

	AU Member State	A. UHC (2017)	B. How much does government spend on health? (Current expenditure, 2018)						C. Sources of health spending, by percentage (Current expenditure, 2018)					D. Fiscal space (Latest available data)		
		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15
		UHC service coverage index	Per capita		as % of GDP		as a % of the Govt budget		Government	Voluntary pre-paid insurance	Out-of-pocket ^x	Other private health spending	Development Partners	Annual GDP growth rate	Government debt (Total)	Tax collected as a % of GDP
	Benchmark:	100% ^y	>\$86.3 per capita ^u USD \$	vs. 2017	> 5% GDP ^v %	vs. 2017	>15% ^w %	vs. 2017	Add up to 100% of total (current) health expenditure					GDP growth rate 2011-2020	As a % of GDP 2021	>15% in LIC + LMIC >18% in UMIC ^z

1st quartile

1	Algeria	78%	\$168	▼	4.1	▼	10.7	▲	40%	1%	33%	27%	0%		63.3%	No data
2	Seychelles	71%	\$620	▲	3.8	▲	10.2	▲	74%	1%	24%	1%	0%		110.4%	34.1 (2018)
3	Tunisia	70%	\$144	▼	4.2	▲	13.6	▲	27%	3%	39%	31%	0%		91.2%	21.1 (2012)
4	Cabo Verde (formerly Cape Verde)	69%	\$117	▲	3.2	▼	10.4	=	45%	1%	28%	16%	9%		137.6%	20.1 (2017)
5	South Africa	69%	\$284	▲	4.5	▲	13.3	=	54%	36%	8%	1%	2%		80.8%	26.7 (2019)
6	Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	63%	\$89	▼	2.1	▼	6.0	▼	33%	12%	11%	2%	43%		52.8%	No data
7	Mauritius	63%	\$282	▲	2.5	▲	10.0	=	43%	6%	49%	2%	1%		87.7%	19.9 (2019)
8	Namibia	62%	\$217	▼	3.7	▼	10.7	=	46%	41%	8%	0%	5%		71.4%	30.3 (2019)
9	Botswana	61%	\$374	▲	4.5	▼	14.3	▲	77%	9%	3%	3%	6%		25.3%	19.2 (2019)
10	Morocco	70%	\$70	▲	2.1	▼	7.2	▼	22%	1%	47%	30%	0%		77.1%	21.4 (2019)
11	Gabon	49%	\$128	▲	1.6	▼	9.4	▼	45%	12%	23%	19%	1%		71.1%	11.5 (2019)
12	Lesotho	48%	\$72	▲	5.4	▼	11.6	▼	58%	0%	16%	0%	26%		49.8%	32.9 (2019)
13	Equatorial Guinea	45%	\$62	▲	0.6	▲	3.2	▲	19%	0%	75%	4%	2%		44.1%	9.3 (2019)

2nd quartile

1	Egypt	68%	\$36.1	▲	1.4	▼	4.7	▼	24%	7%	62%	6%	1%		92.9%	12.5 (2015)
2	Rwanda	57%	\$18.4	▲	2.4	▲	8.9	=	22%	2%	11%	35%	31%		66.0%	14.6 (2019)
3	Kenya	55%	\$37.2	▲	2.2	▲	8.5	▲	33%	9%	24%	19%	16%		71.5%	15.9 (2019)
4	São Tomé and Príncipe	55%	\$55.1	▲	2.8	▼	10.8	=	43%	0%	15%	2%	40%		72.4%	No data
5	Zimbabwe	54%	\$39.2	▲	1.3	▼	7.6	=	28%	27%	24%	0%	20%		51.4%	12.6 (2018)
6	Zambia	53%	\$29.7	▲	1.9	▲	7.0	=	39%	1%	10%	6%	45%		118.7%	16.7 (2019)
7	Côte d'Ivoire	47%	\$20.7	▲	1.2	▼	5.1	▼	28%	8%	39%	12%	12%		46.3%	12.0 (2019)
8	Ghana	47%	\$30.3	▲	1.4	▲	6.4	▲	36%	2%	38%	12%	12%		81.5%	12.2 (2019)
9	Djibouti	47%	\$35.1	▲	1.2	▲	4.3	▲	38%	1%	29%	12%	20%		40.2%	No data
10	Mauritania	41%	\$19.5	▼	1.6	▼	6.1	=	26%	2%	52%	12%	8%		56.3%	No data
11	Burkina Faso	40%	\$17.1	▼	2.4	▼	8.8	▼	42%	2%	36%	5%	15%		46.8%	15.7 (2019)
12	Angola	40%	\$36.7	▼	1.1	▼	5.4	=	42%	7%	37%	11%	3%		110.7%	9.4 (2019)
13	Congo Republic	39%	\$17.5	▼	0.8	▼	3.5	▲	37%	1%	52%	2%	8%		90.5%	7.8 (2018)

