



# Appendix II. Indicator profiles

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The indicator profiles summarize results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report for each of the 97 indicators selected.

For each indicator, we present a brief definition and the source and year of the data. The full table lists the raw value and color rating by country. More detailed metadata, including the quantitative thresholds used for each indicator, are available online at [www.AfricaSDGindex.org](http://www.AfricaSDGindex.org).



## Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)

Estimated proportion of each country's population that in 2018 are living under the poverty threshold of US\$ 1.90 a day (2011 PPP). Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

Source: Cuaresma et al., 2018; World Poverty Clock

Trends: 2012–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	0.2	●	↑	Namibia	22.5	●	↓	Eswatini	45.2	●	↓
Algeria	0.3	●	↑	South Africa	24.4	●	→	Benin	45.4	●	→
Morocco	0.4	●	↑	Mali	27.3	●	→	Congo	49.9	●	↓
Tunisia	0.6	●	↑	Kenya	27.6	●	→	Lesotho	52.6	●	→
Egypt	0.6	●	↑	Burkina Faso	28.4	●	↗	Somalia	52.6	●	↓
Seychelles	0.9	●	↑	Senegal	29.2	●	↗	Zambia	53.1	●	→
Gabon	2.4	●	→	Guinea	29.4	●	↗	Guinea-Bissau	56.7	●	→
Mauritania	5.8	●	→	Angola	30.8	●	↓	Malawi	66.0	●	→
Ghana	8.8	●	↗	Uganda	30.8	●	→	Mozambique	66.6	●	→
Djibouti	13.4	●	↗	Liberia	33.0	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	70.1	●	→
Ethiopia	13.7	●	↑	Tanzania	35.6	●	→	Madagascar	75.4	●	→
Cabo Verde	15.5	●	↗	The Gambia	38.7	●	→	Burundi	75.6	●	↓
Botswana	16.2	●	→	Sierra Leone	39.5	●	→	Central African Republic	77.1	●	→
Sudan	17.4	●	→	Niger	40.2	●	→	South Sudan	86.7	●	↓
Comoros	21.2	●	→	Rwanda	42.7	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Cote d'Ivoire	21.3	●	↗	Nigeria	42.9	●	↓	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Cameroon	21.4	●	→	Togo	42.9	●	→	Libya	NA	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	21.9	●	→	Chad	43.7	●	↓	Zimbabwe	NA	●	—



## Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

The percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line.

Source: AfDB, AUC, and UNECA, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Morocco	4.8	●	Rwanda	38.2	●	Zambia	54.4	●
Algeria	5.5	●	Seychelles	39.3	●	Togo	55.1	●
Mauritius	7.9	●	Benin	40.1	●	Guinea	55.2	●
Tunisia	15.2	●	Burkina Faso	40.1	●	South Africa	55.5	●
Namibia	17.4	●	Mali	41.1	●	Lesotho	57.1	●
Botswana	19.3	●	Comoros	42.4	●	Central African Republic	62.0	●
Djibouti	21.1	●	Niger	44.5	●	Eswatini	63.0	●
Uganda	21.4	●	Nigeria	46.0	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	63.9	●
Ghana	23.4	●	Mozambique	46.1	●	Burundi	64.9	●
Ethiopia	23.5	●	Cote d'Ivoire	46.3	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	66.2	●
Egypt	27.8	●	Congo	46.5	●	Guinea-Bissau	69.3	●
Tanzania	28.2	●	Sudan	46.5	●	Madagascar	70.7	●
Mauritania	31.0	●	Chad	46.7	●	Zimbabwe	72.3	●
Gabon	33.4	●	Senegal	46.7	●	Equatorial Guinea	76.8	●
Cabo Verde	35.0	●	The Gambia	48.6	●	South Sudan	82.3	●
Kenya	36.1	●	Liberia	50.9	●	Eritrea	NA	●
Angola	36.6	●	Malawi	51.5	●	Libya	NA	●
Cameroon	37.5	●	Sierra Leone	52.9	●	Somalia	NA	●





## Population covered by Social Protection (%)

Percentage of population participating in social protection and labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries). The indicator is estimated by program type, for the entire population and by quintiles of both the post-transfer and pre-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into social assistance, social insurance and labor market according to World Bank's ASPIRE classification. Indicators for all social protection and labor programs comprise the sum of social assistance, social insurance and labor market figures.

Source: World Bank, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	91.6	●
South Africa	86.6	●
Uganda	75.7	●
Eswatini	70.9	●
Ghana	64.0	●
Egypt	60.3	●
Gabon	54.9	●
Mauritius	54.8	●
Morocco	52.5	●
Mauritania	47.5	●
Malawi	42.5	●
Cote d'Ivoire	39.5	●
Zimbabwe	37.5	●
Djibouti	35.7	●
Rwanda	35.3	●
Kenya	34.7	●
Sierra Leone	34.6	●
Cabo Verde	33.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Namibia	26.5	●
Tunisia	19.8	●
Ethiopia	16.2	●
Niger	15.5	●
Sudan	13.1	●
Senegal	9.3	●
Tanzania	9.0	●
Mozambique	8.2	●
Lesotho	7.7	●
Liberia	7.2	●
The Gambia	6.1	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.5	●
Nigeria	5.2	●
Congo	4.9	●
Benin	3.6	●
South Sudan	3.4	●
Guinea	2.0	●
Burkina Faso	1.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zambia	1.2	●
Cameroon	1.1	●
Madagascar	1.0	●
Comoros	0.9	●
Chad	0.7	●
Mali	0.6	●
Togo	0.0	●
Algeria	NA	●
Angola	NA	●
Burundi	NA	●
Central African Republic	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Eritrea	NA	●
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Seychelles	NA	●
Somalia	NA	●



## Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)

The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for minimum one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity.

Source: FAO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	1.2	●	—	Lesotho	12.8	●	→	Tanzania	32.0	●	→
Morocco	3.9	●	↑	Niger	14.4	●	↓	Rwanda	36.1	●	↓
Algeria	4.7	●	↑	Togo	16.2	●	↗	Congo	37.5	●	→
Egypt	4.8	●	↑	Djibouti	19.7	●	→	Liberia	38.8	●	↓
Tunisia	4.9	●	↑	Guinea	19.7	●	↓	Chad	39.7	●	↓
Mauritius	5.8	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	20.7	●	→	Uganda	41.4	●	↓
Mali	6.0	●	↑	Eswatini	20.7	●	→	Madagascar	43.1	●	↓
Ghana	6.1	●	↑	Burkina Faso	21.3	●	↓	Zambia	44.5	●	→
South Africa	6.1	●	↑	Ethiopia	21.4	●	↑	Zimbabwe	46.6	●	↓
Cameroon	7.3	●	↑	Angola	23.9	●	↑	Central African Republic	61.8	●	↓
Gabon	9.4	●	→	Kenya	24.2	●	↓	Burundi	NA	●	—
The Gambia	9.6	●	→	Sudan	25.2	●	→	Comoros	NA	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	10.2	●	↑	Namibia	25.4	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
Benin	10.4	●	→	Sierra Leone	25.5	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Mauritania	11.3	●	↓	Guinea-Bissau	26.0	●	↓	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Senegal	11.3	●	↑	Malawi	26.3	●	↓	Libya	NA	●	—
Nigeria	11.5	●	↓	Botswana	28.5	●	↓	Somalia	NA	●	—
Cabo Verde	12.3	●	↑	Mozambique	30.5	●	↓	South Sudan	NA	●	—



## Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)

The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards.

Source: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank, 2017.

Trends: 2010–2016 (IHME, 2016)

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	7.9	●	→	Zimbabwe	26.8	●	↗	Malawi	37.1	●	→
Tunisia	10.1	●	↗	Burkina Faso	27.3	●	↗	Angola	37.6	●	→
Algeria	11.7	●	↗	South Africa	27.4	●	↗	Rwanda	37.9	●	→
Morocco	14.9	●	↗	Togo	27.5	●	→	Sierra Leone	37.9	●	→
Senegal	17.0	●	↗	Guinea-Bissau	27.6	●	↗	Sudan	38.2	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	17.2	●	↑	Mauritania	27.9	●	↓	Ethiopia	38.4	●	→
Gabon	17.5	●	↗	Uganda	28.9	●	→	Chad	39.9	●	→
Ghana	18.8	●	↗	Mali	30.4	●	→	Zambia	40.0	●	→
Libya	21.0	●	→	South Sudan	31.1	●	→	Central African Republic	40.7	●	→
Congo	21.2	●	↗	Botswana	31.4	●	→	Niger	42.2	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	21.6	●	↗	Cameroon	31.7	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	42.6	●	→
Egypt	22.3	●	↑	Comoros	32.1	●	→	Mozambique	43.1	●	→
Namibia	23.1	●	↗	Liberia	32.1	●	↗	Nigeria	43.6	●	↗
The Gambia	25.0	●	→	Guinea	32.4	●	↗	Madagascar	49.2	●	→
Somalia	25.3	●	→	Lesotho	33.2	●	→	Eritrea	50.3	●	→
Eswatini	25.5	●	↗	Djibouti	33.5	●	→	Burundi	55.9	●	→
Kenya	26.0	●	→	Benin	34.0	●	↗	Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	●	↗	Tanzania	34.4	●	→	Mauritius	NA	●	—





## Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)

The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards.

Source: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank, 2017

Trends: 2010–2016 (IHME, 2016)

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Eswatini	2.0	●	↑	Angola	4.9	●	↑	Sierra Leone	9.4	●	↔
Rwanda	2.2	●	↑	Burundi	5.1	●	↔	Egypt	9.5	●	↑
Morocco	2.3	●	↑	Cameroon	5.2	●	↑	Ethiopia	9.9	●	↔
South Africa	2.5	●	↑	Liberia	5.6	●	↑	Niger	10.3	●	↔
Malawi	2.7	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	6.0	●	↑	Nigeria	10.8	●	↔
Lesotho	2.8	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	6.0	●	↑	Comoros	11.1	●	↔
Tunisia	2.8	●	↑	Mozambique	6.1	●	↑	The Gambia	11.1	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	3.1	●	↑	Zambia	6.3	●	↔	Chad	13.0	●	↔
Zimbabwe	3.2	●	↑	Libya	6.5	●	↔	Mali	13.5	●	↓
Gabon	3.4	●	↑	Togo	6.7	●	↓	Mauritania	14.8	●	↓
Uganda	3.6	●	↑	Namibia	7.1	●	↔	Somalia	15.0	●	↔
Kenya	4.0	●	↑	Botswana	7.2	●	↔	Madagascar	15.2	●	↔
São Tomé and Príncipe	4.0	●	↑	Senegal	7.2	●	↔	Eritrea	15.3	●	↔
Algeria	4.1	●	↑	Central African Republic	7.4	●	↔	Sudan	16.3	●	↔
Seychelles	4.3	●	↑	Burkina Faso	7.6	●	↔	Djibouti	21.5	●	↔
Benin	4.5	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.1	●	↑	South Sudan	22.7	●	↔
Tanzania	4.5	●	↑	Guinea	8.1	●	↔	Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Ghana	4.7	●	↑	Congo	8.2	●	↓	Mauritius	NA	●	—



## Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)

The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher, based on measured height and weight.

