Tome and Principe reversed its targets in 2020

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

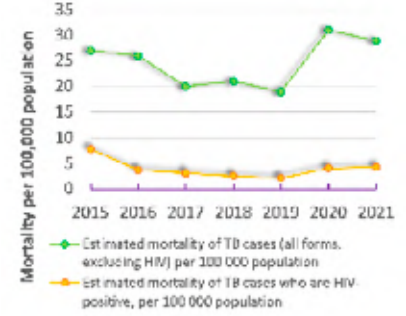
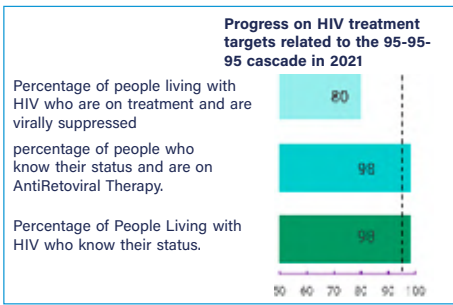


Zero dose children 188 Under-immunized 188

WUENIC coverage suggests a drop in measles coverage in 2020, Immunization coverage remains high for DPT antigen. Only 3 cases of measles in 2015 Mumps continues to occur with 5 cases last reported in 2012 1 tetanus case in 2021

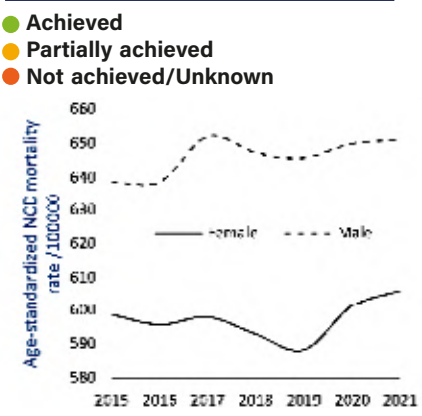
HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 126** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 83%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 53%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 12%** Domestic funding for TB
- 4%** Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/pollution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
- PC-NTDs treatment in 2021**
- 49,562** targeted for MDA
47,704 treated with MDA
- OTHER MAJOR NTDS**
- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (gambiense)
 - Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
 - Buruli ulcer
 - Taeniasis and cysticercosis
 - Leprosy
 - Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Senegal

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Senegal is a country in west Africa, bounded by The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,599 (2022) and a population of 17.3 million (2022).

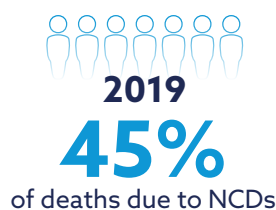
Key points

- ◆ Senegal has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 45% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Senegal improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Senegal is endemic for five of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 92% of the 2.4 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Senegal's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high although the country experienced a dip in coverage in 2020 and 2021. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 85%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 87%. It is important for Senegal to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

UHC/CN

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 45% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Senegal with an estimated 995,763 cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 57.6 cases per 1000 people), resulting in 4,375, giving a mortality rate of 59 cases per 100,000 population. The malaria incidence rate has been fluctuating above and below the annual targets since 2015. The country is currently off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria, with the incidence rate above the targets in 2020 and 2021.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The incidence of TB is 113 per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV) has remained relatively constant, increasing slightly from 15 to 16 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has also remained fairly constant, decreasing slightly from 2.1 to 1.3 in the same period.

Senegal has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 81% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 97% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 31,629 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Senegal is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 2.4 million of the 2.6 million people targeted (92%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous), taeniasis and cysticercosis, mycetoma, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Senegal. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 570 per 100,000 in males and 521 in females in 2021.

Senegal has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco advertising bans, and tobacco health warnings, however there is limited progress against a subset of the indicators. These include tobacco media campaigns, all of the indicators relating to alcohol, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Senegal's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high although the country experienced a dip in coverage in 2020 and 2021. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 85%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 87%. This resulted in an estimated 80,714 under-immunized children and 69,952 zero dose children. It is important for Senegal to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

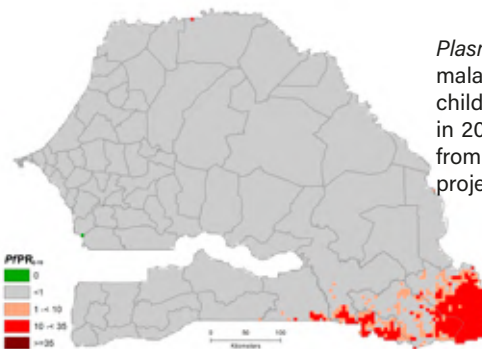
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 51 to 39 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate declined from 25 to 21 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

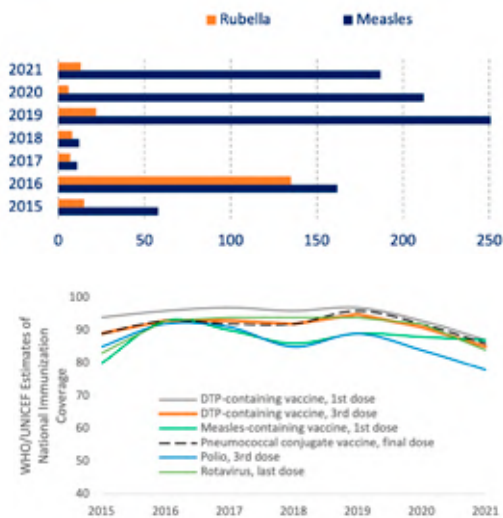
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
16.8 million	995,763	4,375

ITN use in children under five years 65.4% and 95.0% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Senegal in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Senegal since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track to achieving GTS targets.



Zero dose children 69,952 **Under-immunized 80,714**

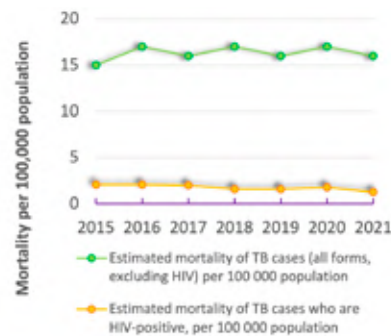
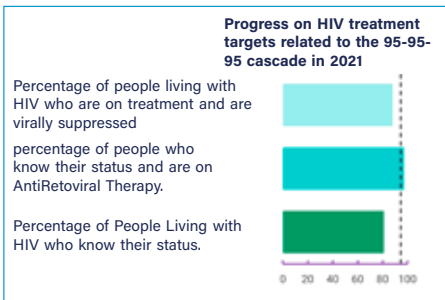
WUENIC estimates show that, for most basic antigens, coverage declined in 2019 and has not recovered.

Senegal continues to experience cases of measles and rubella although less than 250.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 31,629** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 75%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 10%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

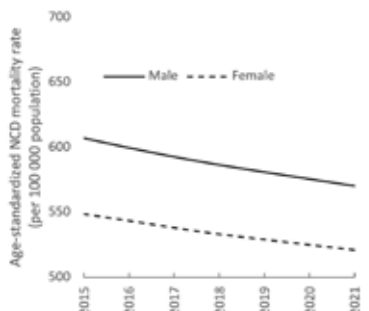
26% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
2.6 Million targeted for MDA
2.4 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Mycetoma
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Seychelles

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Islands of the Seychelles archipelago consist of 115 islands covering a surface area of 459 km² in the Indian Ocean with a population of 106,470 people in 2021. The capital and largest city Victoria is approximately 1,500 kilometres east of mainland Africa. Seychelles started to undergo the epidemiologic transition to chronic diseases more than three decades ago. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) form the most significant health burden.