3rd quartile

1	Uganda	45%	\$6.8	▲	1.0	▲	5.1	=	16%	2%	38%	1%	43%		48.8%	12.3 (2019)
2	Togo	43%	\$7.1	▲	1.1	▲	4.3	=	14%	6%	56%	7%	17%		60.0%	13.2 (2019)
3	Tanzania	43%	\$15.8	▲	1.6	▼	9.4	▼	35%	1%	24%	8%	32%		37.9%	11.7 (2018)
4	Mozambique	46%	\$8.5	▲	1.7	▼	5.6	=	21%	0%	10%	6%	63%		125.3%	21.7 (2019)
5	Malawi	46%	\$10.3	▼	2.7	▼	9.8	=	29%	3%	11%	3%	53%		76.8%	11.9 (2020)
6	Senegal	45%	\$14.0	▲	0.9	▲	4.3	=	20%	5%	56%	6%	14%		66.8%	16.4 (2018)
7	Sudan	44%	\$13.7	▼	1.0	▼	6.8	▼	21%	2%	66%	3%	8%		211.7%	7.8 (2016)
8	Nigeria	42%	\$12.5	▲	0.6	▲	4.4	=	14%	0%	77%	1%	8%		31.9%	No data
9	Sierra Leone	39%	\$8.3	▼	1.6	▼	7.2	▼	10%	0%	45%	19%	26%		70.4%	No data
10	Liberia	39%	\$11.4	▲	1.7	▲	5.2	▲	25%	7%	42%	1%	25%		57.0%	No data
11	Mali	38%	\$9.9	▼	1.1	▼	5.4	=	22%	1%	34%	7%	36%		46.1%	14.5 (2019)
12	Niger	37%	\$10.1	▲	2.4	▼	8.4	▼	32%	2%	49%	6%	12%		44.5%	No data
13	Madagascar	28%	\$7.9	▼	1.7	▼	10.5	▼	36%	3%	28%	3%	30%		46.9%	10.5 (2019)

4th quartile

1	Comoros	52%	\$6.0	▼	0.4	▼	2.6	▼	6%	1%	75%	3%	14%		30.0%	No data
2	Cameroon	46%	\$3.2	▲	0.2	▲	1.1	▲	6%	7%	76%	3%	9%		42.5%	12.8 (2018)
3	Gambia	44%	\$6.8	▼	0.9	▼	4.4	=	31%	4%	29%	1%	35%		73.9%	No data
4	Burundi	42%	\$5.9	▲	1.9	▲	8.5	=	24%	1%	26%	19%	31%		75.6%	No data
5	Democratic Republic of the Congo	41%	\$2.8	▲	0.5	▲	4.5	▲	14%	3%	42%	5%	35%		12.4%	No data
6	Guinea-Bissau	40%	\$4.9	▲	0.6	▲	3.0	▲	8%	0%	74%	5%	12%		78.1%	9.5 (2019)
7	Benin	40%	\$6.1	▼	0.5	▼	3.0	▼	18%	6%	45%	2%	30%		47.7%	No data
8	Ethiopia	39%	\$5.7	▼	0.8	▼	4.8	=	23%	1%	35%	4%	36%		56.0%	6.7 (2019)
9	Eritrea	38%	\$3.7	▼	0.6	▼	2.4	=	16%	0%	49%	0%	36%		No data	No data
10	Guinea	37%	\$6.3	▲	0.6	▼	4.1	=	15%	1%	61%	14%	10%		42.3%	No data
11	Central African Republic	33%	\$3.4	▲	0.7	▼	4.2	▼	6%	0%	42%	0%	51%		42.2%	8.6 (2018)
12	South Sudan	31%	\$2.9	▲	0.7	▼	2.1	=	11%	3%	22%	2%	62%		47.0%	No data
13	Chad	28%	\$5.0	▲	0.7	▲	5.2	▲	17%	4%	62%	1%	16%		41.7%	No data

No data

	Libya	64%	No data	/	No data	/	No data	=	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		51.4%	No data
	Somalia	25%	No data	/	No data	/	No data	/	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		0.0%	0.0 (2019)
	Sahrawi Republic (Western Sahara)	No data	No data	/	No data	/	No data	/	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

With the support of:






Notes on the scorecard:

The *Africa Scorecard on Domestic Financing for Health* is a tool for AU Member States to use in financial planning and expenditure tracking.