Source: WHO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Ethiopia	4.5	●	↑	Angola	8.2	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	12.4	●	↓
Eritrea	5.0	●	↑	Somalia	8.3	●	↑	Mauritania	12.7	●	↓
Madagascar	5.3	●	↑	Tanzania	8.4	●	↑	Djibouti	13.5	●	↓
Uganda	5.3	●	↑	Togo	8.4	●	↑	Seychelles	14.0	●	↓
Burundi	5.4	●	↑	Mali	8.6	●	↑	Gabon	15.0	●	↓
Niger	5.5	●	↑	Sierra Leone	8.7	●	↑	Zimbabwe	15.5	●	↓
Burkina Faso	5.6	●	↑	Senegal	8.8	●	↑	Eswatini	16.5	●	↓
Malawi	5.8	●	↑	Nigeria	8.9	●	↑	Lesotho	16.6	●	↓
Rwanda	5.8	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	9.5	●	↑	Namibia	17.2	●	↓
Chad	6.1	●	↑	Benin	9.6	●	↑	Botswana	18.9	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.7	●	↑	Congo	9.6	●	↑	Morocco	26.1	●	↓
Kenya	7.1	●	↑	Liberia	9.9	●	↑	Tunisia	26.9	●	↓
Mozambique	7.2	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	10.3	●	↓	Algeria	27.4	●	↓
Central African Republic	7.5	●	↑	The Gambia	10.3	●	↓	South Africa	28.3	●	↓
Guinea	7.7	●	↑	Mauritius	10.8	●	↓	Egypt	32.0	●	↓
Comoros	7.8	●	↑	Ghana	10.9	●	↓	Libya	32.5	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	8.0	●	↑	Cameroon	11.4	●	↓	South Sudan	NA	●	—
Zambia	8.1	●	↑	Cabo Verde	11.8	●	↓	Sudan	NA	●	—



## Cereal yield (t/ha)

Cereal yield, measured as tons per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.

Source: FAO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	7.1	●	↑	Rwanda	1.5	●	↓	Central African Republic	0.9	●	↓
Madagascar	3.9	●	↑	Burundi	1.5	●	↑	Chad	0.8	●	↓
South Africa	3.8	●	↑	South Sudan	1.5	●	↑	The Gambia	0.8	●	↓
Mauritius	3.5	●	↑	Benin	1.5	●	→	Congo	0.8	●	→
Ethiopia	2.5	●	↑	Nigeria	1.4	●	→	Mozambique	0.8	●	↓
Zambia	2.4	●	↓	Guinea-Bissau	1.4	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.8	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	2.1	●	→	Kenya	1.4	●	↓	Libya	0.7	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	●	↓	Comoros	1.4	●	→	Sudan	0.7	●	→
Djibouti	1.9	●	↓	Senegal	1.3	●	→	Zimbabwe	0.6	●	↓
Uganda	1.9	●	↓	Malawi	1.3	●	↓	Niger	0.5	●	→
Sierra Leone	1.9	●	↑	Liberia	1.3	●	→	Lesotho	0.5	●	↓
Ghana	1.8	●	→	Mauritania	1.2	●	→	Somalia	0.5	●	↓
Cameroon	1.6	●	→	Burkina Faso	1.2	●	↓	Namibia	0.5	●	→
Gabon	1.6	●	↓	Guinea	1.2	●	→	Botswana	0.5	●	→
Algeria	1.6	●	↓	Eswatini	1.1	●	↓	Eritrea	0.4	●	↓
Tunisia	1.5	●	↓	Togo	1.1	●	→	Cabo Verde	0.2	●	↓
Tanzania	1.5	●	↗	Morocco	0.9	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
				Angola	0.9	●	↗	Seychelles	NA	●	—



## Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)

The quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land.

Source: FAO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	649.2	●	↑	Senegal	16.4	●	↗	Guinea	1.6	●	↓
Seychelles	521.7	●	↑	Benin	14.7	●	→	The Gambia	1.2	●	↓
Mauritius	235.3	●	↑	Ethiopia	14.4	●	↓	Niger	0.4	●	↓
Zambia	89.6	●	↑	Tanzania	12.6	●	→	Central African Republic	0.3	●	—
Botswana	89.6	●	↑	Libya	11.7	●	↓	Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Morocco	71.1	●	↑	Togo	11.0	●	→	Chad	NA	●	—
Tunisia	59.3	●	↑	Rwanda	10.9	●	→	Comoros	NA	●	—
South Africa	58.5	●	↑	Cameroon	9.7	●	↓	Djibouti	NA	●	—
Cote d'Ivoire	51.7	●	↑	Angola	8.0	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Mali	44.2	●	↑	Sudan	7.2	●	→	Eswatini	NA	●	—
Kenya	38.2	●	↗	Nigeria	5.5	●	↓	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Gabon	26.8	●	↑	Burundi	5.4	●	↓	Lesotho	NA	●	—
Namibia	26.1	●	↑	Madagascar	5.2	●	→	Liberia	NA	●	—
Zimbabwe	22.9	●	↗	Mozambique	3.7	●	↓	Mauritania	NA	●	—
Algeria	22.3	●	→	Eritrea	2.8	●	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●	—
Burkina Faso	21.8	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.5	●	→	Sierra Leone	NA	●	—
Malawi	21.6	●	↓	Uganda	1.9	●	↓	Somalia	NA	●	—
Ghana	20.9	●	↓	Congo	1.8	●	↓	South Sudan	NA	●	—





## Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

Source: WHO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	9	●	↑	Comoros	335	●	↗	Niger	553	●	↗
Egypt	33	●	↑	Equatorial Guinea	342	●	→	Mali	587	●	→
Cabo Verde	42	●	↑	Uganda	343	●	↗	Cameroon	596	●	→
Mauritius	53	●	↑	Ethiopia	353	●	↑	Mauritania	602	●	↗
Tunisia	62	●	↑	Madagascar	353	●	↗	Malawi	634	●	↓
Morocco	121	●	↑	Togo	368	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	645	●	→
Botswana	129	●	↑	Burkina Faso	371	●	→	Guinea	679	●	→
South Africa	138	●	↗	Eswatini	389	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	693	●	→
Algeria	140	●	→	Tanzania	398	●	↗	The Gambia	706	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	156	●	→	Benin	405	●	→	Burundi	712	●	→
Zambia	224	●	↗	Congo	442	●	→	Liberia	725	●	→
Djibouti	229	●	↗	Zimbabwe	443	●	↓	Somalia	732	●	→
Namibia	265	●	↗	Angola	477	●	↗	South Sudan	789	●	→
Rwanda	290	●	↗	Lesotho	487	●	↗	Nigeria	814	●	→
Gabon	291	●	→	Mozambique	489	●	↗	Chad	856	●	↗
Sudan	311	●	→	Eritrea	501	●	→	Central African Republic	882	●	→
Senegal	315	●	↗	Kenya	510	●	↗	Sierra Leone	1360	●	↗
Ghana	319	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	549	●	→	Seychelles	NA	●	—



## Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Source: UNICEF, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	99.9	●	—	Democratic Republic of the Congo	80.1	●	—	Liberia	61.1	●	—
Mauritius	99.8	●	↑	Burkina Faso	79.8	●	↑	Sierra Leone	59.7	●	—
Botswana	99.7	●	↑	Zimbabwe	78.1	●	↑	The Gambia	57.2	●	—
Seychelles	99.0	●	—	Lesotho	77.9	●	—	Mozambique	54.3	●	—
South Africa	96.7	●	—	Sudan	77.7	●	—	Senegal	53.1	●	↓
Algeria	96.6	●	—	Benin	77.2	●	—	Angola	46.9	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	92.5	●	—	Uganda	74.2	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	45.0	●	—
Egypt	91.5	●	—	Cote d'Ivoire	73.6	●	↑	Togo	44.6	●	—
Cabo Verde	91.4	●	↓	Morocco	73.6	●	—	Madagascar	44.3	●	—
Congo	91.2	●	→	Tunisia	73.6	●	—	Mali	43.7	●	↓
Rwanda	90.7	●	↑	Ghana	70.8	●	—	Nigeria	43.0	●	↓
Malawi	89.8	●	↑	Mauritania	69.3	●	↗	Central African Republic	40.0	●	—
Gabon	89.3	●	—	Equatorial Guinea	68.3	●	—	Niger	39.7	●	↗
Eswatini	88.3	●	—	Cameroon	64.7	●	—	Eritrea	34.1	●	—
Namibia	88.2	●	—	Tanzania	63.5	●	→	Ethiopia	27.7	●	↗
Djibouti	87.4	●	—	Zambia	63.3	●	—	Chad	20.2	●	→
Burundi	85.1	●	↑	Guinea	62.7	●	↑	South Sudan	19.4	●	—
Comoros	82.2	●	—	Kenya	61.8	●	—	Somalia	9.4	●	—





### Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

The number of newborn infants (neonates) dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF, et al., 2017

Trends: 2012-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	6.5	●	↑	Kenya	20.9	●	↗	Ethiopia	28.9	●	↗
Tunisia	7.5	●	↑	Tanzania	21.1	●	↗	Angola	29.1	●	↗
Mauritius	7.9	●	↑	Gabon	21.5	●	↗	Sudan	29.5	●	→
Seychelles	8.6	●	↑	Burundi	22.1	●	↗	Equatorial Guinea	30.9	●	→
Cabo Verde	10.4	●	↑	Zambia	22.2	●	↗	Comoros	31.7	●	↗
South Africa	10.7	●	↑	Zimbabwe	22.4	●	↑	Djibouti	32.4	●	→
Egypt	11.6	●	↑	Malawi	22.7	●	↗	Benin	32.7	●	→
Morocco	14.4	●	↑	Guinea	24.1	●	↗	Nigeria	32.9	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.4	●	↑	Ghana	24.2	●	↗	Cote d'Ivoire	33.5	●	→
Algeria	14.9	●	↗	Liberia	25.1	●	↗	Sierra Leone	33.5	●	↗
Rwanda	16.4	●	↑	Botswana	25.4	●	↗	Mauritania	33.8	●	→
Eswatini	17.4	●	↗	Burkina Faso	25.4	●	↗	Chad	34.8	●	→
Namibia	17.5	●	↗	Togo	25.4	●	→	Mali	35.4	●	→
Eritrea	17.8	●	↗	Cameroon	25.5	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	37.3	●	↗
Madagascar	18.4	●	↗	Niger	26.0	●	↗	Lesotho	37.9	●	→
Congo	19.4	●	↗	Mozambique	26.9	●	↗	Somalia	38.5	●	→
Uganda	20.2	●	↗	The Gambia	27.6	●	↗	South Sudan	39.6	●	→
Senegal	20.5	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	28.9	●	→	Central African Republic	41.5	●	→



### Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF et al., 2017

Trends: 2012-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	12.4	●	↑	Gabon	48.3	●	↗	Angola	81.1	●	↑
Tunisia	13.0	●	↑	Uganda	49.0	●	↑	Burkina Faso	81.2	●	↗
Mauritius	13.1	●	↑	Ghana	49.3	●	↑	Cameroon	84.0	●	↗
Seychelles	14.2	●	↑	Zimbabwe	50.3	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	84.2	●	↗
Cabo Verde	17.4	●	↑	Eswatini	53.9	●	↑	Niger	84.5	●	↗
Egypt	22.1	●	↑	Tanzania	54.0	●	↗	Guinea	85.7	●	↗
Morocco	23.3	●	↑	Malawi	55.4	●	↑	Lesotho	85.9	●	→
Algeria	24.0	●	↑	Ethiopia	58.5	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	88.8	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	32.4	●	↑	Zambia	60.0	●	↗	Equatorial Guinea	89.6	●	↗
South Africa	37.1	●	↑	Burundi	61.2	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	91.1	●	↗
Botswana	37.6	●	↑	Djibouti	61.7	●	↗	South Sudan	96.4	●	→
Rwanda	37.9	●	↑	Sudan	63.2	●	↗	Benin	98.3	●	→
Eritrea	43.1	●	↗	The Gambia	63.6	●	↗	Nigeria	100.2	●	↗
Madagascar	44.2	●	↑	Comoros	69.0	●	↗	Mali	106.0	●	↗
Namibia	44.2	●	↗	Mozambique	72.4	●	↑	Sierra Leone	110.5	●	↗
Senegal	45.4	●	↑	Togo	72.9	●	↗	Central African Republic	121.5	●	↗
Kenya	45.6	●	↗	Liberia	74.7	●	↗	Chad	123.2	●	↗
Congo	47.5	●	↗	Mauritania	79.0	●	↗	Somalia	127.2	●	↗





### New HIV infections (per 1,000)

The estimated prevalence of people living with HIV, per thousand people. The estimates are modelled using population-based surveys, where available, and HIV prevalence studies in countries with low-level HIV epidemics where transmission largely occurs among key population groups.

