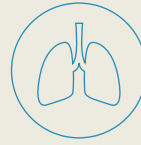




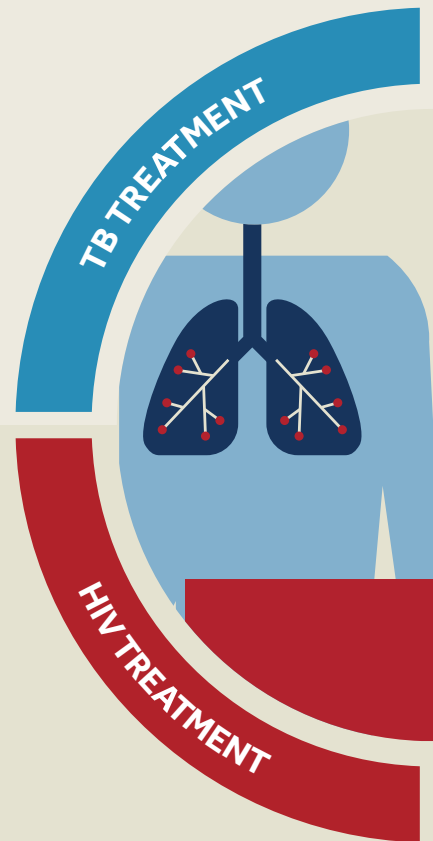
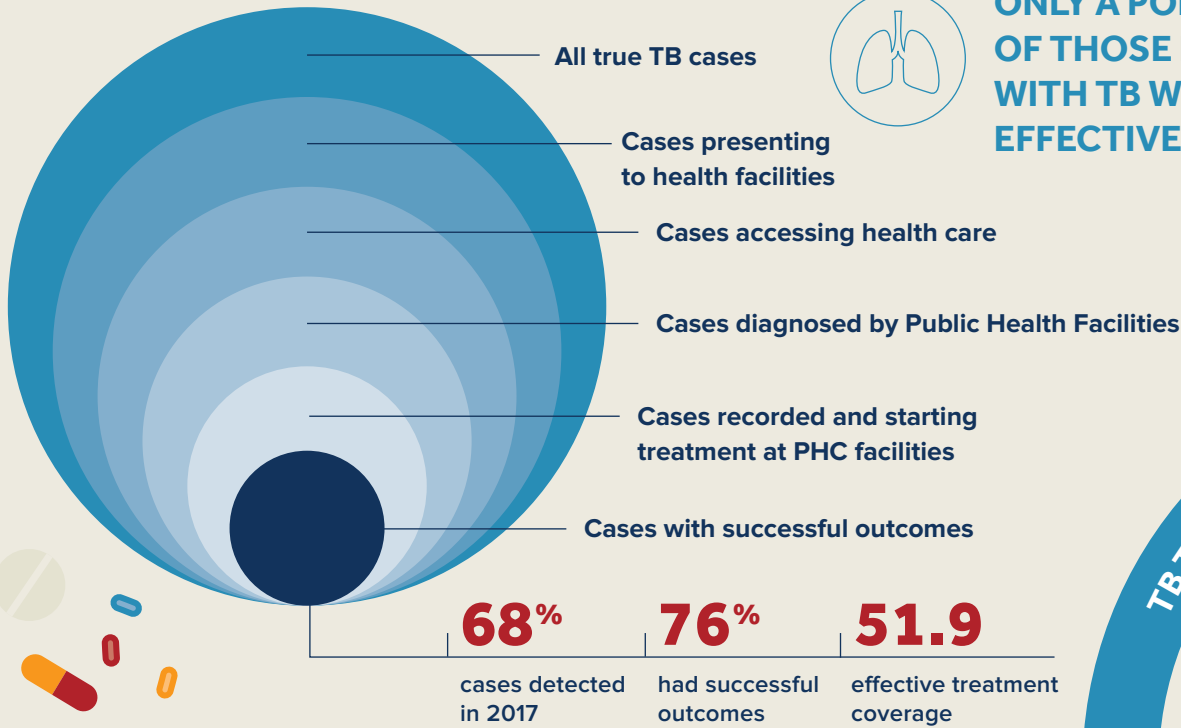
Infectious diseases

UHC 5 TUBERCULOSIS EFFECTIVE TREATMENT COVERAGE

This indicator has been calculated using the globally reported national case detection rate and the drug-sensitive TB treatment success rate.