This Scorecard is based on 2018 health financing data - the latest data currently available.

As per an AU Assembly Declaration (27th AU Summit, 2016) the Scorecard will be updated annually and released each year.

-  No data
-  Benchmark met
-  Benchmark not met

What story are the indicators trying to tell?	
A. Is the country making progress towards providing Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	
#1. UHC Service Coverage index	Measures country progress towards SDG 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services
B. How much does government spend on health (current expenditure only)	
#2. Per Capita	Total US\$ amount that government invests in health per person. The WHO HLTF recommends investing a minimum of \$86.30pp (inflated to 2015 US\$). The interventions included in this package are detailed in the box below (What health benefits package does \$86.30 per capita buy?).
#3. Per Capita ▲, =, or ▼	Whether per capita government spending on health has ▲, ▼ or remained = since the previous scorecard.
#4. As a % of GDP	The % of the total economy (% GDP) that government invests in health. It makes little sense for small and larger economies to have the same US\$ per capita target. Governments should therefore also spend >5% of GDP on health (often more than \$86.30).
#5. As a % of GDP ▲, =, or ▼	Whether the % of the total economy (% GDP) that government invests in health #4, has ▲, ▼ or remained = since the previous scorecard.
#6. As a % of Govt budget	The % of the govt budget dedicated to health. (An approximation of the Abuja 15% target). Getting to 15% will take time, but it will only be achieved through substantial increases in domestic investment in health made incrementally every year, year-after-year.
#7. As % of Govt budget ▲, =, or ▼	Whether the % of the government budget spent on health has ▲, ▼ or remained = since the previous scorecard.
C. Who provides the resources. The contribution to total spending on health by each of the five sources (totalling 100%)	
#8. Government	The % of health spending provided by government (domestic resources only).
#9. Voluntary pre-paid insurance	The % of health spending provided through pre-paid voluntary insurance.
#10. Households Out-of-pocket	The % of health spending provided through household out-of-pocket (OOP) spending.
#11. Other private health spending	The % of health spending provided by households through all other means, excluding OOP.
#12. Development partners	The % of health spending provided by development partners (on and off budget support).
D. How much ‘fiscal space’ does the government budget have for increasing domestic spending (on any priority)?	
#13. Annual GDP growth rate (%)	Has the economy been growing over time? A growing (larger) economy means more resources even at the same % of investment.
#14. Government debt as % GDP	General government gross debt as a % of GDP. (Includes all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal).
#15. Tax collected as a % of GDP	Is government generating enough revenue by collecting a sufficient % of the economy through taxation? If not, increasing tax collection provides room to expand the fiscal space.
	Benchmarks are the recommendations of the IMF (by country income classification level). [Note that this indicator (‘Tax revenue’) fails to capture resources from mining, oil and gas and therefore under-estimates tax revenue in resource dependent countries].

What health benefits package does \$86.30 per capita buy?	
The amount of \$86.30pp is derived from the cost estimates of <i>the High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (HLTF)</i> , inflated to 2016 US\$. The HLTF was convened by the WHO in 2005 and 2009 and was an effort to cost a set of primary health care interventions and services guaranteed by various UN conventions (i.e. health interventions committed to by all UN Member States).	
The HLTF cost estimates were based on the health burden of 49 low-income countries (including 33 in Sub-Saharan Africa). The focus was on the cost of scaling up interventions and health system support required to accelerate achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The benefit package therefore focussed on malnutrition (MDG1), maternal health (MDG4), child health (immunisation and newborn health - MDG5) and AIDS, TB & malaria (MDG6) interventions as well as the on providing the necessary health system support – the inputs required to scale-up the systems and the services. Finally, the estimate includes the cost of health promotion for MDGs 4-6 as well as two interventions that address chronic diseases (tobacco control and salt reduction in processed foods) and essential drugs for chronic diseases, some cancers, neglected tropical diseases, mental health and general care as well as the medicines needed for these areas (MDG8e).	