Source: IHME, 2016

Trends: 2012-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	—	Burkina Faso	0.2	●	↑	Cameroon	1.2	●	↗
Comoros	0.0	●	↑	Cabo Verde	0.2	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	1.3	●	→
Egypt	0.0	●	↑	Burundi	0.3	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	1.3	●	↑
Libya	0.0	●	—	Benin	0.4	●	↑	Tanzania	1.4	●	↗
Algeria	0.0	●	↑	Chad	0.4	●	↑	Uganda	1.4	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	●	↑	Sierra Leone	0.4	●	↑	Congo	1.6	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	↑	Liberia	0.5	●	↗	Gabon	1.6	●	↗
Tunisia	0.0	●	↑	Mali	0.6	●	→	Central African Republic	1.7	●	↗
Seychelles	0.1	●	—	Djibouti	0.6	●	→	Malawi	2.4	●	↑
Mauritania	0.1	●	↑	Rwanda	0.6	●	↑	Zimbabwe	3.1	●	↑
Niger	0.1	●	↑	Togo	0.7	●	↑	Equatorial Guinea	3.5	●	↗
Senegal	0.1	●	↑	Guinea	0.7	●	↗	Namibia	3.5	●	↗
Sudan	0.1	●	↑	The Gambia	0.7	●	↗	Zambia	3.6	●	↗
Eritrea	0.2	●	↑	Ghana	0.7	●	↗	Mozambique	4.8	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.2	●	↑	Angola	1.0	●	↗	South Africa	5.5	●	↗
Ethiopia	0.2	●	↑	Nigeria	1.2	●	↗	Botswana	7.5	●	→
Madagascar	0.2	●	↑	South Sudan	1.2	●	↗	Eswatini	8.0	●	↑
Mauritius	0.2	●	—	Kenya	1.2	●	↑	Lesotho	9.1	●	→



### People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)

The percentage of people on antiretroviral therapy among all people living with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Eswatini	85	●	Gabon	59	●	Mali	32	●
Botswana	84	●	Morocco	57	●	Tunisia	31	●
Namibia	84	●	Togo	57	●	Guinea-Bissau	30	●
Zimbabwe	84	●	Benin	55	●	Congo	29	●
Rwanda	83	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	55	●	Liberia	29	●
Algeria	80	●	Mozambique	54	●	Somalia	28	●
Burundi	77	●	Senegal	54	●	Comoros	27	●
Cabo Verde	75	●	Niger	52	●	Djibouti	27	●
Kenya	75	●	Cameroon	49	●	Angola	26	●
Zambia	75	●	Cote d'Ivoire	46	●	Egypt	24	●
Lesotho	74	●	Chad	45	●	Sudan	15	●
Uganda	72	●	Ghana	40	●	South Sudan	13	●
Ethiopia	71	●	Sierra Leone	39	●	Madagascar	7	●
Malawi	71	●	Equatorial Guinea	38	●	Mauritius	0	●
Tanzania	66	●	Guinea	35	●	Nigeria	0	●
Burkina Faso	65	●	Mauritania	33	●	Libya	NA	●
Eritrea	62	●	Central African Republic	32	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
South Africa	61	●	The Gambia	32	●	Seychelles	NA	●



## Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.

Source: WHO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	12	●	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	118	●	↓	Djibouti	269	●	↑
Egypt	13	●	↑	Senegal	122	●	→	Tanzania	269	●	↗
Seychelles	19	●	↑	Malawi	131	●	↑	Botswana	300	●	↑
Tunisia	34	●	→	Cabo Verde	134	●	→	Sierra Leone	301	●	→
Comoros	35	●	→	South Sudan	146	●	→	Eswatini	308	●	↑
Libya	40	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	148	●	↗	Liberia	308	●	↓
Togo	41	●	↑	Ghana	152	●	→	Kenya	319	●	↑
Burkina Faso	49	●	→	Chad	154	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	322	●	→
Mali	55	●	→	Ethiopia	164	●	↑	Angola	359	●	→
Rwanda	57	●	↗	The Gambia	174	●	→	Zambia	361	●	↗
Benin	58	●	→	Guinea	176	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	374	●	→
Eritrea	67	●	↑	Equatorial Guinea	191	●	↓	Congo	376	●	→
Algeria	70	●	→	Cameroon	194	●	↗	Central African Republic	423	●	↓
Sudan	77	●	↗	Uganda	201	●	→	Namibia	423	●	↗
Niger	90	●	↗	Nigeria	219	●	→	Gabon	529	●	→
Mauritania	97	●	↗	Zimbabwe	221	●	↑	Mozambique	551	●	↓
Morocco	99	●	→	Madagascar	238	●	→	South Africa	567	●	↑
Burundi	114	●	→	Somalia	266	●	→	Lesotho	665	●	↑



## Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)

The percentage of children aged 0–59 months who were ill with a fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received any anti-malarial drugs during that time.

Source: WHO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Malawi	92.2	●	The Gambia	37.9	●	Central African Republic	9.5	●
Rwanda	91.7	●	Congo	37.0	●	Mali	8.3	●
Kenya	91.5	●	Gabon	34.0	●	Mauritania	8.2	●
Zambia	90.4	●	Sudan	32.9	●	South Sudan	8.2	●
Uganda	87.8	●	Burkina Faso	27.8	●	Madagascar	6.1	●
Tanzania	84.9	●	Ethiopia	27.6	●	Eritrea	4.6	●
Liberia	81.1	●	Djibouti	22.2	●	Algeria	NA	●
Zimbabwe	78.8	●	Nigeria	20.6	●	Botswana	NA	●
Ghana	78.2	●	Eswatini	19.7	●	Cabo Verde	NA	●
Sierra Leone	77.1	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.0	●	Egypt	NA	●
Angola	76.7	●	Guinea	16.5	●	Lesotho	NA	●
Burundi	68.9	●	Comoros	16.0	●	Libya	NA	●
Cote d'Ivoire	64.1	●	Cameroon	15.1	●	Mauritius	NA	●
Mozambique	59.9	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	14.3	●	Morocco	NA	●
Togo	49.6	●	Benin	13.1	●	Niger	NA	●
Guinea-Bissau	47.0	●	Somalia	10.7	●	Seychelles	NA	●
Namibia	44.8	●	Senegal	10.6	●	South Africa	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	44.1	●	Chad	10.0	●	Tunisia	NA	●





## Malaria mortality rate

Number of adults and children who have died due to malaria in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.

Source: WHO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0.0	●	↑	Kenya	25.1	●	→	Burundi	48.4	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	↑	Rwanda	26.8	●	→	Mozambique	49.6	●	↗
Egypt	0.0	●	↑	Senegal	28.5	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	52.8	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	●	↑	The Gambia	32.1	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	56.6	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	↑	Mauritania	32.1	●	→	Chad	58.6	●	↑
Eswatini	0.1	●	↑	Uganda	33.6	●	↑	Guinea	59.5	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.2	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	37.0	●	→	Benin	65.6	●	↗
Botswana	0.3	●	↑	Ghana	37.9	●	↑	Mali	67.0	●	↑
South Africa	0.5	●	↑	Congo	37.9	●	→	Togo	68.5	●	→
Comoros	1.0	●	↑	Malawi	38.0	●	↑	Niger	79.9	●	↑
Eritrea	4.4	●	↑	Tanzania	38.9	●	→	Central African Republic	103.1	●	↑
Ethiopia	5.1	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	39.4	●	↑	Burkina Faso	144.8	●	↑
Namibia	9.0	●	↑	Nigeria	42.8	●	↑	Sierra Leone	232.8	●	↗
Somalia	9.4	●	→	Zambia	44.6	●	→	Lesotho	NA	●	—
Sudan	9.6	●	→	Angola	44.7	●	→	Libya	NA	●	—
Zimbabwe	19.2	●	→	Liberia	47.1	●	↗	Mauritius	NA	●	—
Madagascar	23.3	●	→	Cameroon	48.1	●	→	Seychelles	NA	●	—
Gabon	24.9	●	→	South Sudan	48.3	●	→	Tunisia	NA	●	—



## Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)

Preventive chemotherapy (PC) is the approach of treating populations at risk of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), to prevent transmission or morbidity of those diseases, with drugs either alone or in combination. Coverage is calculated as the number of people in need of PC and treated out of population requiring PC.

Source: WHO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	100.0	●	Benin	78.0	●	Mauritania	32.0	●
Egypt	98.6	●	Guinea-Bissau	77.5	●	Djibouti	31.7	●
Burundi	95.2	●	Nigeria	76.1	●	Botswana	30.6	●
Mali	95.0	●	Ethiopia	71.5	●	Somalia	28.3	●
Liberia	93.0	●	Kenya	71.4	●	Sudan	27.3	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	92.2	●	Togo	70.5	●	Ghana	26.9	●
Burkina Faso	90.9	●	Eritrea	69.1	●	Central African Republic	21.9	●
Niger	87.6	●	The Gambia	67.9	●	Angola	21.4	●
Zambia	87.5	●	Malawi	65.9	●	Namibia	15.3	●
Tanzania	87.4	●	Senegal	63.1	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	14.6	●
Cameroon	85.8	●	Eswatini	61.4	●	South Sudan	11.5	●
Guinea	85.8	●	Cabo Verde	61.4	●	Gabon	9.7	●
Algeria	85.6	●	Uganda	54.4	●	Equatorial Guinea	2.6	●
Sierra Leone	85.0	●	Congo	46.5	●	Libya	NA	●
Chad	84.2	●	Zimbabwe	46.2	●	Mauritius	NA	●
Rwanda	83.5	●	Comoros	46.2	●	Morocco	NA	●
Cote d'Ivoire	83.2	●	South Africa	36.4	●	Seychelles	NA	●
Mozambique	81.4	●	Madagascar	33.9	●	Tunisia	NA	●





### Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)

The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).

Source: WHO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	12.4	●	↑	Zimbabwe	19.3	●	↗	Guinea	22.4	●	→
Kenya	13.4	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	19.4	●	→	Nigeria	22.5	●	→
Algeria	14.2	●	↑	Benin	19.6	●	→	Mauritius	22.6	●	→
Gabon	14.4	●	↑	Djibouti	19.6	●	↓	Burundi	22.9	●	↓
Tunisia	16.1	●	↑	South Sudan	19.8	●	→	Comoros	22.9	●	→
Malawi	16.4	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	20.0	●	↗	Madagascar	22.9	●	→
Angola	16.5	●	↑	Niger	20.0	●	→	Central African Republic	23.1	●	↗
Congo	16.7	●	↑	Libya	20.1	●	→	Togo	23.6	●	→
Cabo Verde	17.2	●	↗	Botswana	20.3	●	↗	Chad	23.9	●	→
Liberia	17.6	●	→	The Gambia	20.4	●	→	Eritrea	23.9	●	→
Tanzania	17.9	●	→	Ghana	20.8	●	↓	Mali	24.6	●	→
Zambia	17.9	●	↑	Seychelles	21.2	●	↗	Sudan	26.0	●	→
Mauritania	18.1	●	↓	Namibia	21.3	●	↗	South Africa	26.2	●	→
Senegal	18.1	●	↑	Cameroon	21.6	●	→	Lesotho	26.6	●	→
Rwanda	18.2	●	↗	Burkina Faso	21.7	●	→	Eswatini	26.7	●	↓
Ethiopia	18.3	●	→	Somalia	21.8	●	↓	Egypt	27.7	●	→
Mozambique	18.4	●	↑	Uganda	21.9	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	29.1	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.5	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	22.0	●	→	Sierra Leone	30.5	●	→



### Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)

Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.

