

2012 Africa Health Financing Scorecard

2nd quarter 2012: AU July 2012 Summit, & Joint Conference of Ministers of Finance & Health, July 2012: Time lag for verifiable comparable information across countries is 18 to 24 months. Indicators may change as new information becomes available.



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Findings of new combined 2012 Multi year Health Financing Trends Analysis, and 2012 Health Financing Scorecard indicate that 11 years after the old 2001 Abuja commitment, its time for the old AU 15% commitment to be reviewed and improved from just 15% to 15% Plus.

- Multi year health financing trends analysis demonstrates that it is possible to meet Abuja commitments of allocation of only 15% of budgets to health sector, and yet not make sustainable impact on mortality & morbidity - if there is no sustained improvement in actual per capita investment in health. *i.e. 15% of 10 is greatly different from 15% of 100; but \$100 per capita is a consistent value* (see separate multi year trends analysis issued July 2012).
- In 9 countries allocating less than 13% of budgets to health, but investing over a \$100 per capita - health outcomes are better than in 12 countries allocating 13% to 15% to health but investing less than \$30 per capita. (Except Botswana at dual 17% & \$442 per capita) *i.e. % allocation must be combined with actual improved per capita investment to make sustainable progress.*
- If budgeting is not needs based (& combining improved per capita & %), meeting only Abuja commitment of allocating 15% to health, but without substantial reduction in mortality & morbidity creates illusion of progress.
- In 19 countries including 4 that are at that are at Abuja 15% commitment level - & others close to it, or even well below it - external resources for health accounts for between 20% & 80% of total expenditure on health indicating need for improved domestic investment.
- In 33 countries investing only between \$2 per capita & \$37 per capita, little or no sustainable improvement is possible - unless they improve per capita investment in health to at least \$ 44 or higher over 5 years or more.
- In 13 countries already investing between \$100 & \$612 per capita in health, budget efficiency can only be improved substantially by: better planning & implementation; separate & improved investment in social determinants, non-health sectors impacting on health, & key pillars of health. These include: education sector for improved Human Resources for Health; Civil Registration & Statistics for improved evidence based planning; & social determinants such as Agriculture/Food Security/Nutrition (to tackle malnutrition), improved clean water sources, improved sanitation, hygiene & environment - all linked to a quarter or more of mortality & morbidity.
- Poor investment in these sectors & others means that after a certain level of direct investment in health, no more efficiency is possible. E.g. medical interventions for hunger & water borne disease are not efficient or sustainable. *i.e. need for integrated multi sectoral policy reflecting 15 Plus formula.*
- Inadequate investment in capacity for production, & distribution of essential medicines & commodities including poor investment in manufacturing is undermining ability to tackle Africa's massive mortality & morbidity levels.
- Average % allocation of budget to health in Africa region is 9.6% - but 16.9% in Americas; 14.6% in Europe; & 14.4% in Western Pacific. Alongside this average per capita investment in Africa region is \$41; in Americas \$1,566; & in Europe \$1,677. Costa Rica (\$449) & Cuba (\$623) have similar investment per capita to Botswana (\$442) & Equatorial Guinea (\$612) but more efficient outcomes due to better workforce, vaccines coverage, social determinants etc.
- Consequently average life expectancy in Africa region is 54 years, compared to 76 years in Americas, 75 years in Europe & 75 years in Western Pacific. A huge gap of 21 to 22 years in life expectancy is even more significant now that experts estimate that an extra year of life expectancy translates to as much as a 4% growth in GDP.