Key points

- ◆ Seychelles has successfully met the SDG3 target for the under-5 mortality (13.9 per 1000 live births, compared to a target of 25) and the neonatal mortality rates (8.6 per 1000 live births, compared to a target of 12).
- ◆ Seychelles has a low burden of TB at 12 incidence cases per 100,000 population, and less than 1 TB deaths per 100,000 population. Approximately 750 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021. The country is yet to achieve the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 91-87-86.
- ◆ Seychelles has historically achieved high vaccination coverage rates. Since 1989, DTP3 vaccination coverage has been above 94%. However, like many countries in the region, Seychelles' recent immunization trends suggest a dip in coverage of the basic childhood vaccines since 2020 and the country should prioritize restoring services and implementing catch-up vaccination strategies for the under-immunized and zero-dose children. Seychelles experienced a measles outbreak in 2020.
- ◆ Seychelles was certified free of Dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worms disease) in 1998, and is not endemic to all NTDS earmarked for elimination.

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NCDs
form the most
significant health
burden

Broad disease outlook

Seychelles started to undergo the epidemiologic transition to chronic diseases more than three decades ago. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) form the most significant health burden.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

The Islands of Seychelles were documented in the 1950s as being unable to support malaria transmission. The country was certified as malaria-free in 2012.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

With an estimated burden of 12 TB cases per 100,000 in 2021, Seychelles is a low burden TB country. Estimates of mortality rates related to TB have steadily decreased since 2017 to less than 1 per 100,000 population. Approximately 755 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2020. There are still gaps in knowledge on the number of people with HIV who know their status and progress against the 95-95-95 goals is yet to be fully achieved at:

- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 81% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 91% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Neglected tropical diseases

The country was certified free of Dracunculiasis disease (Guinea Worm) in 2004. It is non-endemic for any of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy. The major NTD is cystic echinococcosis.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are the major health problems in Seychelles. Like the neighbouring sub-regional countries, the age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was over 400 per 100,000 for both the male and female population. The three major areas with limited progress on NCDs include a ban on alcohol advertising, trans fats policies, and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

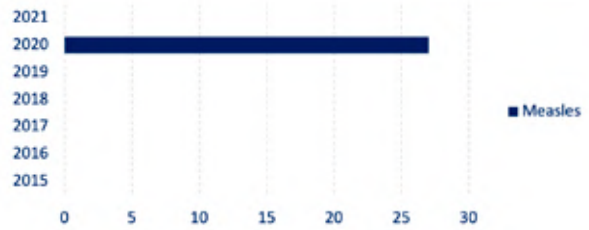
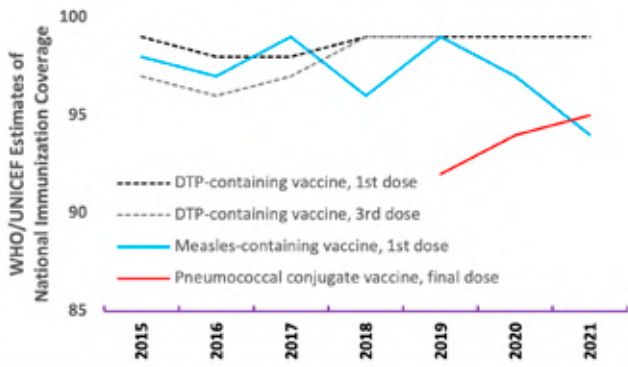
Seychelles has achieved relatively high vaccination coverage rates, with a DTP3 coverage above 96% since 1989, although this did fall to 94% in 2021. Similar to many countries in the region, this dip was also seen in the measles immunisation coverage rate in 2021 (94%). Seychelles experienced a measles outbreak in 2020 and other sub-regional countries experienced a similar outbreak in 2019. This suggests a need for sub-regional collaboration and maintaining a vigilance on outbreaks. The estimated number of zero-dose children in 2021 was only 16.

- ▲ Strengthening regional collaboration and the immunization catch-up campaigns to restore coverage.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems, the under-5 mortality rate stands at 13.9 per 1000 live births and the neonatal mortality is 8.6 per 1000 live births, therefore the Seychelles has successfully achieved the SDG3 target of 25 per 1000 live births and 12 per 1000 live births, respectively.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



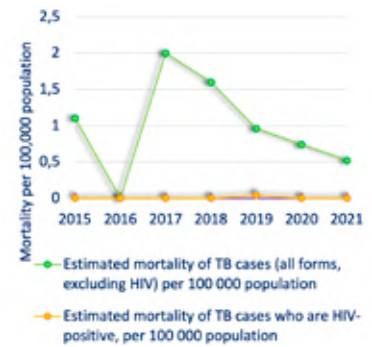
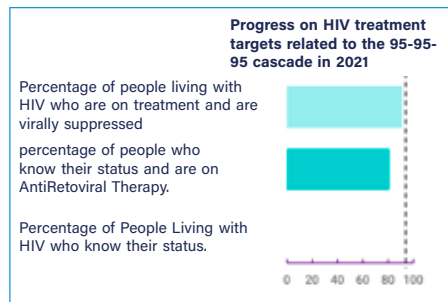
Zero dose children 16

Under-immunized 97

Despite historically high vaccination coverage of basic antigens (>90%), recent estimates suggest a slight disruption in measles coverage and just a few tens of zero-dose children or under immunisation. The Islands of Seychelles just had an outbreak of measles in 2020.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

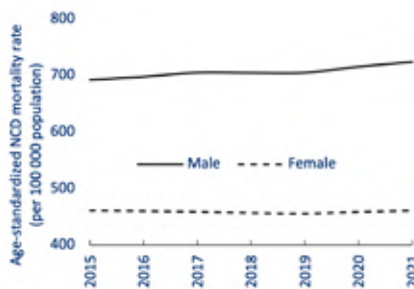
- 755 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2020
 - 100% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 0% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 95% Domestic funding for TB
95% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictio
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021

- 0 targeted for MDA
- 0 treated with MDA
- Non-Endemic

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Cystic echinococcosis



Country Disease Outlook

Sierra Leone

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Sierra Leone is a country in west Africa, bordered by Guinea, Liberia, and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 461 (2022) and a population of 8.6 million (2022).

Key points

- ◆ Sierra Leone has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 34% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Sierra Leone improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Sierra Leone is endemic for the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 81% of the 7 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ In Sierra Leone 46,445 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021. However, Sierra Leone has met only one of the 95-95-95 goals and should focus efforts on increasing the testing rates given that only 62% of people living with HIV knew their status in 2021.
- ◆ Sierra Leone's coverage rates of vaccination in children have recently been above or close to the 90% target levels. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 92%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 87%. It is important for Sierra Leone to continue to maintain and strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

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2019

34%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 34% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Sierra Leone with an estimated 2.8 million cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 329.8 cases per 1000 people), resulting in 8,314 deaths. The country is currently off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria. There have been reductions in malaria case incidence from 2015 to 2021.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

With an estimated burden of 289 TB cases per 100,000 in 2021, Sierra Leone is among a high TB burden country in the sub-Saharan region. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV) has decreased from 57 to 35 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 17 to 12 per 100,000 population in the same period.

Sierra Leone has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 62% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 98% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment
- ▲ 45% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 46,445 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Sierra Leone is endemic for the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 5.7 million of the 7 million people targeted (81%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Buruli ulcer, foodborne trematodiasis, mycetoma, leprosy, rabies, and onchocerciasis.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Sierra Leone. The age-standardised mortality rate across

four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 647 per 100,000 in males and 644 in females in 2021.