Source: WHO, 2016

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	7.9	●	↑	Zambia	24.7	●	→	Sierra Leone	28.5	●	↓
Mauritius	12.9	●	↓	Djibouti	24.9	●	↗	Comoros	28.6	●	↓
Egypt	13.3	●	↗	Eritrea	24.9	●	↗	South Sudan	29.3	●	↓
Morocco	18.6	●	↗	Eswatini	24.9	●	→	The Gambia	30.4	●	→
Nigeria	20.6	●	↗	Libya	25.3	●	↓	Kenya	30.5	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	20.8	●	↓	Mali	25.3	●	→	Burkina Faso	30.7	●	↓
Botswana	21.0	●	↗	Ghana	26.1	●	→	Madagascar	31.4	●	→
Cabo Verde	21.3	●	→	Lesotho	26.1	●	→	Central African Republic	31.8	●	↓
South Africa	21.3	●	↗	Congo	26.7	●	→	Togo	31.9	●	→
Gabon	22.7	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	26.8	●	→	Burundi	32.7	●	↓
Tunisia	23.0	●	→	Somalia	26.9	●	→	Rwanda	32.9	●	↓
Namibia	23.6	●	↓	Ethiopia	27.3	●	↓	Mozambique	33.1	●	↓
Algeria	23.7	●	→	Uganda	27.3	●	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	33.1	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	24.0	●	→	Benin	27.7	●	→	Tanzania	33.4	●	↓
Mauritania	24.2	●	→	Senegal	28.0	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	33.5	●	→
Chad	24.3	●	↗	Cameroon	28.1	●	→	Malawi	34.2	●	↓
Angola	24.4	●	↓	Guinea	28.1	●	→	Liberia	35.1	●	↓
Sudan	24.6	●	↓	Niger	28.4	●	→	Zimbabwe	45.4	●	↓





## Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)

The number of births per 1,000 by women between the age of 15–19.

Source: UNDP, 2017

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	5.7	●	↑	Cabo Verde	74.7	●	→	Cameroon	108.8	●	→
Tunisia	7.6	●	↑	Senegal	74.9	●	↗	Nigeria	109.3	●	→
Algeria	10.4	●	↑	Namibia	75.0	●	→	Uganda	110.5	●	↗
Djibouti	19.4	●	↑	Eswatini	78.5	●	→	Madagascar	111.7	●	→
Rwanda	26.8	●	↑	Mauritania	80.5	●	→	Congo	114.1	●	→
Mauritius	26.9	●	↑	Kenya	81.8	●	→	Sierra Leone	115.6	●	→
Burundi	27.4	●	↑	The Gambia	81.9	●	↗	Tanzania	116.6	●	→
Morocco	31.7	●	↗	Zambia	86.0	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	125.2	●	→
Botswana	31.7	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	87.2	●	↗	Liberia	128.8	●	→
South Africa	44.4	●	↗	Benin	88.1	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	133.4	●	→
Egypt	51.0	●	→	Togo	89.6	●	→	Guinea	137.4	●	→
Eritrea	53.5	●	↗	Lesotho	89.7	●	→	Mozambique	138.9	●	→
Seychelles	57.8	●	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	96.3	●	→	Malawi	141.0	●	→
Ethiopia	64.9	●	↗	Gabon	98.5	●	↗	Angola	154.5	●	→
South Sudan	65.2	●	↗	Somalia	102.2	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	157.9	●	→
Comoros	67.2	●	↗	Central African Republic	105.8	●	→	Chad	164.5	●	→
Sudan	67.2	●	↗	Zimbabwe	105.8	●	→	Mali	171.1	●	→
Ghana	67.6	●	→	Burkina Faso	106.5	●	→	Niger	194.0	●	→



## Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)

Summary measure of coverage of essential health services, computed for each country by averaging service-coverage values across 16 tracer indicators on (i) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (ii) infectious diseases; (iii) non-communicable diseases; and (iv) service capacity and access, and health security.

Source: IHME, 2016

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	79.4	●	↑	Kenya	53.3	●	→	Comoros	47.4	●	→
Algeria	72.3	●	↗	Togo	53.3	●	→	Uganda	46.9	●	→
Mauritius	71.7	●	→	Cameroon	53.0	●	→	Niger	46.8	●	→
Libya	70.6	●	→	Senegal	52.6	●	→	Mali	46.6	●	→
Seychelles	69.0	●	→	Lesotho	52.6	●	→	Nigeria	46.4	●	↓
Cabo Verde	68.3	●	↗	Malawi	52.4	●	→	Mozambique	45.9	●	→
Botswana	66.6	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	52.2	●	→	Burundi	45.1	●	→
South Africa	65.2	●	↗	Liberia	51.4	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	45.0	●	→
Egypt	65.2	●	→	The Gambia	51.3	●	→	Ethiopia	44.2	●	↗
Namibia	61.6	●	↗	Burkina Faso	51.1	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	43.9	●	→
Morocco	61.1	●	→	Benin	50.6	●	→	Angola	43.2	●	→
Sudan	60.5	●	↗	Cote d'Ivoire	50.3	●	→	Madagascar	41.6	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	58.6	●	→	Zimbabwe	50.2	●	→	Eritrea	40.4	●	→
Ghana	57.1	●	→	Tanzania	50.2	●	→	Chad	39.6	●	→
Mauritania	56.1	●	→	Rwanda	50.1	●	→	Guinea	35.8	●	↓
Gabon	56.0	●	→	Sierra Leone	49.5	●	→	South Sudan	30.7	●	→
Eswatini	54.7	●	→	Djibouti	48.9	●	→	Central African Republic	30.3	●	↓
Zambia	54.0	●	→	Congo	48.5	●	→	Somalia	25.8	●	→



### Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)

Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution. Calculated as number of deaths divided by the total population.

Source: WHO, 2017  
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritius	38	●
Morocco	49	●
Seychelles	49	●
Algeria	50	●
Tunisia	56	●
Libya	72	●
Gabon	76	●
Kenya	78	●
South Africa	87	●
Cabo Verde	99	●
Botswana	101	●
Egypt	109	●
Mozambique	110	●
Malawi	115	●
Angola	119	●
Rwanda	121	●
Zambia	127	●
Congo	131	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zimbabwe	133	●
Eswatini	137	●
Tanzania	139	●
Ethiopia	144	●
Namibia	145	●
Uganda	156	●
Djibouti	159	●
Madagascar	160	●
Senegal	161	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	162	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	164	●
South Sudan	165	●
Mauritania	169	●
Liberia	170	●
Comoros	172	●
Eritrea	174	●
Equatorial Guinea	178	●
Lesotho	178	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burundi	180	●
Sudan	185	●
Ghana	204	●
Benin	205	●
Burkina Faso	206	●
Cameroon	208	●
Mali	209	●
Central African Republic	212	●
Somalia	213	●
Guinea-Bissau	215	●
The Gambia	237	●
Guinea	243	●
Togo	250	●
Niger	252	●
Cote d'Ivoire	269	●
Chad	280	●
Nigeria	307	●
Sierra Leone	324	●



### Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Estimated national routine immunisation coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (DTP and measles).

Source: WHO, UNICEF, 2016  
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	99	●	↑
Tunisia	98	●	↑
Seychelles	97	●	↑
Tanzania	97	●	↑
Cabo Verde	96	●	↑
Botswana	95	●	↑
Eritrea	95	●	↑
Ghana	95	●	↑
Rwanda	95	●	↑
Egypt	94	●	↑
Libya	94	●	↑
Zambia	94	●	↑
Burundi	90	●	↑
Comoros	90	●	↑
The Gambia	90	●	↑
Lesotho	90	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	90	●	↑
Senegal	90	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	90	●	↑
Togo	90	●	↑
Eswatini	89	●	↑
Mauritius	89	●	↑
Zimbabwe	89	●	↑
Algeria	88	●	↑
Burkina Faso	88	●	→
Liberia	86	●	↑
Malawi	83	●	↓
Kenya	82	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	81	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	80	●	↗
Mozambique	80	●	↗
Namibia	80	●	→
Sierra Leone	80	●	→
Uganda	80	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	78	●	↑
Mauritania	78	●	↗

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Niger	78	●	↑
Cameroon	77	●	→
Benin	74	●	↗
Congo	69	●	↓
Djibouti	68	●	↓
Ethiopia	65	●	→
Gabon	63	●	↓
Mali	61	●	↓
South Africa	60	●	↓
Madagascar	58	●	↓
Central African Republic	47	●	→
Guinea	45	●	↓
Angola	42	●	↓
Nigeria	42	●	↓
Somalia	42	●	→
Chad	37	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	25	●	↓
South Sudan	20	●	↓





### Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)

Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. It adds up life expectancy for different health states, adjusted for severity distribution, capturing both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes in a summary measure of average levels of population health.

Source: WHO, 2017  
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	76.4	●	↗	Congo	64.3	●	→	Burkina Faso	60.3	●	→
Morocco	76.0	●	↗	Malawi	64.2	●	↗	Burundi	60.1	●	→
Tunisia	76.0	●	↗	Comoros	63.9	●	→	Mozambique	60.1	●	↗
Mauritius	74.8	●	↗	Mauritania	63.9	●	→	Guinea	59.8	●	→
Seychelles	73.3	●	→	Tanzania	63.9	●	↗	Guinea-Bissau	59.8	●	→
Cabo Verde	73.2	●	→	Djibouti	63.8	●	→	Niger	59.8	●	→
Libya	71.9	●	→	Namibia	63.7	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	59.5	●	→
Egypt	70.5	●	→	South Africa	63.6	●	↗	South Sudan	58.6	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	68.7	●	→	Ghana	63.4	●	→	Cameroon	58.1	●	→
Rwanda	68.0	●	↗	Liberia	62.9	●	→	Mali	58.0	●	→
Senegal	66.8	●	→	Angola	62.6	●	→	Eswatini	57.7	●	→
Kenya	66.7	●	↗	Uganda	62.5	●	↗	Somalia	55.4	●	→
Gabon	66.4	●	↗	Zambia	62.3	●	↗	Nigeria	55.2	●	→
Botswana	66.1	●	↗	The Gambia	61.9	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	54.6	●	→
Madagascar	66.1	●	→	Zimbabwe	61.4	●	↗	Chad	54.3	●	→
Ethiopia	65.5	●	↗	Benin	61.1	●	→	Sierra Leone	53.1	●	→
Sudan	65.1	●	→	Togo	60.6	●	→	Central African Republic	53.0	●	→
Eritrea	65.0	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	60.5	●	→	Lesotho	52.9	●	→



### Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)

Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.

