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**COURSE; BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ACTUARIAL SCIENCE**

**TASK: ESSAY USING PICTORIALS ON ISSUES OF AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

**Pictorial Essay on Issues of African Communities**

**Poverty**

Poverty is a major issue in many African countries. It affects the quality of life of individuals and limits their access to basic needs such as food, clean water, and healthcare. Poverty is often caused by a lack of education, job opportunities, and infrastructure.



Poverty is a complex issue that affects individuals and communities in many different ways. In African communities, poverty is often caused by a combination of factors such as a lack of education, job opportunities, and infrastructure. Poverty can also be exacerbated by environmental factors such as droughts, floods, and other natural disasters.

One of the most significant impacts of poverty is the lack of access to basic needs such as food, clean water, and healthcare. Many families in African community struggle to put food on the table and are forced to rely on aid or charity to meet their basic needs. This can have serious consequences for individuals' health and well-being, particularly for children who require adequate nutrition for proper growth and development.

Poverty can also limit access to healthcare, which can have serious consequences for individuals' health. In many African communities, healthcare facilities are inadequate or non-existent, and individuals may be unable to afford basic medical care. This can lead to a range of health issues such as malnutrition, malaria, and HIV/AIDS.

Another impact of poverty is limited access to education. Many children in African communities are unable to attend school due to the cost of tuition, uniforms, and supplies. This can perpetuate the cycle of poverty, as individuals who are unable to access education are less likely to secure well-paying jobs and break the cycle of poverty for themselves and their families.

Poverty is also closely tied to political instability in many African countries. Civil wars, coups, and corrupt governments can lead to a lack of investment in infrastructure, education, and healthcare, exacerbating poverty and other issues. This can create a vicious cycle where poverty leads to political instability, which in turn perpetuates poverty

### **Health issues**

African communities are disproportionately affected by a range of health issues such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and malnutrition. Inadequate healthcare facilities and a lack of education on preventative measures contribute to the prevalence of these diseases.



Certainly! Health issues are a major concern in many African communities, with a range of diseases and health conditions disproportionately affecting the continent. Here are some of the most common health issues faced by African communities and their causes:

**HIV/AIDS:** Africa is the region with the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS, with approximately 25 million people living with the disease. The spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa is often attributed to factors such as poverty, lack of education, and limited access to healthcare. High-risk behaviours such as unprotected sex and intravenous drug use also contribute to the spread of the disease.

**Malaria:** Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease that is endemic in many African countries. The disease is caused by a parasite that infects red blood cells, leading to symptoms such as fever, chills, and fatigue. Malaria is often prevalent in areas with poor sanitation and limited access to healthcare, and is responsible for a significant number of deaths each year.

**Malnutrition:** Malnutrition is a common issue in many African communities, particularly among children. Limited access to food, poor nutrition education, and lack of healthcare facilities contribute to the prevalence of malnutrition. Malnutrition can lead to stunted growth, weakened immune systems, and other health problems.

**Tuberculosis:** Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection that primarily affects the lungs. Africa has one of the highest rates of tuberculosis in the world, with approximately 25% of all cases occurring on the continent. Poor living conditions, crowded living spaces, and limited access to healthcare contribute to the spread of the disease.

**Neglected tropical diseases:** Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) are a group of parasitic and bacterial infections that affect over one billion people worldwide. NTDs are often prevalent in areas with poor sanitation and limited access to healthcare, and can lead to chronic illness and disability. Examples of NTDs include schistosomiasis, leprosy, and trachoma.

**Mental health:** Mental health is an often-overlooked issue in many African communities. Limited access to mental health services, cultural stigmatization of mental illness, and high levels of poverty and violence contribute to the prevalence of mental health problems. Common mental health issues in African communities include depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

## **Education**

Education is often limited in African communities due to factors such as poverty, lack of resources, and cultural practices. Many children are unable to attend school due to the cost of tuition, uniforms, and supplies.



Here are some of the most common education issues faced by African communities and their causes:

- **Access:** Access to education is a major issue in many African countries, particularly in rural areas. Children in rural areas often have limited access to schools and must travel long distances to attend classes. Additionally, many families cannot afford to send their children to school due to the cost of tuition, uniforms, and supplies.
- **Quality:** Even when education is available, the quality of education in many African countries is often poor. Schools may lack basic resources such as textbooks, trained



teachers, and technology. Class sizes may be large, making it difficult for teachers to provide individual attention to students.

- **Gender inequality:** Gender inequality is a significant issue in many African communities, particularly with regards to education. Girls are often discouraged from attending school due to harmful cultural practices, gender-based violence, and limited access to healthcare. As a result, girls have lower rates of literacy and educational attainment than boys.
- **Language barriers:** Many African countries have multiple languages spoken within their borders, which can pose a challenge for education. Children may not be taught in their native language, making it difficult for them to understand the material and limiting their ability to participate in class.
- **Limited resources:** Many African countries face limited resources for education due to a lack of funding and investment. This can limit the availability of basic resources such as textbooks, supplies, and facilities.

### **Political instability**

Many African countries have experienced political instability in the form of civil wars, coups, and corrupt governments. This instability often leads to a lack of investment in infrastructure, education, and healthcare, and exacerbates poverty and other issues.



Political instability is a major issue facing many African countries. It is often characterized by a lack of stable governance, social and economic upheaval, and a high level of insecurity. Here are some of the common causes and effects of political instability in African communities:

- **Corruption:** Corruption is a common problem in many African countries, with leaders often using their positions of power to enrich themselves and their allies. This corruption can lead to a lack of investment in infrastructure, education, and healthcare, as well as a lack of trust in the government.

- Ethnic and religious conflicts: Ethnic and religious conflicts are often fueled by political instability in African communities. These conflicts can lead to violence, displacement, and a breakdown of social cohesion. The root causes of these conflicts are often related to issues of identity, power, and resources.
- Weak democratic institutions: Many African countries have weak democratic institutions that are vulnerable to abuse by those in power. This can lead to a lack of transparency, accountability, and participation in the political process. It can also lead to a lack of confidence in the government and a lack of faith in democratic processes.
- Economic challenges: Economic challenges, such as high levels of unemployment, inflation, and debt, can exacerbate political instability in African communities. These challenges can lead to social unrest, protests, and strikes, as well as a lack of investment in infrastructure and services.

**The effects of political instability in African communities can be far-reaching, including:**

- Impaired economic growth: Political instability can deter investment and disrupt economic activity, leading to reduced economic growth and development.
- Undermined human rights: Political instability can lead to a breakdown of rule of law and a lack of respect for human rights, including the right to freedom of expression and assembly.
- Displaced populations: Political instability can lead to displacement and migration as people flee violence and insecurity in their home communities.
- Limited access to basic services: Political instability can disrupt the provision of basic services such as healthcare, education, and sanitation.
- Limited foreign aid: Political instability can lead to a reduction in foreign aid, which can exacerbate economic and social challenges.

**Addressing the issues facing African communities requires a multifaceted approach that involves addressing the root causes of these challenges.**

These include:

- Promoting education and preventative measures to combat health issues
- Investing in infrastructure and services to promote economic growth and development
- Strengthening democratic institutions to promote transparency and accountability.
- Addressing social and cultural factors that contribute to these challenges, such as promoting gender equality and combating corruption.

**Addressing these issues requires collaboration between governments, civil society, and the international community to create sustainable and long-lasting solutions that improve the well-being of African communities.**