Sierra Leone has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan, and tobacco taxes, however there is limited progress against a subset of the indicators. These include NCD guidelines, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco advertising bans, tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Sierra Leone's coverage rates of vaccination in children have recently been above or close to the 90% target levels. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 92%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 87%. This resulted in an estimated 20,027 under-immunized children and 15,020 zero dose children. It is important for Sierra Leone to continue to maintain and strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

Child survival

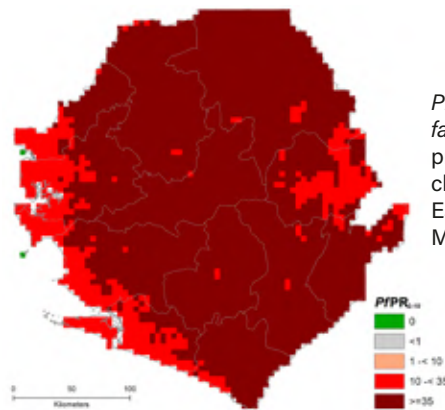
Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 141 to 105 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate declined from 35 to 31 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

There is also a commitment from MOH to establish and Child Health programme to oversee implementation of the Child Survival Action Plan 2023-2025.

MALARIA

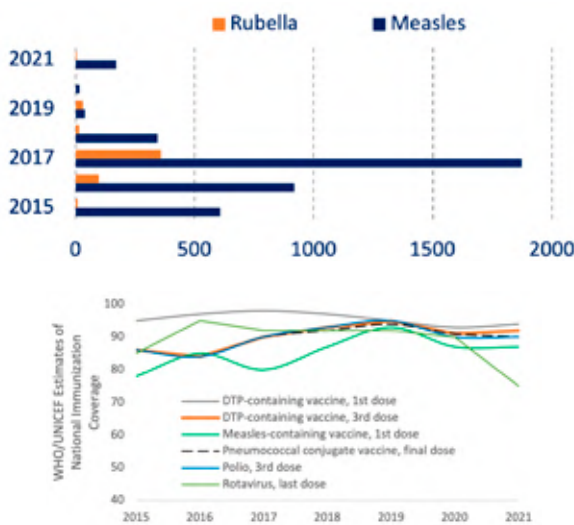
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
8.4 million	2.8 million	8,314

ITN use in children under five years 59.1% and 22.9% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Sierra Leone since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track to achieving GTS targets.



Zero dose children 15,020 **Under-immunized 20,027**

WUENIC estimates show that, for most basic antigens, coverage declined in 2019. Cases of measles were reported in 2021.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

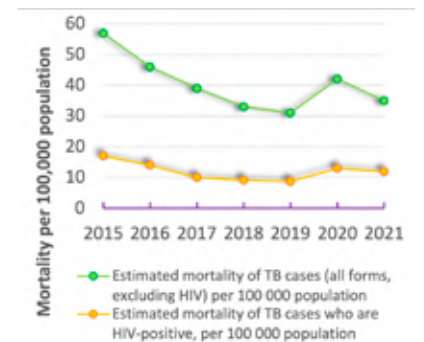
- 46,445** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 79%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - Unknown** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- <10%** Domestic funding for TB
<10% Domestic funding for HIV

Progress on HIV treatment targets related to the 95-95-95 cascade in 2021

Percentage of people living with HIV who are on treatment and are virally suppressed

percentage of people who know their status and are on AntiRetroviral Therapy.

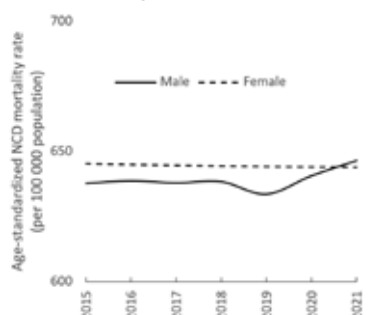
Percentage of People Living with HIV who know their status.



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)
- PC-NTDs treatment in 2021**
- 7.0 Million** targeted for MDA
5.7 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Buruli ulcer
- Foodborne trematodiasis
- Mycetoma
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

South Africa

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of South Africa, is the southernmost country in Africa. It is bordered by Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. It is an upper-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US \$7,055 (2021) and has a population of 59 million (2021).

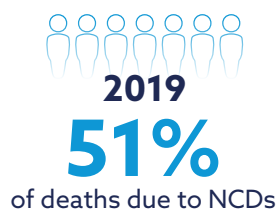
Key points

- ◆ South Africa has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 51% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ South Africa had 5.5 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has made progress towards achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 94-79-91 in 2021. Additional efforts should
- ◆ be implemented to increase the number of people on HIV treatment once the status is known.
- ◆ South Africa has not yet met the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching 86% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 87% with the first dose of measles-
- ◆ containing vaccine in 2021. The country should consider implementing catch-up strategies for vaccination.
- ◆ South Africa has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021 and is meeting the SDG target for neonatal mortality, but not under-five mortality rates.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 51% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Around 10% of the population is at risk for malaria in South Africa, with an estimated 5812 cases and local cases were 2,854 in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 0.9 per 10,000 people), resulting in 56 deaths. South Africa has made good progress regarding malaria incidence rates and met the targets set as part of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria target in 2021.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

South Africa is among WHO's list of 30 high-burden tuberculosis countries and has one of the highest incidence rates of notified tuberculosis in the world. The incidence rate is 512 per 100,000 population, in 2021. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV) has increased slightly since 2015, from 36 to 38 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 80 to 55 in the same period.

Progress has been made on the 95-95-95 goals, although treatment rates are relatively low:

- ▲ 94% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 91% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 5.5 million people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

South Africa is endemic for three of the five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and schistosomiasis. In 2020, no one was targeted or treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are chromoblastomycosis, taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy and rabies. Taeniasis and cysticercosis are endemic, though the extent is not established and yet to be addressed by Department of Health (DoH).

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in South Africa. The age-standardised mortality rate across

four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 772 per 100,000 in males and 579 in females in 2021. Multi-morbidity is a major public health challenge given the high burden of both NCDs as well as HIV and TB in South Africa. This compounds the disease burden and affects control along the continuum of care. Obesity is a major driver of morbidity and mortality with 29.2% of men and 56.6% of women being either overweight or obese.

South Africa has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, alcohol taxes, however progress has been more limited on tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings, alcohol advertising restrictions, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

South Africa's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high, although still not reaching the 90% target coverage rates. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine peaked at 86% in 2021 and the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose at 87%.

South Africa has experienced sizeable outbreaks of mumps and rubella in 2020-21, alongside some measles cases.

In 2021, there were an estimated 160,896 under-immunised children and 103,433 zero-dose children. South Africa should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 37 to 33 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate remained constant at 11 per 1,000 live births in the same period, exceeding the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

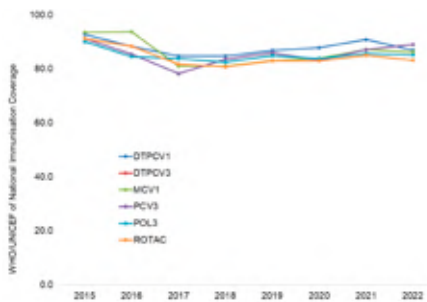
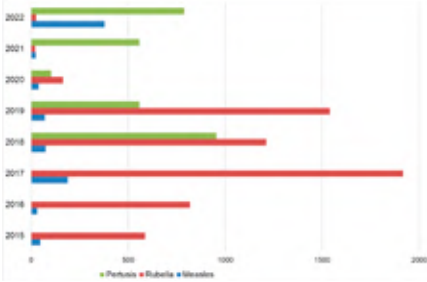
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
59.4 million	2,958	56

The population at risk for malaria in just few provinces 5.9 million



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in South Africa in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in South Africa since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is matching GTS targets since 2019



Zero dose children 103,433 **Under-immunized 160,896**

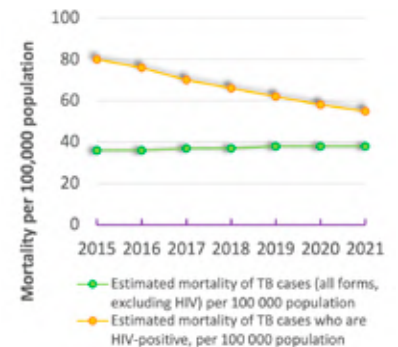
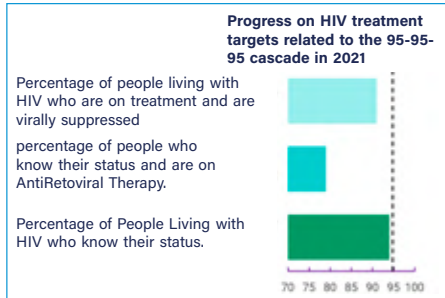
WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage bounced back in 2021.

