

Government spend on healthcare per capita in Africa tripled from 1995 to 2014

From 1995 to 2014, per capita government expenditure on healthcare in Africa more than tripled, increasing from US\$17 in 1995 to US\$52 in 2014. Government expenditure on healthcare in Africa varies widely, with some African countries investing as little as US\$1-4 per capita. There is need for increased expenditure on healthcare in Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa for instance has about 11 percent of the world's population, but carries 24 percent of the global disease burden in human and financial costs.

Africa faces a double burden of infectious and chronic diseases. Using Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY) as a measure, HIV/AIDS, lower respiratory infections, injuries, malaria and diarrhoeal diseases are the leading diseases in Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa, infectious diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS cause 69% of deaths. Opportunities exist to involve the private sector in ways that improve access and increase the financing and quality of health care goods and services throughout Africa.