Source: Gallup, 2017  
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	5.9	●	↑	Tunisia	4.7	●	↓	Egypt	4.0	●	↓
Benin	5.8	●	↑	Somalia	4.7	●	—	Comoros	4.0	●	—
Libya	5.5	●	↓	Kenya	4.7	●	↗	Lesotho	3.8	●	↓
Congo	5.5	●	↑	Mozambique	4.7	●	→	Angola	3.8	●	—
Ghana	5.5	●	↑	Chad	4.5	●	↗	Burundi	3.8	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	5.3	●	↑	Mali	4.4	●	↓	Zimbabwe	3.6	●	↓
Nigeria	5.3	●	↑	Ethiopia	4.4	●	↓	Rwanda	3.6	●	→
Guinea	5.3	●	↑	Djibouti	4.4	●	—	Botswana	3.5	●	↓
Cameroon	5.3	●	↑	Uganda	4.3	●	→	Central African Republic	3.5	●	↑
Niger	5.2	●	↑	Mauritania	4.3	●	↑	Tanzania	3.4	●	↓
Algeria	5.0	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.3	●	↓	Malawi	3.3	●	↓
Burkina Faso	4.9	●	↑	Sierra Leone	4.3	●	↑	South Sudan	2.8	●	↓
The Gambia	4.9	●	—	Eswatini	4.2	●	—	Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Morocco	4.9	●	↓	Sudan	4.1	●	—	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
South Africa	4.9	●	↓	Liberia	4.1	●	↑	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Namibia	4.8	●	↗	Madagascar	4.1	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Gabon	4.8	●	→	Zambia	4.0	●	↓	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●	—
Senegal	4.8	●	↗	Togo	4.0	●	↗	Seychelles	NA	●	—





## Net primary enrolment rate (%)

The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.

Source: UNESCO, 2017

Trends: 2009-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	98.6	●	—	Cote d'Ivoire	86.0	●	↑	Mali	61.2	●	↓
Sierra Leone	98.3	●	↑	Congo	85.8	●	—	Sudan	59.6	●	→
Algeria	97.5	●	↑	Ethiopia	85.4	●	—	Djibouti	59.1	●	→
Benin	97.0	●	↑	Zimbabwe	84.8	●	—	Equatorial Guinea	43.3	●	—
Namibia	97.0	●	↑	Ghana	84.6	●	↗	Eritrea	37.4	●	↓
Egypt	97.0	●	→	South Africa	84.3	●	—	Liberia	36.8	●	—
Morocco	96.8	●	↑	Kenya	81.8	●	—	South Sudan	32.1	●	—
Burundi	96.6	●	—	Lesotho	80.9	●	↓	Angola	NA	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	96.1	●	↑	Comoros	79.8	●	↓	Chad	NA	●	—
Mauritius	95.8	●	↑	Tanzania	78.9	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
Cameroon	95.2	●	↑	The Gambia	77.6	●	↗	Gabon	NA	●	—
Rwanda	93.9	●	—	Guinea	76.8	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Uganda	90.9	●	—	Burkina Faso	76.4	●	↗	Libya	NA	●	—
Togo	90.0	●	—	Eswatini	75.7	●	↓	Madagascar	NA	●	—
Botswana	89.0	●	—	Mauritania	75.7	●	↗	Malawi	NA	●	—
Mozambique	87.5	●	→	Senegal	74.1	●	→	Nigeria	NA	●	—
Zambia	86.3	●	—	Central African Republic	68.1	●	—	Seychelles	NA	●	—
Cabo Verde	86.2	●	↓	Niger	65.4	●	→	Somalia	NA	●	—



## Mean years of schooling (years)

The average number of completed years of education of a country's population, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.

Source: UNESCO, 2017

Trends: 2009-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Africa	10.1	●	→	Lesotho	6.3	●	→	Djibouti	4.1	●	→
Seychelles	9.5	●	↗	São Tomé and Príncipe	6.3	●	↗	Rwanda	4.1	●	→
Botswana	9.3	●	→	Nigeria	6.2	●	→	Eritrea	4.0	●	→
Mauritius	9.3	●	↗	Cabo Verde	6.1	●	→	Sudan	3.7	●	→
Gabon	8.2	●	→	Madagascar	6.1	●	→	Benin	3.6	●	→
Zimbabwe	8.2	●	→	Uganda	6.1	●	→	The Gambia	3.5	●	→
Algeria	8.0	●	→	Tanzania	5.8	●	→	Mozambique	3.5	●	→
Libya	7.3	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	5.5	●	→	Sierra Leone	3.5	●	→
Egypt	7.2	●	→	Morocco	5.5	●	→	Burundi	3.0	●	→
Tunisia	7.2	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	5.2	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	3.0	●	→
Ghana	7.1	●	→	Angola	5.1	●	→	Senegal	3.0	●	→
Zambia	7.0	●	→	Comoros	4.8	●	→	Ethiopia	2.7	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.8	●	→	South Sudan	4.8	●	→	Guinea	2.6	●	→
Namibia	6.8	●	→	Togo	4.8	●	→	Chad	2.3	●	→
Eswatini	6.5	●	→	Liberia	4.7	●	→	Mali	2.3	●	→
Kenya	6.5	●	→	Malawi	4.5	●	→	Niger	2.0	●	→
Cameroon	6.3	●	→	Mauritania	4.5	●	→	Burkina Faso	1.5	●	→
Congo	6.3	●	→	Central African Republic	4.3	●	→	Somalia	NA	●	—





## Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)

The percentage of youth, aged between 15-24 years old, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.

Source: UNESCO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Libya	99.6	●	Lesotho	86.6	●	Sudan	65.8	●
Seychelles	99.0	●	Kenya	86.5	●	The Gambia	60.8	●
South Africa	99.0	●	Tanzania	85.8	●	Guinea-Bissau	60.4	●
Equatorial Guinea	98.2	●	Ghana	85.7	●	Sierra Leone	57.0	●
Mauritius	98.1	●	Rwanda	85.1	●	Mauritania	56.1	●
Cabo Verde	98.1	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	85.0	●	Ethiopia	55.0	●
Botswana	97.7	●	Togo	84.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	53.0	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	96.7	●	Uganda	83.7	●	Benin	52.5	●
Tunisia	96.2	●	Congo	80.9	●	Burkina Faso	50.1	●
Namibia	94.4	●	Cameroon	80.6	●	Mali	49.4	●
Algeria	93.8	●	Burundi	79.6	●	Liberia	49.1	●
Eswatini	93.5	●	Angola	77.4	●	Guinea	46.3	●
Morocco	91.2	●	Madagascar	76.8	●	Niger	39.8	●
Zimbabwe	90.4	●	Malawi	72.9	●	South Sudan	36.7	●
Zambia	88.7	●	Comoros	71.6	●	Central African Republic	36.4	●
Gabon	88.5	●	Mozambique	70.5	●	Chad	30.8	●
Egypt	88.2	●	Senegal	69.5	●	Djibouti	NA	●
Eritrea	87.0	●	Nigeria	66.4	●	Somalia	NA	●



## Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)

????

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	125	●	Sierra Leone	50	●	Ethiopia	30	●
Botswana	94	●	Sudan	50	●	Mali	30	●
Mauritius	84	●	Cameroon	49	●	Tanzania	29	●
Egypt	81	●	Comoros	48	●	Uganda	26	●
Kenya	81	●	Cote d'Ivoire	47	●	Equatorial Guinea	24	●
Algeria	79	●	Benin	46	●	Mozambique	23	●
Ghana	75	●	Togo	46	●	Malawi	20	●
South Africa	75	●	Djibouti	44	●	Niger	18	●
Cabo Verde	74	●	Lesotho	43	●	Chad	17	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	74	●	Burundi	41	●	Central African Republic	10	●
Tunisia	71	●	Burkina Faso	37	●	Angola	NA	●
Namibia	70	●	Liberia	37	●	Congo	NA	●
Morocco	65	●	Madagascar	37	●	Gabon	NA	●
Zimbabwe	65	●	Rwanda	37	●	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●
The Gambia	63	●	Senegal	37	●	Libya	NA	●
Eswatini	55	●	Guinea	36	●	Nigeria	NA	●
Zambia	53	●	Mauritania	35	●	Somalia	NA	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50	●	Eritrea	31	●	South Sudan	NA	●



## Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18

Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100.

Source: UNICEF, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	1.6	●
Algeria	2.5	●
Eswatini	5.3	●
Djibouti	5.4	●
South Africa	5.6	●
Rwanda	6.8	●
Namibia	6.9	●
Morocco	15.9	●
Lesotho	17.3	●
Egypt	17.4	●
Cabo Verde	18.0	●
Burundi	20.4	●
Ghana	20.7	●
Togo	21.8	●
Gabon	21.9	●
Kenya	22.9	●
Guinea-Bissau	24.4	●
Benin	25.9	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Equatorial Guinea	29.5	●
Angola	30.3	●
The Gambia	30.4	●
Tanzania	30.5	●
Cameroon	31.0	●
Senegal	31.0	●
Zambia	31.4	●
Comoros	31.6	●
Zimbabwe	32.4	●
Congo	32.6	●
Cote d'Ivoire	33.2	●
Sudan	34.2	●
Mauritania	34.3	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	35.4	●
Liberia	35.9	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	37.3	●
Sierra Leone	38.9	●
Uganda	39.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	40.3	●
Eritrea	40.7	●
Madagascar	41.2	●
Malawi	42.1	●
Nigeria	42.8	●
Somalia	45.3	●
Mozambique	48.2	●
Mali	51.5	●
South Sudan	51.5	●
Burkina Faso	51.6	●
Guinea	51.7	●
Chad	66.9	●
Central African Republic	67.9	●
Niger	76.3	●
Botswana	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Mauritius	NA	●
Seychelles	NA	●



## Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) refers to "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons." Number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C divided by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population multiplied by 100.

Source: UNICEF, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	0.0	●
Angola	0.0	●
Botswana	0.0	●
Burundi	0.0	●
Cabo Verde	0.0	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	●
Eswatini	0.0	●
Gabon	0.0	●
Lesotho	0.0	●
Libya	0.0	●
Madagascar	0.0	●
Malawi	0.0	●
Mauritius	0.0	●
Morocco	0.0	●
Mozambique	0.0	●
Namibia	0.0	●
Rwanda	0.0	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0.0	●
Tunisia	0.0	●
Uganda	0.3	●
Cameroon	1.4	●
Niger	2.0	●
Ghana	3.8	●
Togo	4.7	●
Benin	9.2	●
Tanzania	10.0	●
Nigeria	18.4	●
Kenya	21.0	●
Senegal	23.5	●
Central African Republic	24.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	36.7	●
Chad	38.4	●
Liberia	44.4	●
Guinea-Bissau	44.9	●
Ethiopia	65.2	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritania	66.6	●
The Gambia	74.9	●
Burkina Faso	75.8	●
Mali	82.7	●
Eritrea	83.0	●
Sierra Leone	86.1	●
Sudan	86.6	●
Egypt	87.2	●
Djibouti	93.1	●
Guinea	96.8	●
Somalia	97.9	●
Comoros	NA	●
Congo	NA	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
South Africa	NA	●
South Sudan	NA	●
Zambia	NA	●
Zimbabwe	NA	●





## Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Source: IPU, 2017

Trends:2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	61.3	●	↑	Cabo Verde	23.6	●	→	Egypt	14.9	●	→
Namibia	46.2	●	↑	Lesotho	22.1	●	↓	Guinea-Bissau	13.7	●	→
South Africa	42.3	●	↑	Eritrea	22.0	●	→	Ghana	12.7	●	→
Senegal	41.8	●	↑	Guinea	21.9	●	→	Liberia	12.3	●	→
Mozambique	39.6	●	→	Kenya	21.8	●	→	Sierra Leone	12.3	●	↓
Ethiopia	38.8	●	→	Seychelles	21.2	●	↓	Mauritius	11.6	●	→
Tanzania	37.2	●	↗	Morocco	20.5	●	→	Congo	11.3	●	→
Burundi	36.4	●	→	Mauritania	20.3	●	↓	Burkina Faso	11.0	●	→
Uganda	34.3	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	20.0	●	↓	Cote d'Ivoire	10.6	●	→
Zimbabwe	31.5	●	→	Madagascar	19.2	●	↓	The Gambia	10.3	●	→
Tunisia	31.3	●	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	18.2	●	→	Botswana	9.5	●	→
Cameroon	31.1	●	→	Zambia	18.0	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.9	●	→
Angola	30.5	●	↓	Togo	17.6	●	→	Mali	8.8	●	→
Sudan	30.5	●	→	Gabon	17.1	●	→	Central African Republic	8.6	●	→
South Sudan	28.5	●	→	Niger	17.0	●	→	Benin	7.2	●	→
Djibouti	26.2	●	↑	Malawi	16.7	●	→	Eswatini	7.2	●	→
Algeria	25.8	●	↓	Libya	16.0	●	→	Comoros	6.1	●	→
Somalia	24.4	●	↑	Chad	15.3	●	→	Nigeria	5.6	●	→



## Women in ministerial positions (%)

The percentage of women in ministerial positions, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2017.