South Africa however continues to record cases of rubella and pertussis. Measles outbreaks are reported.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 5.5** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 78%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 57%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

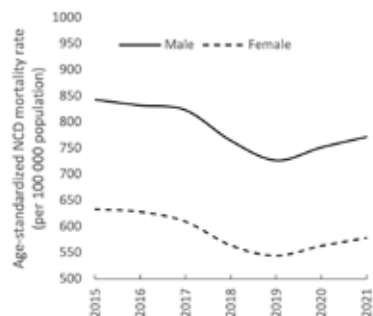
Unknown Domestic funding for TB
77% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis (non-endemic)
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020

0 Million targeted for MDA
0 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Leprosy
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

South Sudan

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of South Sudan is a large country in northeastern Africa. It's landlocked and bordered by the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. It is a low-income with a GDP per capita US\$ 1,072 (2021) and has a population of 10.7 million (2021).

Key points

- ◆ South Sudan has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 28% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ South Sudan is endemic for all five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration, reaching 91% of the 6.6 million people targeted for treatment (2021).
- ◆ South Sudan has 47,440 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 but has made limited progress towards achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ A significant challenge is to sustainably increase the vaccination coverage rates and implement catch-up strategies to reach the cohorts of under-immunised and zero-dose children.
- ◆ Malaria is a leading cause of illness and death accounting for ~66% of outpatient consultations, 30% of admissions and 50% of deaths.

UHC/CN

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WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

28%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 28% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in South Sudan, with an estimated 3 million cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 280.4 cases per 1000 people), resulting in 7,344 deaths. The country is off track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets. The incidence rate per 1,000 population has been relatively stable at around 270 since 2015, whereas the target incidence rate was much lower at 140 per 1,000.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Tuberculosis treatment coverage has progressively increased since 2015, with an 82% treatment success rate. The estimated burden is 227 TB cases per 100,000 in 2021. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has reduced since 2015, from 54 to 28 per 100,000 population in 2021, and the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 13 to 8.5 in the same period.

Progress against the 95-95-95 goals has been limited:

- ▲ 35% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 77% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 47,440 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

South Sudan is endemic for all five of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis and trachoma. In 2021, there were 6.6 million people targeted for MDA, and 6 million were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease), human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (visceral), taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are an increasing health problem in South Sudan. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 531 per 100,000 in males and 443 in females in 2019 (increasing from 513 and 433, respectively, in 2015).

South Sudan has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes and alcohol availability, however progress has been more limited on tobacco (smoke free/pollution, health warnings, advertising bans, media campaigns), alcohol (advertising restrictions, taxes), trans fats policies, salt policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

South Sudan's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine at 69% 2018-2021, down from a prior peak of 63% in 2012. Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was just 74% in 2021.

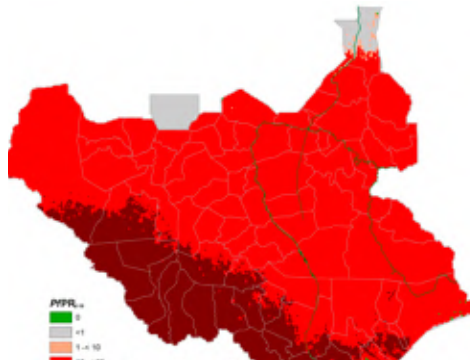
The low coverage rates have resulted in an estimated 168,691 under-immunised children and 146,924 zero-dose children in 2021. It is important for South Sudan to consider the implementation of catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks.

Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has remained constant at 99 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, significantly above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality remained constant at 40 per 1,000 live births in the same period, above the SDG target of 12.

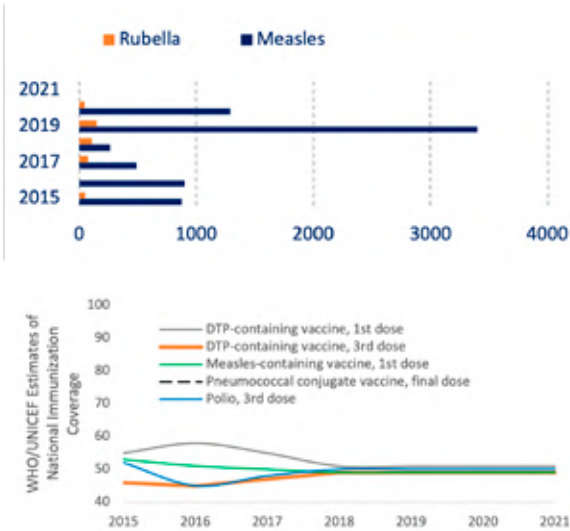
MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
10.7 million	3.0 million	7,344

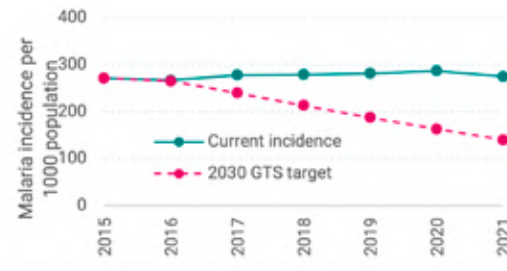


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in South Sudan in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track to achieve targets for disease reductions



Zero dose children 103,433 **Under-immunized 160,896**

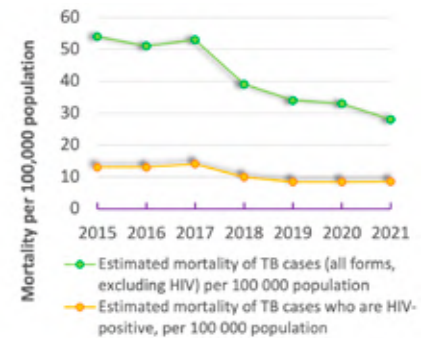
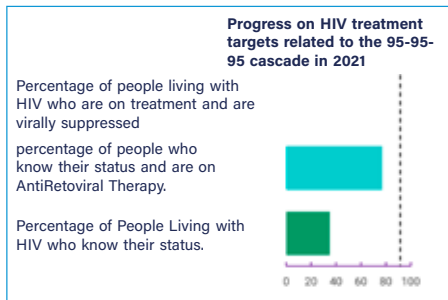
WUENIC estimates show historically low vaccination coverage has been <60% for most basic antigens. Highlights the need to increase coverage of basic vaccines in children.