Sources for each benchmark:			
U	> \$86.30 per capita (in 2015)	WHO High Level Task Force (HLTF) target (2005) of \$56 per capita minimum required to meet a basic level of health. Inflated to 2015 US\$ (\$86.30) Di McIntyre & Filip Meheus (2017) updated the 2005 HLTF estimate to 2015 US\$ dollars, accounting for variable inflation rates and exchange rate changes across the countries included in the HLTF. [Pg. 11, Footnote 3 in McIntyre, D. & Meheus, F. (2017)] McIntyre, D., Meheus, F., & Röttingen, J. (2017). What level of domestic government health expenditure should we aspire to for universal health coverage? Health Economics, Policy and Law, 12(2), 125-137	▶
V	> 5% GDP	McIntyre, D. & Meheus, F. (2017). Fiscal Space for Domestic Funding of Health and Other Social Services. <i>Chatham House Centre on Global Health Security Working Group Papers</i>	▶
W	>15%	Abuja declaration target (2001) (The Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases)	▶
X	<20%	WHO (World Health Report 2010, Table 5.2, page.98) advises that "Where out-of-pocket health payments... is lower than 15–20%, there is little financial catastrophe or impoverishment." (Note: McIntyre & Meheus calculate that reducing OOP expenditure to <20% equates to Govt spending 6% of GDP on health)	▶
Y	100% access to UHC	SDG indicator 3.8.1 is part of the indicator for SDG Goal 3.8 of "Achieving universal health coverage"	▶
Z	>15% and >18%	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommended targets. >15% for low-income countries (LICs) and low-middle income countries (LMICs); >18% for upper-middle-income countries (UMICs). [Note: This indicator is SDG target 17.1]	▶

Member State record of conducting National Health Accounts (NHAs)								
	Member State	SHA11 National Health Accounts completed						
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	#
1	Algeria	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
2	Angola	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
3	Benin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
4	Botswana	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
5	Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
6	Burundi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
7	Cabo Verde (formerly Cape Verde)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
8	Cameroon	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
9	Central African Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
10	Chad	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
11	Comoros	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
12	Congo Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
13	Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
15	Djibouti	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
16	Egypt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	2
17	Equatorial Guinea	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
18	Eritrea	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
19	Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
20	Ethiopia	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	2
21	Gabon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
22	Gambia	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	2
23	Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
24	Guinea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
25	Guinea-Bissau	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
26	Kenya	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	2
27	Lesotho	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
28	Liberia	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	3
29	Libya	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
30	Madagascar	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
31	Malawi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
32	Mali	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
33	Mauritania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
34	Mauritius	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
35	Morocco	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	2
36	Mozambique	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
37	Namibia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
38	Niger	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
39	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
40	Rwanda	uses own tool						/
41	Sahrawi Republic (Western Sahara)	No data						/
42	São Tomé and Príncipe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
43	Senegal	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
44	Seychelles	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
45	Sierra Leone	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	2
46	Somalia	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
47	South Africa	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	1
48	South Sudan	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
49	Sudan	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	3
50	Tanzania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
51	Togo	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
52	Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	3
53	Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
54	Zambia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
55	Zimbabwe	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1

● Benchmark met ● Benchmark not met

Technical indicator name and source of data:			
0	AU Member States	AU.int	The 55 members of the African Union, as per the African Union (as per https://au.int/en/memberstates)
1	UHC service coverage	WHO GHO	WHO Universal Health Coverage (UHC) service coverage index, 2017
2	Per Capita	WHO Global Health Expenditure database	"Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) per Capita in US\$", 2018
3			"Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) per Capita in US\$", 2018 vs 2017
4			"Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)", 2018
5			"Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)", 2017-2018
6			"Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % General Government Expenditure (GGE)", 2018
7	As a % of GDP		"Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % General Government Expenditure (GGE)", 2018 vs 2017
8	As a % of Govt budget		"Transfers from Government domestic revenue (allocated to health purposes)" [FS.1], 2018
9	Source: Government		"Voluntary Health Insurance" [FS.5], 2018
10	Source: Voluntary pre-paid insurance		"Other revenues from households n.e.c." [FS.6.1], 2018
11	Source: Out-of-pocket spending		"Social insurance contributions" + "Compulsory prepayment (other than FS.3)" + ("Other domestic revenues n.e.c." minus "Other revenues from households n.e.c.") [FS.3 + FS.4 + (FS.6 - FS.6.1)], 2018
12	Source: Other private health spending		"Transfers distributed by government from foreign origin" + "Direct foreign transfers" [FS.2+FS.7], 2018
13	Source: Development partners	World Bank	GDP growth (annual %) ["NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG"], 2011-2020
14	Annual GDP growth rate (%)	IMF	"General government gross debt as a % of GDP", 2021
15	Government debt (as a % GDP)	World Bank	Tax revenue (% of GDP) [GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS], various (range 2012-2021)

