DISEASE in AFRICA
AIDS is the number one killer on the African continent, but there are many other preventable diseases.

Our objective today focuses on an American organization that has taken up the fight to help eradicate them.

What are the economic, social, political and environmental impacts of disease?
Your assignment:

As you watch the presentation, doodle notes.
* Type of disease
* Cause
* Effect
* What is being done
* Be able to identify Economic, Social, Political or Physical Geography that play a role in any aspect of the disease.
Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has created an organization called The Carter Center.

It’s logo is:

Waging Peace.
Fighting Disease.
Building Hope.
Help Us Change the World
The Carter Center is committed to advancing human rights and alleviating unnecessary human suffering. Join us in creating a world in which every man, woman, and child has the opportunity to enjoy good health and live in peace.
Today’s videos and slide shows come from The Carter Foundations Health programs.

https://www.cartercenter.org/health/guinea_worm/index.html

Another cause of disease in Africa is the Tsetse fly.
A new campaign to control the deadly tsetse fly in Africa, parasitic carrier of sleeping sickness, has been launched by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

African sleeping sickness affects as many as 500,000 people, 80 percent of whom eventually die, and the bite of the fly causes more than $4 billion in economic losses annually.

The tsetse fly has turned much of the fertile African landscape into an uninhabited "green desert," spreading sleeping sickness -- and killing 3 million livestock animals every year.

The fly is the carrier of the single cell parasite, trypanosome, which attacks the blood and nervous system of its victims, causing sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in livestock.

The biting tsetse fly transmits it when its seeks a blood meal.
Despite various drastic efforts over the past 100 years to eradicate the tsetse fly, most of the time it has recovered.

The tsetse, about the size of a house fly, infests 37 sub-Saharan African countries -- 32 of them among the 42 most Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) in the world.

Much of Africa's best land -- particularly in river valleys and moist areas, where the potential for mixed farming is good -- lies uncultivated, while tsetse free areas face collapse from overuse by humans.
WHO | The disease