Source: IPU, UN Women. Women in Politics: 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Rwanda	51.9	●	Egypt	24.2	●	Somalia	14.8	●
South Africa	48.6	●	Congo	23.5	●	Burkina Faso	14.3	●
Ethiopia	47.6	●	Senegal	22.9	●	Niger	13.5	●
Seychelles	45.5	●	Tanzania	22.7	●	Algeria	13.3	●
Uganda	36.7	●	Cabo Verde	21.4	●	Guinea	11.8	●
Angola	34.4	●	Namibia	20.0	●	The Gambia	11.1	●
Mali	34.4	●	South Sudan	18.8	●	Djibouti	10.0	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.3	●	Cameroon	18.6	●	Tunisia	10.0	●
Mauritania	31.8	●	Sierra Leone	18.5	●	Sudan	9.5	●
Eswatini	31.6	●	Benin	18.2	●	Mauritius	8.7	●
Zambia	30.0	●	Central African Republic	18.2	●	Comoros	8.3	●
Mozambique	28.6	●	Gabon	17.9	●	Nigeria	8.0	●
Madagascar	27.3	●	Guinea-Bissau	16.7	●	Equatorial Guinea	6.7	●
Zimbabwe	27.3	●	Malawi	16.7	●	Morocco	5.6	●
Burundi	26.1	●	Togo	16.7	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
Chad	25.9	●	Botswana	15.8	●	Eritrea	NA	●
Ghana	25.0	●	Cote d'Ivoire	15.0	●	Liberia	NA	●
Kenya	25.0	●	Lesotho	14.8	●	Libya	NA	●



## Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)

The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need are considered to be those who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception.

Source: UNDESA, 2017

Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zimbabwe	85.2	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	50.3	●	→	Togo	32.1	●	→
Eswatini	80.6	●	↑	Uganda	49.9	●	↗	Cote d'Ivoire	31.1	●	→
Egypt	80.0	●	↑	Madagascar	49.6	●	↗	Mauritania	30.4	●	→
Botswana	78.2	●	↑	Somalia	48.3	●	↗	Sudan	30.2	●	→
South Africa	77.9	●	→	Senegal	47.4	●	↗	Libya	29.6	●	↗
Kenya	77.6	●	↑	Ghana	46.2	●	↗	Central African Republic	28.7	●	→
Algeria	77.2	●	↑	Mali	46.0	●	→	Comoros	27.8	●	→
Lesotho	76.1	●	↑	Niger	45.4	●	→	Nigeria	26.3	●	→
Namibia	75.1	●	↑	Burkina Faso	45.0	●	↗	Benin	24.5	●	→
Morocco	74.8	●	↑	Djibouti	44.9	●	↗	Angola	24.2	●	→
Malawi	74.6	●	↑	Mauritius	41.9	●	→	The Gambia	23.9	●	→
Cabo Verde	73.2	●	↑	Cameroon	40.1	●	↗	Guinea	21.5	●	→
Tunisia	73.2	●	↗	Burundi	39.3	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	20.5	●	→
Rwanda	65.9	●	↑	Congo	38.5	●	→	Eritrea	19.6	●	→
Zambia	63.8	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	37.6	●	→	Chad	17.5	●	→
Ethiopia	59.4	●	↗	Sierra Leone	37.5	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	15.6	●	→
Tanzania	52.9	●	↗	Liberia	37.2	●	↗	South Sudan	5.6	●	→
Mozambique	50.4	●	↗	Gabon	33.7	●	→	Seychelles	NA	●	—



## Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)

The number of years of schooling that a female child of school entrance age can expect to receive divided by the number of years of schooling a male child can expect to receive, assuming that prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout their life.

Source: UN Women, 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	127.3	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	78.9	●	→	Niger	57.7	●	↗
Libya	110.0	●	↑	Rwanda	78.7	●	↗	Liberia	57.4	●	↗
Madagascar	109.8	●	↑	Malawi	78.4	●	↗	Mali	56.7	●	→
Namibia	109.1	●	↑	Sudan	75.6	●	↗	Equatorial Guinea	54.8	●	→
Botswana	96.8	●	↑	South Sudan	75.5	●	→	Mozambique	54.3	●	↓
Mauritius	95.8	●	↑	Burundi	73.0	●	↓	Central African Republic	53.6	●	→
South Africa	95.2	●	→	Benin	69.8	●	↗	Togo	50.8	●	→
Cabo Verde	92.2	●	—	Morocco	69.2	●	↗	Burkina Faso	50.0	●	→
Eswatini	88.4	●	→	Nigeria	68.5	●	↓	Ethiopia	42.1	●	→
Algeria	88.4	●	↑	The Gambia	67.4	●	↗	Guinea	38.5	●	→
Zambia	87.8	●	↗	Comoros	66.1	●	→	Chad	35.3	●	↓
Tanzania	87.1	●	↑	Uganda	65.3	●	→	Angola	NA	●	—
Egypt	82.3	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	64.5	●	→	Djibouti	NA	●	—
Congo	82.1	●	↗	Mauritania	63.6	●	→	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Gabon	81.3	●	→	Senegal	63.2	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Kenya	80.3	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	63.1	●	↗	Seychelles	NA	●	—
Ghana	79.7	●	↗	Sierra Leone	62.8	●	→	Somalia	NA	●	—
Tunisia	79.7	●	↗	Cameroon	61.8	●	→	Zimbabwe	NA	●	—





## Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate

The proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.

Source: ILO, 2017

Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mozambique	110.3	●	↑	Uganda	89.0	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	72.9	●	↑
Burundi	103.6	●	↑	Zimbabwe	88.3	●	↑	Gabon	72.5	●	↑
Rwanda	99.8	●	↑	Zambia	88.1	●	↑	Djibouti	72.2	●	↑
Sierra Leone	97.3	●	↑	Ethiopia	88.1	●	↑	Comoros	71.9	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	97.1	●	↑	Malawi	88.1	●	↑	Cabo Verde	69.8	●	↑
Guinea	96.4	●	↑	Cameroon	87.8	●	↑	Senegal	65.7	●	↗
South Sudan	96.0	●	↑	Eritrea	86.4	●	↑	Eswatini	63.6	●	↗
Togo	95.2	●	↑	Nigeria	84.7	●	↑	Mauritius	62.4	●	↗
Ghana	94.4	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	84.1	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	54.8	●	→
Benin	94.2	●	↑	Botswana	83.9	●	↑	Mauritania	45.9	●	→
Angola	94.1	●	↑	Chad	83.6	●	↑	Tunisia	34.3	●	↓
Liberia	94.0	●	↑	Lesotho	79.4	●	↑	Sudan	33.7	●	→
Congo	93.7	●	↑	Central African Republic	79.1	●	↑	Morocco	33.7	●	→
Madagascar	93.6	●	↑	South Africa	77.3	●	↑	Libya	32.6	●	↓
Kenya	91.1	●	↑	Burkina Faso	77.2	●	↑	Egypt	30.2	●	→
Tanzania	90.7	●	↑	The Gambia	75.8	●	↑	Somalia	25.1	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	90.3	●	↑	Niger	74.4	●	↑	Algeria	22.8	●	↓
Namibia	89.9	●	↑	Mali	73.8	●	↑	Seychelles	NA	●	—



## Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is, drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017

Trends: 2009-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.9	●	↑	Mali	74.3	●	↑	Sierra Leone	58.1	●	↗
Egypt	98.4	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	73.1	●	→	Rwanda	56.7	●	→
Libya	96.8	●	↑	Lesotho	71.6	●	→	Burundi	55.9	●	→
Seychelles	96.3	●	↑	Liberia	69.9	●	→	Central African Republic	54.1	●	→
Tunisia	94.2	●	↑	Mauritania	69.6	●	↗	Burkina Faso	53.9	●	→
Algeria	93.5	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	69.2	●	↗	Madagascar	50.6	●	→
Gabon	87.5	●	↑	Congo	68.3	●	↗	South Sudan	50.4	●	↗
Cabo Verde	86.5	●	↑	Eswatini	67.6	●	↗	Tanzania	50.1	●	→
South Africa	84.7	●	↑	Guinea	67.4	●	↗	Equatorial Guinea	49.6	●	→
Comoros	83.7	●	→	Nigeria	67.3	●	↗	Mozambique	47.3	●	↗
Morocco	83.0	●	↑	Malawi	67.2	●	↗	Niger	45.8	●	→
The Gambia	80.1	●	↗	Benin	67.0	●	→	Chad	42.5	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	79.7	●	↗	Zimbabwe	66.6	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	41.8	●	→
Botswana	79.2	●	→	Cameroon	65.3	●	→	Angola	41.0	●	→
Namibia	78.8	●	→	Togo	62.8	●	↗	Somalia	40.0	●	→
Ghana	77.8	●	↗	Zambia	61.2	●	→	Ethiopia	39.1	●	→
Djibouti	76.9	●	→	Sudan	58.9	●	↗	Uganda	38.9	●	→
Senegal	75.2	●	↗	Kenya	58.5	●	→	Eritrea	19.3	●	→





## Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017

Trends: 2009-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	100.0	●	↑	Malawi	43.5	●	→	Burkina Faso	22.5	●	→
Libya	99.7	●	↑	The Gambia	41.7	●	↓	Guinea	22.0	●	→
Egypt	93.2	●	↑	Gabon	40.9	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	21.5	●	→
Mauritius	93.1	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	40.1	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	19.7	●	↓
Tunisia	93.1	●	↑	Angola	39.4	●	→	Uganda	19.2	●	→
Algeria	87.5	●	↗	Cameroon	38.8	●	↓	Liberia	16.9	●	→
Morocco	83.5	●	↑	Zimbabwe	38.6	●	↓	Somalia	16.2	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	74.5	●	↓	Sudan	34.6	●	→	Congo	15.0	●	→
South Africa	73.1	●	↗	Comoros	34.2	●	→	Sierra Leone	14.5	●	→
Cabo Verde	65.2	●	↗	Namibia	33.8	●	→	Ghana	14.3	●	→
Rwanda	62.3	●	↗	Nigeria	32.6	●	↓	Togo	13.9	●	→
Botswana	60.0	●	→	Mali	31.3	●	→	Benin	13.9	●	→
Eswatini	58.0	●	→	Zambia	31.1	●	→	Niger	12.9	●	→
Djibouti	51.4	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	29.9	●	→	Eritrea	11.3	●	→
Burundi	50.5	●	→	Kenya	29.8	●	↓	South Sudan	10.4	●	→
Senegal	48.4	●	→	Central African Republic	25.1	●	→	Madagascar	9.7	●	→
Mauritania	44.6	●	→	Mozambique	23.6	●	→	Chad	9.5	●	↓
Lesotho	43.8	●	↗	Tanzania	23.5	●	→	Ethiopia	7.1	●	→



## Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources

Total renewable freshwater withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins, divided by the total available renewable water resource. Withdrawals include both surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal.