| Abuja AU 15% Commitment Ranking | Country Name | Country Population (2009-2010) | Health Financing | | | Maternal Mortality | | Under 5 Mortality | | HIV & AIDS | | TB | | Malaria | | Life Expectancy at birth |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | | (Abuja 15%) General Government Expenditure on Health as a % of total Government Expenditure | External resources for health as % of total expenditure on health | 15% Plus Formula Includes Dual Tracking of Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$) | By Ratio (per 100,000 live births) | By numbers | Rate Per 1,000 live births | By numbers | PLW-HA | HIV Adult Prevalence aged 15 and over | PLW-TB | TB Prevalence per 100,000 | Reported Malaria Cases | Malaria Deaths (per 100,000 population) | |
| 1 | Rwanda | 10,624,000 | 20.1% | 49.0% | US\$ 25 | 340 | 1,500 | 64 | 38,000 | 170,000 | 2.9% | 14,000 | 128 | 638,669 | 670 | 59 |
| 2 | Botswana | 2,007,000 | 17.0% | 19.5% | US\$ 442 | 160 | 75 | 48 | 2,000 | 320,000 | 24.8% | 7,600 | 380 | 1,046 | 8 | 61 |
| 3 | Zambia | 13,089,000 | 15.7% | 38.5% | US\$ 37 | 440 | 2,600 | 111 | 60,000 | 980,000 | 13.5% | 45,000 | 345 | N/Av | 4,834 | 48 |
| 4 | Togo | 6,028,000 | 15.4% | 13.6% | US\$ 18 | 300 | 580 | 103 | 19,000 | 120,000 | 3.2% | 52,000 | 865 | 617,101 | 1,507 | 59 |
| 5 | Madagascar | 20,714,000 | 14.7% | 15.1% | US\$ 11 | 240 | 1,800 | 62 | 44,000 | 24,000 | 0.2% | 100,000 | 489 | 202,450 | 122 | 65 |
| 6 | Malawi | 14,901,000 | 14.2% | 80.0% | US\$ 17 | 460 | 3,000 | 92 | 56,000 | 920,000 | 11.0% | 26,000 | 174 | N/Av | 8,206 | 47 |
| 7 | Djibouti | 889,000 | 14.1% | 26.3% | US\$ 65 | 200 | 51 | 91 | 2,000 | 14,000 | 2.5% | 7,500 | 839 | 1,019 | 0 | 60 |
| 8 | Liberia | 3,994,000 | 13.8% | 47.0% | US\$ 10 | 770 | 1,200 | 103 | 15,000 | 37,000 | 1.5% | 19,000 | 476 | 922,173 | 1,422 | 56 |
| 9 | Uganda | 33,425,000 | 13.6% | 20.4% | US\$ 10 | 310 | 4,700 | 99 | 141,000 | 1,200,000 | 6.5% | 64,000 | 193 | 1,581,160 | 8,431 | 52 |
| 10 | Burkina Faso | 16,469,000 | 13.6% | 26.0% | US\$ 19 | 300 | 2,100 | 176 | 120,000 | 110,000 | 1.2% | 13,000 | 82 | 804,539 | 9,024 | 52 |
| 11 | Ethiopia | 82,950,000 | 13.3% | 38.0% | US\$ 8 | 350 | 9,000 | 106 | 271,000 | N/Av | N/Av | 330,000 | 394 | 1,158,197 | 1,581 | 54 |