There was a major outbreak of measles in 2019 with 3,401 cases reported

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 47,440** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 73%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- Unknown** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

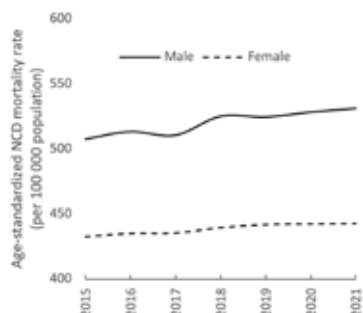
0% Domestic funding for TB
0% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
6.6 Million targeted for MDA
6.0 Million treated with MDA

- OTHER MAJOR NTDs**
- Dracunculiasis
 - Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
 - Leishmaniasis (visceral)
 - Taeniasis and cysticercosis
 - Leprosy
 - Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Tanzania

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The United Republic of Tanzania is a country in East Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean. Its neighbours are Kenya and Uganda, to the north, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, to the west, and Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, to the south. The terrain includes coastal plains, a central plateau, and highlands in the north and south, as well as the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia. It is a lower-middle income with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,099 (2021). Its population is 63.6 million (2021).

Key points

- ❖ Tanzania has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 34% of deaths in 2019.
- ❖ While Tanzania has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ❖ Malaria remains a significant health problem in Tanzania, with an estimated 8 million cases in 2021, resulting in 25,787 deaths. Despite satisfactory progress in 2015-17, the country is off-track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets as the incidence rate has been slowly increasing since 2018.
- ❖ Tanzania had 1.5 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and almost achieved the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 88-97-97.
- ❖ With historically high vaccination coverage rates, Tanzania has been experiencing a steady decline since 2017, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine at 81% in 2021, its lowest-level since 2000. The low coverage rate, combined with a large population, resulted in 424,727 under-immunised children and 402,373 zero-dose children, and an urgent need to implement catch-up vaccination strategies.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

34%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 34% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Tanzania, with an estimated 8 million cases in 2021 (incidence rate of 125.8 per 1,000 people), resulting in 25,787 deaths. Despite satisfactory progress in 2015-17, the country is now off-track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets as the incidence rate per 1,000 population has been slowly increasing since 2018.

There are opportunities to strengthen the malaria programme. Insecticide-treated bednet use in children under five years was 43.7% and 54.6% of people with fever, for whom care was sought and received a finger/heel prick, used artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

With an estimated burden of 208 TB cases per 100,000 in 2021, the rate continues to fall, but the burden is still high and Tanzania is among a watch list high TB burden countries. Estimates of mortality rates related to TB have decreased since 2015 from 55 to 29 per 100,000 population.

The 95-95-95 goals are close to being fully achieved:

- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 97% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 97% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 1.5 million people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Tanzania is endemic for all of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis and trachoma. In 2021, there were 23 million people targeted for MDA, although only 19.3 million were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Buruli ulcer, leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), leprosy

and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a major health problems in Tanzania. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 557 per 100,000 in males and 498 in females in 2021.

Tanzania has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to tobacco taxes, NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, but progress has been more limited on indicators related to other aspects of tobacco control, alcohol (alcohol taxes and advertising restrictions), salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Tanzania had achieved high coverage rates of immunisation in children, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine above 90% throughout 2010-17. The coverage rate for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine in 2021 fell to just 81%, the lowest-level it has been since 2000. Similarly, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 76% in 2021, the lowest since 1999.

The low coverage rate, combined with the high population size, resulted in an estimated 424,727 under-immunised children and 402,373 zero-dose children in 2021. This suggests an urgent need to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country.

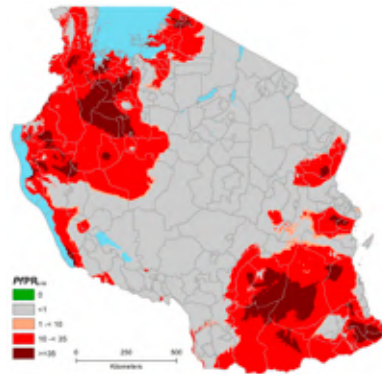
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 58 to 47 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality fell from 23 to 20 per 1,000 live births in the same period, although it remains above the SDG target of 12.

Malaria

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
63.6 million	8.0 million	25787

ITN use in children under five years (43.7%) and 54.6% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

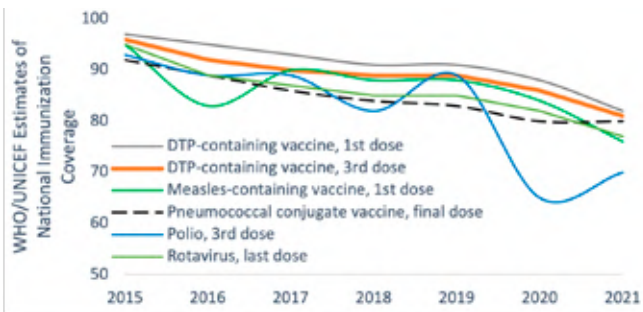


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in the United Republic of Tanzania in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Based on the GTS targets, the malaria incidence in 2021 in this HBHI country indicates that it is not on track to meet the global targets.



EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Zero dose children 402,373 **Under-immunized 424,727**

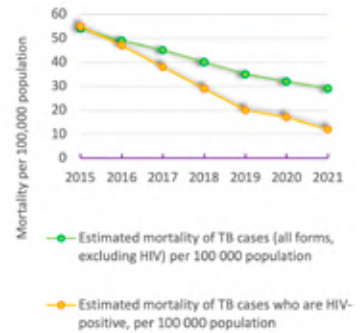
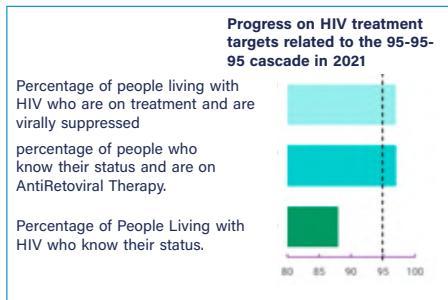
WUENIC estimates show historically low vaccination coverage has been <60% for most basic antigens. Highlights the need to increase coverage of basic vaccines in children.

There was a major outbreak of measles in 2019 with 3,401 cases reported

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 1.5 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 92% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 75% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

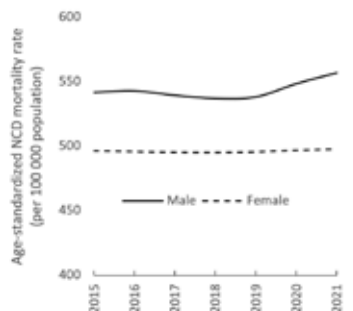
14% Domestic funding for TB
5% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
23.0 million targeted for MDA
19.3 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Buruli Ulcer
- Leishmaniasis (Cutaneous and visceral)
- Leprosy
- Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Togo

August 2023



World Health Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Togo is a country in west Africa, bordered by Burkina Faso, Benin, Ghana and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$918 (2022) and a population of 8.9 million (2022)..

Key points

- ◆ Togo has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 41% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Togo improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Togo is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 97% of the 3.6 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ In Togo 81,123 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021. However, Togo has met only one of the 95-95-95 goals and should focus efforts on increasing the testing rates given that an estimated 20% of the people living with HIV did not know their status in 2021.
- ◆ Togo's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target levels. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 83%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 70%. It is important for Togo to continue to maintain and strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

41%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 41% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Togo with an estimated 2 million cases in 2021 (incidence rate of 224.7 per 1000 people), resulting in 3,715 deaths. The malaria incidence rate has fallen in line with the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria between 2015 and 2019, although the incidence rate plateaued after and has been slightly above the targets set for 2020 and 2021.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The number of TB cases in 2020 was estimated at 3,000. With an estimated burden of 33 TB cases per 100,000 in 2021, is one of the low burden countries in the African region. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has decreased from 6.4 to 2.7 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 3.2 to 0.88 in the same period.