Source: FAO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Libya	1072.0	●	Djibouti	7.9	●	Uganda	1.3	●
Egypt	159.9	●	Tanzania	7.5	●	Comoros	1.2	●
Tunisia	94.0	●	Senegal	7.2	●	Mozambique	0.9	●
Sudan	93.7	●	Nigeria	5.8	●	Namibia	0.9	●
Algeria	88.0	●	Mali	5.8	●	Benin	0.7	●
Morocco	49.0	●	Madagascar	5.8	●	Guinea-Bissau	0.7	●
South Africa	42.9	●	Niger	3.8	●	Angola	0.7	●
Eswatini	32.4	●	Burundi	3.1	●	Cameroon	0.5	●
Somalia	30.3	●	Ghana	2.8	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.5	●
Mauritius	26.4	●	Cote d'Ivoire	2.7	●	Guinea	0.3	●
Zimbabwe	24.3	●	Chad	2.4	●	Sierra Leone	0.2	●
Mauritania	15.9	●	Zambia	2.1	●	Gabon	0.1	●
Kenya	14.3	●	Lesotho	2.1	●	Equatorial Guinea	0.1	●
Ethiopia	11.6	●	Botswana	2.1	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.1	●
Malawi	11.1	●	Togo	1.8	●	Liberia	0.1	●
Eritrea	10.1	●	The Gambia	1.5	●	Central African Republic	0.1	●
Burkina Faso	9.5	●	Rwanda	1.4	●	Congo	0.0	●
Cabo Verde	9.0	●	South Sudan	1.3	●	Seychelles	NA	●





## Imported groundwater depletion (m<sup>3</sup>/year/capita)

Imports of groundwater depletion embedded in international crop trade. Estimates are based on a combination of global, crop-specific estimates of non-renewable groundwater abstraction and international food trade data.

Source: Dalin, C., et al., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Chad	0.1	●	Ghana	2.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	8.0	●
Lesotho	0.1	●	Gabon	2.4	●	Botswana	8.2	●
Eswatini	0.2	●	Uganda	2.4	●	Mozambique	9.7	●
Burundi	0.2	●	Egypt	2.8	●	Libya	9.7	●
Malawi	0.3	●	Morocco	3.0	●	Madagascar	10.3	●
Zambia	0.3	●	South Africa	3.3	●	Kenya	13.7	●
Central African Republic	0.4	●	Togo	3.9	●	Sierra Leone	17.5	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.5	●	Zimbabwe	4.8	●	Guinea	18.0	●
Mali	0.5	●	Niger	4.9	●	Guinea-Bissau	22.6	●
Tanzania	0.7	●	Cameroon	5.1	●	The Gambia	26.6	●
Sudan	0.7	●	Cabo Verde	5.5	●	Somalia	32.4	●
Eritrea	1.2	●	Mauritania	5.5	●	Mauritius	42.4	●
Namibia	1.2	●	Senegal	5.6	●	Seychelles	63.7	●
Ethiopia	1.3	●	Tunisia	7.0	●	Djibouti	77.7	●
Nigeria	1.6	●	Benin	7.1	●	Comoros	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	2.1	●	Burkina Faso	7.1	●	Congo	NA	●
Angola	2.1	●	Algeria	7.5	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Rwanda	2.3	●	Liberia	7.6	●	South Sudan	NA	●



## Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

????

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	46.1	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.6	●	Gabon	0.0	●
Tunisia	33.6	●	Senegal	0.5	●	Guinea-Bissau	0.0	●
South Africa	32.5	●	Kenya	0.5	●	Liberia	0.0	●
Egypt	28.4	●	Uganda	0.4	●	Madagascar	0.0	●
Morocco	26.0	●	Lesotho	0.3	●	Malawi	0.0	●
Cabo Verde	19.4	●	Congo	0.2	●	Mali	0.0	●
Zimbabwe	10.4	●	Nigeria	0.2	●	Mauritania	0.0	●
Libya	9.6	●	Benin	0.0	●	Niger	0.0	●
Mauritius	8.4	●	Angola	0.0	●	Rwanda	0.0	●
Namibia	6.3	●	Burkina Faso	0.0	●	Sierra Leone	0.0	●
Zambia	4.2	●	Burundi	0.0	●	Sudan	0.0	●
Eswatini	3.7	●	Cameroon	0.0	●	Togo	0.0	●
Tanzania	1.4	●	Central African Republic	0.0	●	Comoros	NA	●
Ghana	1.4	●	Chad	0.0	●	The Gambia	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	1.3	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Guinea	1.1	●	Djibouti	0.0	●	Seychelles	NA	●
Botswana	1.0	●	Eritrea	0.0	●	Somalia	NA	●
Mozambique	0.7	●	Ethiopia	0.0	●	South Sudan	NA	●





## Access to electricity (% population)

The percentage of the total population who has access to electricity.

Source: SE4All, 2017

Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	100.0	●	↑	Cameroon	60.1	●	→	Somalia	29.9	●	→
Morocco	100.0	●	↑	Nigeria	59.3	●	→	Lesotho	29.7	●	→
Seychelles	100.0	●	↑	Congo	56.6	●	↑	Rwanda	29.4	●	↗
Tunisia	100.0	●	↑	Kenya	56.0	●	↗	Zambia	27.2	●	→
Algeria	99.4	●	↑	Djibouti	51.8	●	↓	Uganda	26.7	●	→
Mauritius	98.8	●	↑	Namibia	51.8	●	→	Mozambique	24.2	●	→
Libya	98.5	●	↑	The Gambia	47.8	●	→	Madagascar	22.9	●	→
Cabo Verde	92.6	●	↑	Togo	46.9	●	↗	Sierra Leone	20.3	●	→
Gabon	91.4	●	↑	Eritrea	46.7	●	→	Liberia	19.8	●	→
South Africa	84.2	●	↗	Ethiopia	42.9	●	→	Burkina Faso	19.2	●	→
Ghana	79.3	●	↑	Mauritania	41.7	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.1	●	→
Comoros	77.8	●	↑	Benin	41.4	●	→	Niger	16.2	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	67.9	●	→	Angola	40.5	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	14.7	●	→
Eswatini	65.8	●	↑	Sudan	38.5	●	→	Central African Republic	14.0	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	65.4	●	→	Zimbabwe	38.1	●	↓	Malawi	11.0	●	→
Senegal	64.5	●	→	Mali	35.1	●	↗	South Sudan	8.9	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	64.3	●	↗	Guinea	33.5	●	→	Chad	8.8	●	→
Botswana	60.7	●	↗	Tanzania	32.8	●	→	Burundi	7.6	●	→



## Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)

The proportion of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.

Source: SE4All, 2017

Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	99.1	●	↑	Zimbabwe	29.1	●	↓	The Gambia	3.3	●	→
Egypt	97.6	●	↑	Congo	24.1	●	→	Chad	3.1	●	↓
Morocco	96.8	●	↑	Cameroon	23.0	●	→	Malawi	2.5	●	→
Mauritius	93.3	●	↑	Ghana	21.7	●	→	Somalia	2.3	●	→
Algeria	92.6	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	18.2	●	↓	Tanzania	2.2	●	→
Seychelles	90.4	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	16.8	●	↓	Niger	1.9	●	→
South Africa	84.8	●	↑	Zambia	16.4	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	1.5	●	→
Gabon	79.1	●	↑	Eritrea	16.3	●	→	Guinea	1.2	●	→
Cabo Verde	71.1	●	↗	Kenya	13.4	●	→	Sierra Leone	1.0	●	→
Botswana	64.1	●	↗	Djibouti	11.5	●	→	Central African Republic	1.0	●	→
Eswatini	49.7	●	↗	Comoros	9.3	●	→	Mali	1.0	●	↓
Angola	48.1	●	→	Burkina Faso	8.9	●	→	Madagascar	0.9	●	↓
Mauritania	46.6	●	→	Togo	6.7	●	→	Burundi	0.8	●	→
Namibia	42.2	●	→	Benin	6.4	●	→	Uganda	0.8	●	↓
Sudan	41.3	●	↗	Nigeria	4.9	●	→	Liberia	0.7	●	→
Lesotho	35.6	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.0	●	→	South Sudan	0.6	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	34.4	●	→	Mozambique	3.7	●	→	Rwanda	0.6	●	→
Senegal	31.7	●	↓	Ethiopia	3.5	●	→	Libya	NA	●	—





## Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. It is calculated by dividing consumption of energy from all renewable sources by total final energy consumption. Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use

Source: World Bank, 2017  
Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95.8	●	↑	Sierra Leone	77.7	●	↑	Senegal	42.7	●	↓
Burundi	95.7	●	↑	Central African Republic	76.6	●	↑	Ghana	41.4	●	↓
Somalia	94.3	●	↑	Cameroon	76.5	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	41.1	●	↓
Ethiopia	92.2	●	↑	Guinea	76.3	●	↑	South Sudan	39.1	●	—
Chad	89.4	●	↑	Burkina Faso	74.2	●	↓	Mauritania	32.2	●	↓
Uganda	89.1	●	↑	Kenya	72.7	●	↓	Botswana	28.9	●	↓
Zambia	88.0	●	↑	Togo	71.3	●	↑	Cabo Verde	26.6	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	86.9	●	↑	Madagascar	70.2	●	↓	Namibia	26.5	●	→
Rwanda	86.7	●	↑	Eswatini	66.1	●	↗	South Africa	17.2	●	→
Nigeria	86.6	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	64.5	●	↓	Djibouti	15.4	●	↓
Mozambique	86.4	●	↑	Congo	62.4	●	↑	Tunisia	12.6	●	↓
Tanzania	85.7	●	↑	Sudan	61.6	●	→	Mauritius	11.5	●	↓
Liberia	83.8	●	↑	Mali	61.5	●	↓	Morocco	11.3	●	↓
Malawi	83.6	●	↑	Lesotho	52.1	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	7.8	●	→
Gabon	82.0	●	↑	The Gambia	51.5	●	↓	Egypt	5.7	●	↓
Zimbabwe	81.8	●	↑	Benin	50.9	●	→	Libya	2.0	●	→
Eritrea	79.8	●	↑	Angola	49.6	●	↓	Seychelles	1.4	●	→
Niger	78.9	●	↑	Comoros	45.3	●	↓	Algeria	0.1	●	↓

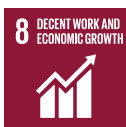


## Consumer affordability of electricity

In RISE, electricity is considered affordable if annual expenditure on 30 kWh per month is at most 5 percent of GNI per household of the bottom 20 percent of the population.