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| Ranking | Country | Population | Abuja Commitment | External Support | Per Capita Investment | MM by Ration | MM by numbers | Under 5 by Ratio | Under 5 by numbers | PLWHA by numbers | HIV Prevalence | PLWTB | TB Prevalence | Reported Malaria Cases | Malaria Deaths | Life Expectancy |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 12 | Sao Tome & Principe | 165,000 | 13.2% | 37.9% | US\$ 37 | 70 | 4 | 80 | 0 | N/Av | N/Av | 230 | 141 | 2,740 | 14 | 68 |
| 13 | United Republic of Tanzania | 44,841,000 | 12.9% | 53.4% | US\$ 18 | 460 | 8,500 | 76 | 133,000 | 1,400,000 | 5.6% | 82,000 | 183 | N/Av | N/Av | 55 |
| 14 | Dem. Republic of Congo | 65,966,000 | 12.5% | 34.3% | US\$ 7 | 540 | 15,000 | 170 | 465,000 | N/Av | N/Av | 350,000 | 535 | 2,417,780 | 23,476 | 49 |
| 15 | Ghana | 24,392,000 | 12.4% | 14.4% | US\$ 31 | 350 | 2,700 | 74 | 57,000 | 260,000 | 1.8% | 26,000 | 106 | 1,071,637 | 3,859 | 60 |
| 16 | Mozambique | 23,391,000 | 12.2% | 33.6% | US\$ 17 | 490 | 4,300 | 135 | 114,000 | 1,400,000 | 11.5% | 110,000 | 491 | 1,522,577 | 3,354 | 49 |
| 17 | Namibia | 2,283,000 | 12.1% | 12.6% | US\$ 163 | 200 | 120 | 40 | 2,000 | 180,000 | 13.1% | 11,000 | 492 | 556 | 63 | 57 |
| 18 | Senegal | 12,434,000 | 11.6% | 14.5% | US\$ 32 | 370 | 1,700 | 75 | 34,000 | 59,000 | 0.9% | 67,000 | 542 | N/Av | N/Av | 62 |
| 19 | South Africa | 50,133,000 | 11.4% | 1.8% | US\$ 228 | 300 | 3,200 | 57 | 58,000 | 5,600,000 | 17.8% | 400,000 | 795 | 8,060 | 83 | 55 |
| 20 | Gambia | 1,728,000 | 11.3% | 25.4% | US\$ 14 | 360 | 230 | 98 | 6,000 | 18,000 | 2.0% | 8,000 | 460 | 116,353 | 151 | 60 |
| 21 | Niger | 15,512,000 | 11.1% | 19.9% | US\$ 10 | 590 | 45,00 | 143 | 100,000 | 61,000 | 0.8% | 52,000 | 333 | 620,058 | 3,929 | 57 |
| 22 | Tunisia | 10,481,000 | 10.7% | 1.2% | US\$ 133 | 56 | 100 | 16 | 3,000 | 2,400 | <0.1% | 3,300 | 31 | N/Av | N/Av | 75 |
| 23 | Lesotho | 2,171,000 | 10.3% | 27.3% | US\$ 56 | 620 | 370 | 85 | 5,000 | 290,000 | 23.6% | 8,700 | 402 | N/Av | N/Av | 48 |
| 24 | Angola | 19,082,000 | 10.1% | 2.8% | US\$ 181 | 450 | 3,600 | 161 | 121,000 | 200,000 | 2.0% | 78,000 | 411 | 1,682,870 | 8,1144 | 52 |
| 25 | Swaziland | 1,186,000 | 10.1% | 11.4% | US\$ 112 | 320 | 110 | 78 | 3,000 | 180,000 | 25.9% | 8,400 | 704 | 147 | 8 | 49 |
| 26 | Mali | 15,370,000 | 10.0% | 26.3% | US\$ 16 | 540 | 3,800 | 178 | 120,000 | 76,000 | 1.0% | 15,000 | 101 | 227,482 | 3,006 | 53 |
| 27 | Sudan | 43,552,000 | 9.9% | 3.8% | US\$ 26 | 730 | 10,000 | 103 | 143,000 | 260,000 | 1.1% | 82,000 | 188 | 1,620,840 | 2,076 | 59 |
| 28 | Cape Verde | 496,000 | 9.7% | 7.4% | US\$ 111 | 79 | 8 | 36 | 0 | N/Av | N/Av | 1,300 | 269 | 47 | 1 | 71 |
| 29 | Benin | 8,850,000 | 9.2% | 26.6% | US\$ 18 | 350 | 1,200 | 115 | 39,000 | 60,000 | 1.2% | 13,000 | 149 | N/Av | 964 | 57 |
| 30 | Seychelles | 87,000 | 9.0% | 6.2% | US\$ 279 | N/Av | N/Av | 14 | 0 | N/Av | N/Av | 42 | 48 | N/Av | N/Av | 73 |
| 31 | Algeria | 35,468,000 | 8.6% | 0.1% | US\$ 143 | 97 | 690 | 36 | 26,000 | 18,000 | 0.1% | 48,000 | 136 | 408 | N/Av | 72 |
| 32 | Central African Republic | 4,401,000 | 8.5% | 10.1% | US\$ 6 | 890 | 1400 | 159 | 23,000 | 130,000 | 4.7% | 17,000 | 376 | N/Av | 526 | 48 |
| 33 | Mauritius | 1,299,000 | 8.3% | 1.6% | US\$ 142 | 60 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 88,000 | 1.0% | 500 | 39 | N/Av | N/Av | 73 |