ONLY A PORTION OF THOSE INFECTED WITH TB WILL RECEIVE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT



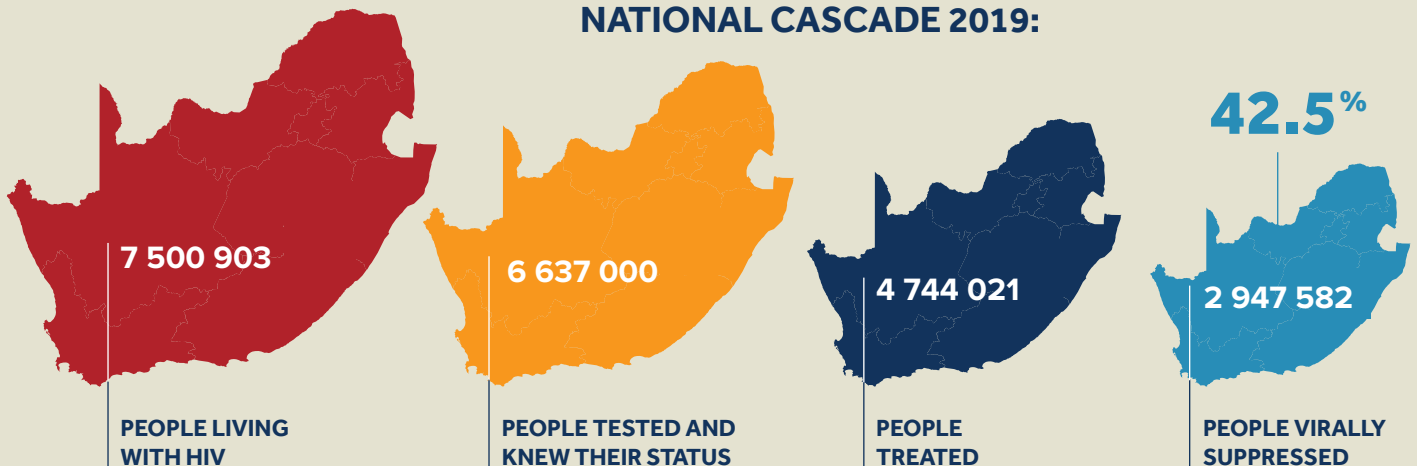
UHC 6 ANTIRETROVIRAL EFFECTIVE COVERAGE (PLHIV ON ART AND VIRALLY SUPPRESSED)

HIV-related indicators recorded worldwide are linked to the concept of a cascade of care that is promoted by the joint UN programme, UNAIDS.



THERE HAS BEEN STRIKING IMPROVEMENT IN THE TREATMENT COVERAGE AND EFFECTIVE COVERAGE OVER TIME

NATIONAL CASCADE 2019:





Indicator insights

South Africa has the largest national ART programme and has invested vast resources into HIV treatment, which has resulted in striking improvements in treatment coverage. Analysis of TB outcome data is complicated by the cohort approach used in reporting, which is defined by the time when treatment was initiated for the cohort.

UHC 7 % OF PEOPLE AT RISK WHO SLEEP UNDER INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

This measure is not tracked in South Africa as insecticide-treated bednets are not routinely provided to populations at risk in the three affected provinces.

PROVINCES AT RISK OF MALARIA:



UHC 8 % OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

The assumption is that there is a positive correlation between access to improved sanitation and decreased risk of diarrhoeal disease.



PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE BUT THERE ARE LARGE DISPARITIES BETWEEN PROVINCES

IMPROVED SANITATION IS DEFINED AS ACCESS TO:



A flush toilet



A ventilated pit latrine

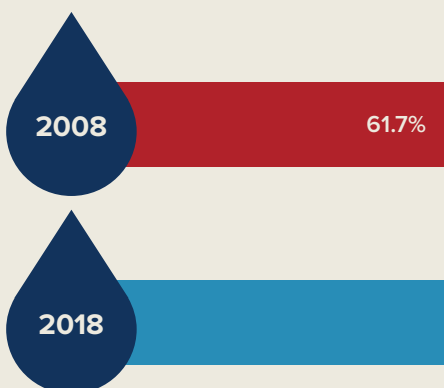


A pit latrine with slab



A composting toilet

SOUTH AFRICA



THE GREATEST DISPARITY EXISTS BETWEEN:

Eastern Cape
58.9%

Western Cape
93.8%