Togo has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 80% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 95% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 80% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 81,123 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Togo is endemic for two of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. In 2020, 3.5 million of the 3.6 million people targeted (97%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), Buruli ulcer,

taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Togo. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 731 per 100,000 in males and 545 in females in 2021.

Togo has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco advertising bans, tobacco media campaigns, however there is limited progress against a subset of the indicators. These include NCD guidelines, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Togo's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been below the 90% target levels. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 83%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 70%. This resulted in an estimated 45,104 under-immunized children and 31,838 zero dose children. It is important for Togo to continue to maintain and strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

Child survival

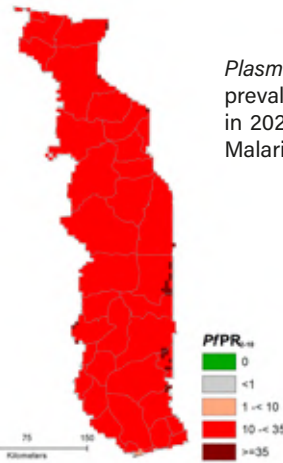
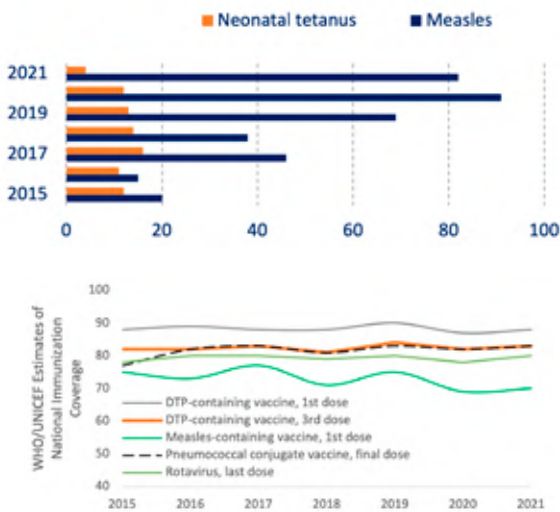
Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 76 to 63 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate declined from 27 to 24 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
18.6 million	2.0 million	3,715

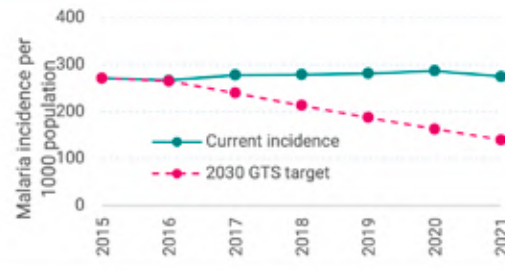
ITN use in children under five years 69.7% and 62.6% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Togo in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Togo since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is on track to achieving GTS targets despite a slight increase in 2020.



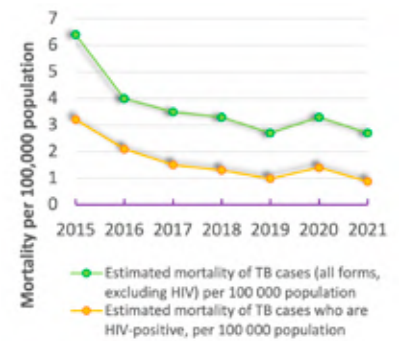
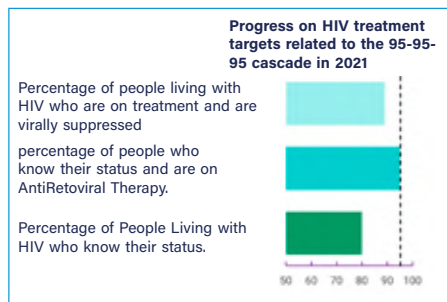
Zero dose children 31,838 **Under-immunized 45,104**

WUENIC estimates show a stable trend for most basic antigens in Togo. However, cases of measles and rubella are regularly reported.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 81,123** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 77%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 55%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

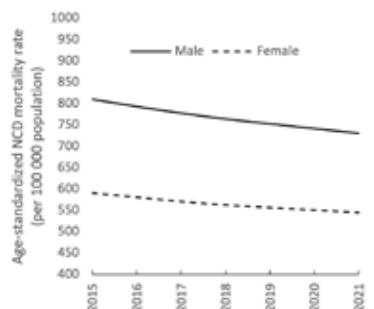
45% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
3.6 million targeted for MDA
3.5 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Human African trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Buruli ulcer
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Uganda

August 2023



World Health Organization

African Region

Background

Uganda is a landlocked country in east-central Africa. It's bordered by Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, and Tanzania. It is a low-income with a GDP per capita of US\$ 844 (2021), with a population of 46 million (2021).

Key points

- ◇ Uganda has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 36% of deaths in 2019.
- ◇ Uganda has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◇ Uganda experienced 13 million cases of malaria in 2021, resulting in 19,663 deaths. The country is off-track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets as the incidence rate per 1,000 population has increased since 2015.
- ◇ 1.2 million people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021 in Uganda. Steady progress has been made in reducing HIV and TB mortality and the country is close to achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, achieving 89-92-95 in 2021.
- ◇ Uganda is endemic for all five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration, reaching 97% of the 13.7 million people targeted for treatment (2020).

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

36%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 36% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Uganda, with an estimated 13 million cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 288.8 cases per 1000 people), and resulting in 19,663 deaths. The country is off-track to meet the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria targets as the incidence rate per 1,000 population has increased since 2015, widening the gap between the targets and the actual incidence rate.

Insecticide-treated bednet use in children under five years was 60.6% and 64.8% of people with fever, for whom care was sought and received a finger/heel prick, used artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The number of TB cases in 2020 was estimated at 90,000 giving an estimated burden of 199 TB cases per 100,000 population. Estimates of mortality rates related to TB have decreased since 2015 from 33 to 14 per 100,000 population.

The 95-95-95 goals are close to being fully achieved:

- ▲ 89% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 92% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 95% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 1.2 million people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2022.

Neglected tropical diseases

Uganda is endemic for all of the NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis and trachoma. In 2020, there were 13.7 million people targeted for MDA, and almost all (13.3 million) were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are Buruli ulcer, leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), leprosy and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a major health problems in Uganda. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 709 per 100,000 in males and 506 in females in 2021.

Uganda has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco (tobacco taxes, advertising ban), alcohol taxes, but progress has been more limited on indicators related to alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Uganda's coverage rates of vaccination in children have been increasing, following a slight dip in 2019-20, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine above 89% since 2015. The coverage rate for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine in 2021 was 91% and the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 90% in 2021.

The relatively high coverage rate resulted in an estimated 147,797 under-immunised children and 49,266 zero-dose children in 2021. While lower than other countries, it is still important for Uganda to consider how to implement catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that these children are not left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases into the future.