| 34 | Burundi | 8,383,000 | 8.1% | 45.4% | US\$ 7 | 800 | 2,200 | 142 | 38,000 | 180,000 | 3.3% | 14,000 | 162 | 1,763,447 | 2,677 | 50 |
| 35 | Comoros | 735,000 | 7.3% | 18.2% | US\$ 13 | 280 | 79 | 86 | 2,000 | <500 | 0.1% | 500 | 68 | 36,538 | 53 | 60 |
| 36 | Kenya | 40,513,000 | 7.3% | 34.0% | US\$ 15 | 360 | 5,500 | 85 | 122,000 | 1,500,000 | 6.3% | 110,000 | 283 | 898,531 | 26,017 | 60 |
| 37 | Mauritania | 3,460,000 | 7.3% | 14.4% | US\$ 20 | 510 | 590 | 111 | 13,000 | 14,000 | 0.7% | 23,000 | 670 | 1,994 | 211 | 58 |
| 38 | Cameroon | 19,599,000 | 7.3% | 10.9% | US\$ 16 | 690 | 4,900 | 136 | 93,000 | 610,000 | 5.3% | 36,000 | 185 | N/Av | 4,536 | 51 |
| 39 | Morocco | 31,951,000 | 7.2% | 0.2% | US\$ 59 | 100 | 650 | 36 | 23,000 | 26,000 | 0.1% | 34,000 | 105 | 218 | 2 | 73 |
| 40 | Equatorial Guinea | 700,000 | 7.0% | 2.8% | US\$ 612 | 240 | 61 | 121 | 3,000 | 20,000 | 5.0% | 850 | 121 | N/Av | N/Av | 53 |
| 41 | Gabon | 1,505,000 | 6.6% | 1.7% | US\$ 127 | 230 | 94 | 74 | 3,000 | 46,000 | 5.2% | 10,000 | 676 | 8,566 | 182 | 62 |
| 42 | Sierra Leone | 5,868,000 | 6.4% | 20.1% | US\$ 5 | 890 | 2,000 | 174 | 39,000 | 49,000 | 1.6% | 75,000 | 1,282 | 934,028 | 8,188 | 49 |
| 43 | Nigeria | 158,423,000 | 5.9% | 5.1% | US\$ 23 | 630 | 40,000 | 143 | 861,000 | 3,300,000 | 3.6% | 320,000 | 199 | 551,187 | 4,238 | 54 |
| 44 | Egypt | 81,121,000 | 5.6% | 1.5% | US\$ 45 | 66 | 1,200 | 22 | 41,000 | 11,000 | <0.1% | 23,000 | 28 | 85 | 2 | 71 |
| 45 | Libya | 6,355,000 | 5.5% | 1.0% | US\$ 282 | 58 | 83 | 17 | 2,000 | N/Av | N/Av | 3,400 | 53 | N/Av | N/Av | 73 |
| 46 | Congo | 4,043,000 | 5.3% | 7.0% | US\$ 32 | 560 | 800 | 93 | 13,000 | 77,000 | 3.4% | 22,000 | 545 | N/Av | N/Av | 55 |
| 47 | Côte d'Ivoire | 19,738,000 | 5.1% | 10.5% | US\$ 13 | 400 | 2,700 | 123 | 80,000 | 450,000 | 3.4% | 31,000 | 156 | 62,726 | 1,023 | 50 |
| 48 | Guinea-Bissau | 1,515,000 | 4.1% | 17.4% | US\$ 5 | 790 | 460 | 150 | 8,000 | 22,000 | 2.5% | 4,600 | 303 | N/Av | N/Av | 49 |
| 49 | Eritrea | 5,254,000 | 3.6% | 61.9% | US\$ 5 | 240 | 460 | 61 | 11,000 | 25,000 | 0.8% | 6,700 | 128 | 35,982 | 27 | 66 |
| 50 | Chad | 11,227,000 | 3.3% | 10.4% | US\$ 6 | 1,100 | 5,300 | 173 | 80,000 | 210,000 | 3.4% | 47,000 | 417 | N/Av | N/Av | 48 |
| 51 | Guinea | 9,982,000 | 1.8% | 5.3% | US\$ 2 | 610 | 2,400 | 130 | 48,000 | 79,000 | 1.3% | 52,000 | 525 | N/Av | 735 | 52 |
| 52 | Zimbabwe | 12,571,000 | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | 570 | 2,200 | 80 | 29,000 | 1,200,000 | 14.3% | 51,000 | 402 | 249,379 | 255 | 49 |
| 53 | Somalia | 9,331,000 | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | 1,000 | 4,200 | 180 | 70,000 | 34,000 | 0.7% | 48,000 | 513 | 24,553 | 6 | 51 |
| 54 | South Sudan | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av | N/Av |

*Main sources for study summarised in scorecard: WHO World Health Statistics 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 & 2012; Trends in Maternal Mortality WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA & World Bank 2010 & 2012;; UNICEF State of the Worlds Children 2011 & 2012, WHO, World Bank & UN DESA/Populations Division; UNAIDS, 2010 & 2011 AIDS Epidemic Update; Global TB Control, 2011 (WHO), World Malaria Report 2011; And latest available comparable information from - WHO Statistical Database & Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group; UNFPA, UN Population Division; Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation; AIC

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