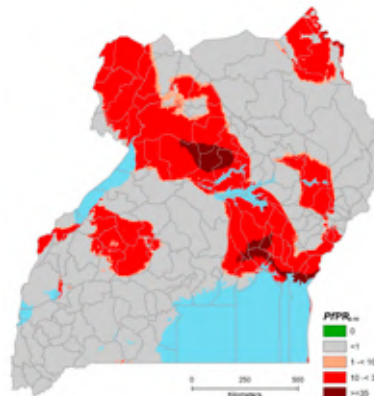
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 56 to 42 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, neonatal mortality fell from 22 to 19 per 1,000 live births in the same period, although it remains above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
45.9 million	13.0 million	19,663

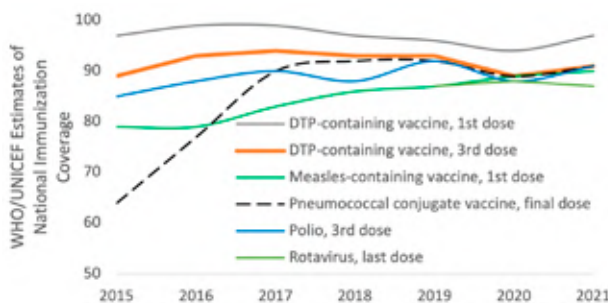
ITN use in children under five years (60.6%) and 64.8% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Uganda in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Based on the GTS targets, the malaria incidence in 2021 in Uganda indicates that it is not on track to meet the global targets.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



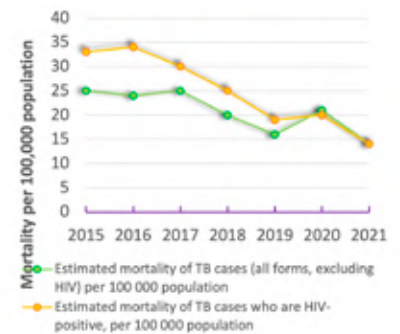
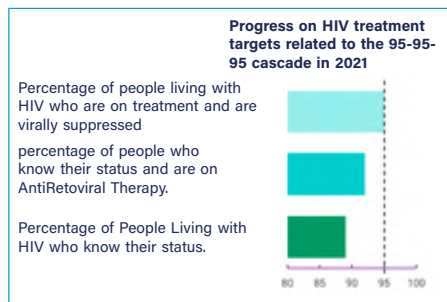
Zero dose children 49,266 **Under-immunized 147,797**

Childhood immunization dipped slightly in 2019-2020 but rebounded to 2018 levels.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 1.2 million** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 88%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 50%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

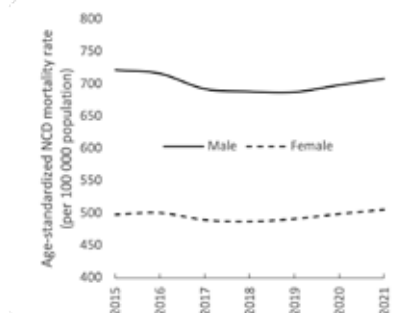
13% Domestic funding for TB
5% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
13.7 million targeted for MDA
13.3 million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Buruli Ulcer
- Leishmaniasis (Cutaneous and visceral)
- Leprosy
- Rabies



Country Disease Outlook

Zambia

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. It is bordered by Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,137 (2021) and has a population of 19.5 million (2021).

Key points

- ◆ Zambia has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 35% of deaths in 2021.
- ◆ Zambia had 1.2 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has made strong progress towards achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 91-98-96 in 2021.
- ◆ Zambia's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been high, with above 90% coverage for the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021.
- ◆ Zambia has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021 but is not yet meeting the SDG targets.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

35%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 35% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria is a significant public health problem in Zambia, with an estimated 3.7 million cases in 2021 (incidence rate of 189.7 cases per 1,000 people), resulting in 8,806 deaths. While Zambia was initially meeting the targets set as part of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria target, the incidence rate did not reduce in line with the targets set since 2019, therefore the country is no longer on track to meet its targets. In 2021, there were 188 cases of malaria per 1,000 population.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The number of TB cases in 2020 was estimated at 59,000. With an estimated burden of 307 TB cases per 100,000 in 2021, Zambia is ranked 21st among the 30 high TB burden countries. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV coinfection) has decreased since 2015, from 30 to 21 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 84 to 21 in the same period.

The 95-95-95 goals are close to being achieved:

- ▲ 91% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 98% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 96% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 1.2 million people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Zambia is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely Lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 5.3 million people were targeted for MDA and 6.1 million were treated.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are human Africa trypanosomiasis (*rhodesiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous), taeniasis and cysticercosis, leprosy

and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Zambia. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 938 per 100,000 in males and 599 in females in 2021.

Zambia has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution and alcohol availability, however progress has been more limited on, tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans, alcohol taxes, alcohol advertising restrictions, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Zambia's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high, with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine remaining over 90% since 2015, dipping to 88% and 84% in 2019 and 2020 respectively, but recovering to 91% in 2021. However, the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose has been above 90% since 2015.

In 2021, there were an estimated 58,435 under-immunised children and 38,957 zero-dose children. Zambia experienced outbreaks of measles, mumps, and rubella in 2020-21. Zambia should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

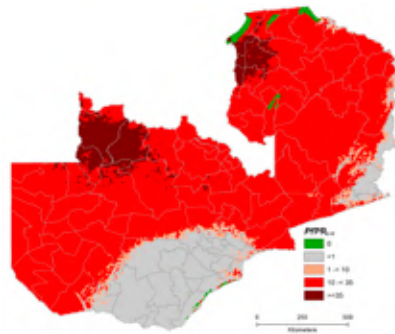
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 68 to 58 per 1000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate reduced slightly from 26 to 25 per 1,000 live births in the same period, above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

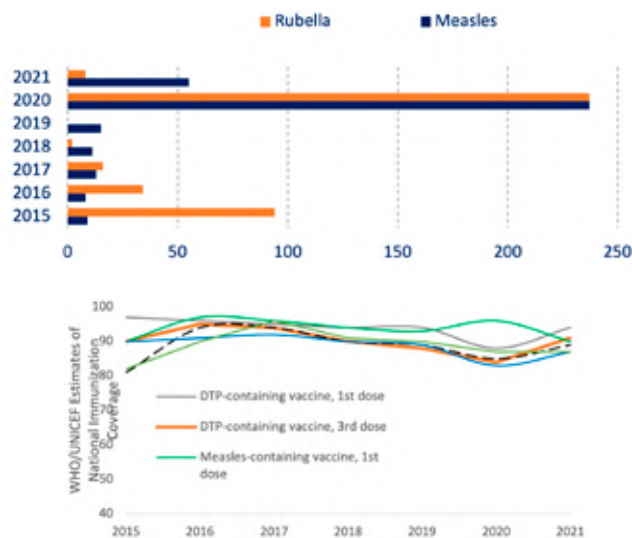
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
19.5 million	3.7 million	8,806

ITN use in children under five years 51.6% and 51.7% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

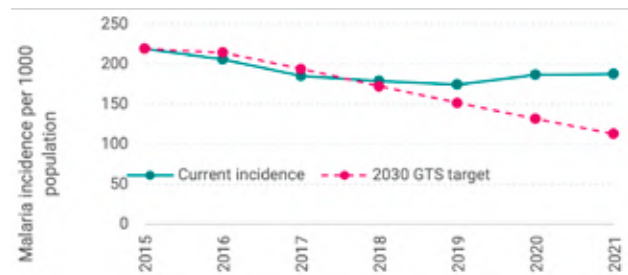


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Zambia in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Zambia since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets

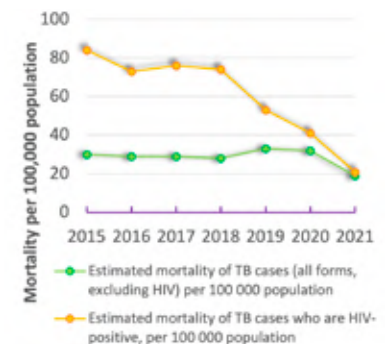
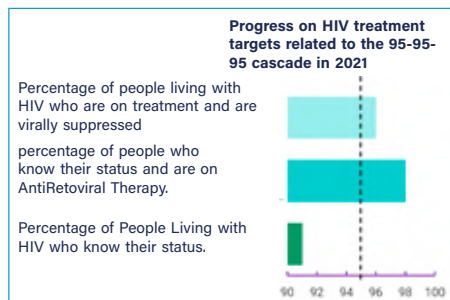


Zero dose children 38,957 **Under-immunized 58,435**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage bounced back to 2018 levels after a dip in 2020. Measles and rubella outbreaks remain public health problems in Zambia with the most recent outbreak in 2020 when the coverage level dipped.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

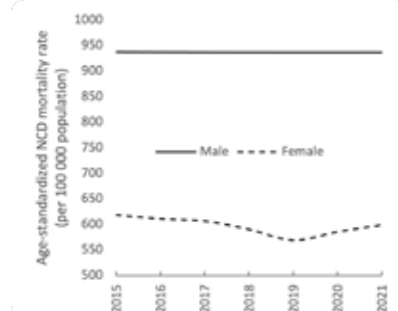
- 1.2 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 90% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 33% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- 46%** Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)
- PC-NTDs treatment in 2021**
5.3 million targeted for MDA
6.1 Million treated with MDA
- OTHER MAJOR NTDS**
- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (rhodesiense)
 - Leishmaniasis (visceral)
 - Taeniasis and cysticercosis
 - Leprosy
 - Rabies

Country Disease Outlook

Zimbabwe

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Zimbabwe, is a landlocked country in Southern Africa, bordered by Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia. It is a lower-middle income country with a GDP per capita of US 1,744 (2021) and has a population of 16 million (2021).

Key points

- ◆ Zimbabwe has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 39% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Zimbabwe had 1.2 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has almost achieved the 95-95-95 goals for HIV, reaching 96-96-93 in 2021.
- ◆ Zimbabwe has not yet met the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching 86% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 85% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. The country should consider implementing catch-up strategies for vaccination.
- ◆ Zimbabwe has improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

39%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 39% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Zimbabwe with an estimated 342,543 cases in 2021 (at an incidence rate of 21.4 cases per 1000 people), resulting in 876 deaths. Zimbabwe's malaria incidence rate has been fluctuating but has been generally declining since 2015. In 2021, the incidence rate was below the target of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2020, the estimated TB burden was 29,000 cases (incidence rate of 181.3 per 100,000 people), of which 16,019 TB cases (55%) were diagnosed. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV) has increased since 2015, from 7.9 to 13 per 100,000 population in 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 35 to 33 in the same period.

Progress has been made on the 95-95-95 goals, although treatment rates are relatively low:

- ▲ 96% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 96% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 93% of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 1.2 million people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Zimbabwe is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, no one was targeted or treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses, human Africa trypanosomiasis (*rhodesiense*), leprosy, taeniasis and cysticercosis, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Zimbabwe. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 822 per 100,000 in males and 701 in females in 2021.

Zimbabwe has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plan, tobacco taxes, and tobacco smoke free/pollution, however progress has been more limited on tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans, tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, alcohol taxes, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Zimbabwe's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high, although still not reaching the 90% target coverage rates. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 86%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 85%. Zimbabwe experienced outbreaks of measles and rubella in 2021.

In 2021, there were an estimated 66,300 under-immunised children and 33,150 zero-dose children. Zimbabwe should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these populations from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

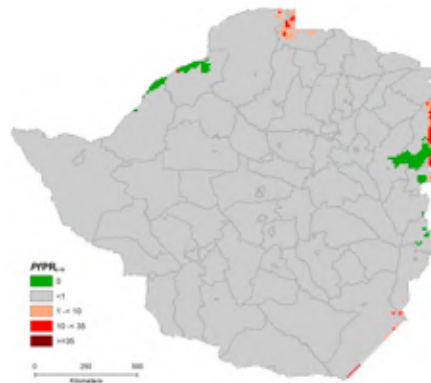
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 61 to 50 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, remaining above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate decreased from 28 to 25 per 1,000 live births in the same period, exceeding the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
12.6 million	342,543	876

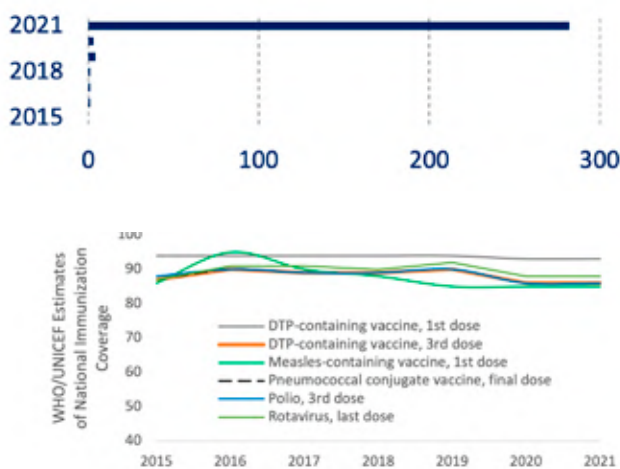
ITN use in children under five years 9% and 2% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



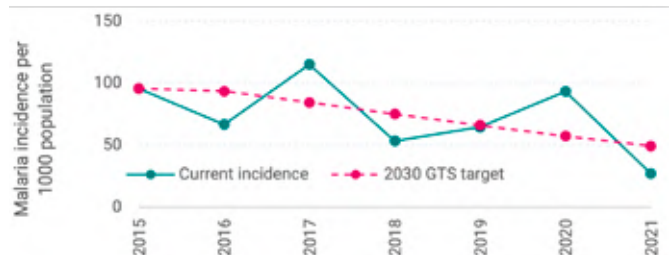
Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Zimbabwe in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

Measles



Malaria incidence in Zimbabwe compared to GTS targets shows a fluctuating but reducing incidence pattern since 2015.



Zero dose children 33,150 **Under-immunized 66,300**

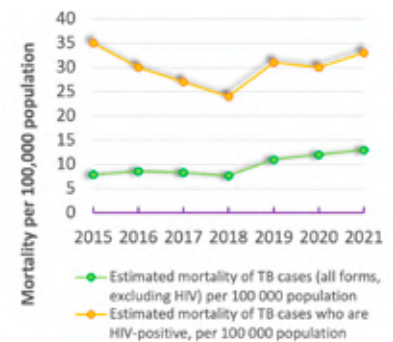
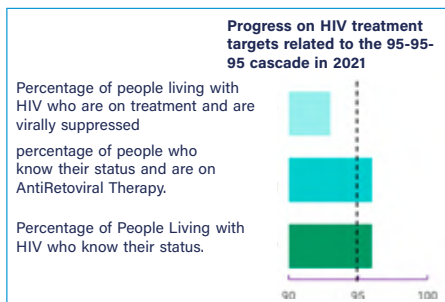
WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage bounced back to 2018 levels after a dip in 2020.

Measles and Rubella outbreaks remain public health problems in Zambia with the most recent outbreak in 2020 when the coverage level dipped.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 1.2 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 84% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 50% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

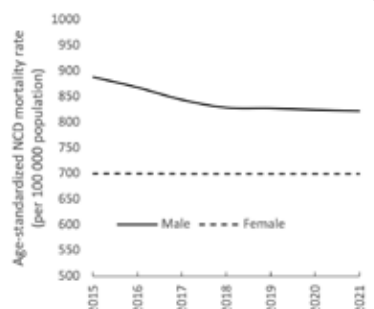
4.1% Domestic funding for TB
31% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
0 targeted for MDA
0 treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Rabies
- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (rhodesiense)
- Leprosy
- snakebite envenoming