Source: RISE report, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Cameroon	100	●	Mali	64	●	Morocco	0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	100	●	Mauritania	64	●	Somalia	0	●
Angola	99	●	South Sudan	64	●	Tunisia	0	●
Tanzania	98	●	Niger	62	●	Botswana	NA	●
Ethiopia	97	●	Rwanda	61	●	Cabo Verde	NA	●
Sudan	96	●	Zimbabwe	59	●	Comoros	NA	●
Nigeria	94	●	Malawi	58	●	Djibouti	NA	●
Zambia	91	●	Togo	56	●	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Burkina Faso	90	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	51	●	Eswatini	NA	●
Uganda	83	●	Burundi	50	●	Gabon	NA	●
Benin	75	●	Chad	43	●	The Gambia	NA	●
South Africa	74	●	Congo	39	●	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●
Mozambique	72	●	Madagascar	33	●	Lesotho	NA	●
Sierra Leone	70	●	Liberia	29	●	Libya	NA	●
Guinea	67	●	Central African Republic	8	●	Mauritius	NA	●
Kenya	67	●	Eritrea	5	●	Namibia	NA	●
Senegal	67	●	Algeria	0	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Ghana	66	●	Egypt	0	●	Seychelles	NA	●



## 5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)

5-year average annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Source: World Bank, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	7.1	●
Djibouti	6.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	5.7	●
Rwanda	4.0	●
Guinea	4.0	●
Tanzania	3.8	●
Mauritius	3.5	●
Seychelles	3.3	●
Kenya	2.8	●
Senegal	2.8	●
Togo	2.8	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.7	●
Mozambique	2.7	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.4	●
Cameroon	2.3	●
Mali	2.3	●
Benin	2.2	●
Burkina Faso	2.2	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	2.2	●
Morocco	2.0	●
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	●
Sudan	1.7	●
Egypt	1.4	●
Niger	1.4	●
South Sudan	1.4	●
Namibia	1.2	●
Algeria	1.1	●
Uganda	1.1	●
Malawi	1.0	●
Cabo Verde	1.0	●
Eswatini	0.9	●
Zambia	0.9	●
Tunisia	0.8	●
Mauritania	0.8	●
Sierra Leone	0.7	●
Madagascar	0.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	0.4	●
Gabon	0.4	●
Nigeria	0.3	●
Comoros	0.1	●
South Africa	0.1	●
Zimbabwe	0.0	●
The Gambia	-0.2	●
Liberia	-0.4	●
Congo	-1.1	●
Angola	-1.8	●
Chad	-1.9	●
Burundi	-2.0	●
Libya	-5.1	●
Central African Republic	-5.2	●
Equatorial Guinea	-9.0	●
Eritrea	NA	●
Ghana	NA	●
Somalia	NA	●



## Employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2017

Trends: 2011-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Madagascar	85.0	●	↑
Rwanda	83.1	●	↑
Tanzania	81.6	●	↑
Zimbabwe	79.4	●	↑
Ethiopia	78.9	●	↑
Niger	78.5	●	↑
Burundi	77.8	●	↑
Togo	76.4	●	↑
Mozambique	76.0	●	↑
Eritrea	75.3	●	↑
Cameroon	73.7	●	↑
Malawi	73.1	●	→
Angola	72.0	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	70.0	●	→
Uganda	69.8	●	↗
Zambia	69.8	●	→
Benin	69.7	●	→
Chad	69.7	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Central African Republic	67.4	●	↓
Mali	64.2	●	↓
South Sudan	63.8	●	↓
Ghana	63.0	●	↓
Burkina Faso	62.6	●	↓
Guinea	62.3	●	→
Congo	62.1	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	61.0	●	→
Cabo Verde	60.6	●	→
Kenya	60.1	●	→
Botswana	59.3	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	56.4	●	↓
Djibouti	56.0	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	55.9	●	→
Sierra Leone	55.6	●	↓
Liberia	54.9	●	↓
The Gambia	54.2	●	→
Mauritius	54.2	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Nigeria	51.9	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	51.6	●	→
Lesotho	51.2	●	→
Namibia	46.8	●	↓
Senegal	43.4	●	→
Libya	43.3	●	→
Egypt	42.6	●	↓
Comoros	42.5	●	→
Gabon	41.9	●	→
Mauritania	41.5	●	→
Morocco	41.3	●	↓
Eswatini	41.1	●	→
Sudan	41.1	●	→
South Africa	40.6	●	→
Somalia	39.9	●	→
Tunisia	39.3	●	→
Algeria	36.3	●	↓
Seychelles	NA	●	—





## Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)

Based on the Global Slavery Index (GSI), the score reflects a set of measures about the number of people in modern slavery, the steps governments are taking to respond to it, and the factors that make individuals vulnerable. It is calculated based on standardised surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE), and several indicators measuring vulnerability and government responses.

Source: Walk Free Foundation, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritius	1.0	●	Zambia	5.7	●	Guinea	7.8	●
Tunisia	2.2	●	The Gambia	5.8	●	Congo	8.0	●
Morocco	2.4	●	Cote d'Ivoire	5.9	●	Eswatini	8.8	●
Algeria	2.7	●	Ethiopia	6.1	●	Rwanda	11.6	●
South Africa	2.8	●	Tanzania	6.2	●	Chad	12.0	●
Senegal	2.9	●	Equatorial Guinea	6.4	●	Sudan	12.0	●
Namibia	3.3	●	Zimbabwe	6.7	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.7	●
Botswana	3.4	●	Niger	6.7	●	Somalia	15.5	●
Mali	3.6	●	Togo	6.8	●	Mauritania	21.4	●
Cabo Verde	4.1	●	Cameroon	6.9	●	Central African Republic	22.3	●
Lesotho	4.2	●	Kenya	6.9	●	Burundi	40.0	●
Burkina Faso	4.5	●	Djibouti	7.1	●	Eritrea	93.0	●
Gabon	4.8	●	Angola	7.2	●	Comoros	NA	●
Ghana	4.8	●	Liberia	7.4	●	Libya	NA	●
Sierra Leone	5.0	●	Guinea-Bissau	7.5	●	Nigeria	NA	●
Mozambique	5.4	●	Malawi	7.5	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Benin	5.5	●	Madagascar	7.5	●	Seychelles	NA	●
Egypt	5.5	●	Uganda	7.6	●	South Sudan	NA	●



## Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)

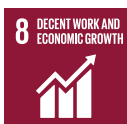
The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.

Source: World Bank, 2018

Trends: 2011-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	89.8	●	↑	Mozambique	41.7	●	—	Chad	21.8	●	→
Kenya	81.6	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	41.3	●	—	Comoros	21.7	●	—
Namibia	80.6	●	—	Nigeria	39.7	●	↗	Mauritania	20.9	●	→
South Africa	69.2	●	↑	Somalia	38.7	●	—	Sierra Leone	19.8	●	→
Libya	65.7	●	—	Benin	38.5	●	↑	Madagascar	17.9	●	→
Uganda	59.2	●	↑	Tunisia	36.9	●	—	Niger	15.5	●	→
Gabon	58.6	●	↑	Liberia	35.7	●	↗	Sudan	15.3	●	—
Ghana	57.7	●	↑	Mali	35.4	●	↑	Central African Republic	13.7	●	→
Zimbabwe	55.3	●	↑	Ethiopia	34.8	●	—	Djibouti	12.3	●	—
Botswana	51.0	●	↑	Cameroon	34.6	●	↗	South Sudan	8.6	●	—
Rwanda	50.0	●	↗	Malawi	33.7	●	↗	Burundi	7.1	●	—
Tanzania	46.8	●	↑	Egypt	32.8	●	↗	Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Zambia	45.9	●	↑	Angola	29.3	●	—	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Lesotho	45.6	●	↑	Morocco	28.6	●	—	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Togo	45.3	●	↑	Eswatini	28.6	●	—	The Gambia	NA	●	—
Burkina Faso	43.2	●	↑	Congo	26.1	●	↗	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Algeria	42.8	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	25.8	●	↗	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●	—
Senegal	42.3	●	↑	Guinea	23.5	●	↗	Seychelles	NA	●	—





## Starting a Business score

Procedures to legally start and formally operate a small- to medium-sized company (number), time required to complete each procedure (calendar days), cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita), paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita) in economy's largest business city.

Source: World Bank, 2017

Trends: 2011-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burundi	94.8	●	↑	Zambia	85.1	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	75.2	●	↑
Mauritius	94.3	●	↑	Ghana	84.3	●	→	Eswatini	74.6	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	93.7	●	↑	Egypt	84.1	●	→	Libya	73.6	●	→
Niger	93.7	●	↑	Mali	84.1	●	↑	Tanzania	72.7	●	↗
Morocco	93.0	●	↑	Guinea	83.9	●	↑	Comoros	72.3	●	↑
Mauritania	92.2	●	↑	Cabo Verde	83.5	●	↑	Uganda	72.3	●	↑
Rwanda	91.4	●	↑	Lesotho	83.1	●	↑	Ethiopia	70.8	●	↑
Sierra Leone	91.2	●	↑	Nigeria	83.0	●	—	The Gambia	69.9	●	↑
Benin	90.6	●	↑	Gabon	82.6	●	↗	Namibia	69.1	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	90.2	●	↑	Kenya	82.4	●	↑	Mozambique	67.6	●	↓
Tunisia	90.2	●	↑	South Africa	81.2	●	→	Zimbabwe	66.5	●	→
Senegal	89.9	●	↑	Angola	80.5	●	↑	South Sudan	65.4	●	↓
Togo	88.7	●	↑	Seychelles	78.7	●	↗	Congo	64.1	●	↑
Burkina Faso	88.2	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	78.3	●	↑	Central African Republic	60.9	●	↓
Liberia	88.1	●	↑	Algeria	78.1	●	↑	Equatorial Guinea	55.7	●	→
Madagascar	88.1	●	↑	Malawi	77.2	●	↑	Chad	52.1	●	↑
Cameroon	86.3	●	↑	Sudan	76.4	●	→	Eritrea	51.9	●	↗
Djibouti	85.7	●	↑	Botswana	76.2	●	↓	Somalia	46.4	●	—





## Infrastructure score (0-100)

This score consists of five indicators 1) the quality of roads; level of public satisfaction with government maintenance of roads and bridges; adequacy of the rail network for business needs; and quality of air transport and aviation safety; 2) the quality of the electricity supply and level of public satisfaction with the provision of a reliable electricity supply by the government; 3) the extent to which IT infrastructure is adequate for business needs; subscriptions to a mobile telephone service; households with a computer; and internet subscriptions; 4) the percentage of the total population that is served with drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing; and 5) the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling providing water and sanitation services.

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	87.2	●
Mauritius	83.0	●
Morocco	70.4	●
Egypt	69.3	●
Botswana	67.2	●
Namibia	66.2	●
Tunisia	66.2	●
South Africa	65.9	●
Cabo Verde	63.5	●
Algeria	62.9	●
Ghana	61.5	●
Kenya	59.4	●
Senegal	59.2	●
Rwanda	56.6	●
Cote d'Ivoire	53.5	●
Eswatini	53.3	●
Djibouti	51.0	●
The Gambia	49.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mali	47.9	●
Ethiopia	46.8	●
Cameroon	45.7	●
Tanzania	45.6	●
Libya	45.4	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	45.0	●
Congo	44.4	●
Lesotho	43.8	●
Togo	43.4	●
Uganda	42.1	●
Mozambique	42.0	●
Zambia	40.5	●
Nigeria	39.7	●
Comoros	39.0	●
Benin	38.8	●
Mauritania	38.0	●
Niger	38.0	●
Burundi	37.6	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Gabon	37.1	●
Sudan	36.3	●
Guinea-Bissau	35.9	●
Malawi	35.3	●
Burkina Faso	35.1	●
Liberia	35.1	●
Guinea	27.5	●
Chad	27.1	●
Madagascar	26.5	●
Equatorial Guinea	25.4	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24.7	●
Central African Republic	24.4	●
Sierra Leone	24.2	●
Angola	21.8	●
South Sudan	16.9	●
Eritrea	11.3	●
Somalia	9.9	●
Zimbabwe	NA	●



## Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)

Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).

Source: World Bank, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Africa	3.2	●	↑
Botswana	3.0	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	2.9	●	↗
Egypt	2.8	●	↑
Tanzania	2.8	●	↑
Mauritius	2.8	●	—
Djibouti	2.8	●	↑
Namibia	2.8	●	↗
Rwanda	2.8	●	↑
Cameroon	2.6	●	↓
Nigeria	2.6	●	↗
Kenya	2.6	●	↑
Benin	2.5	●	↓
Ghana	2.4	●	↑
Morocco	2.4	●	↓
Burkina Faso	2.4	●	↑
Algeria	2.4	●	↑
Chad	2.4	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.3	●	↓
Zambia	2.3	●	↑
Mali	2.3	●	↗
Mauritania	2.3	●	↓
Comoros	2.3	●	↑
Libya	2.2	●	↗
Mozambique	2.2	●	↗
Togo	2.2	●	↓
Senegal	2.2	●	↓
Uganda	2.2	●	↑
Sudan	2.2	●	↗
Malawi	2.2	●	—
Madagascar	2.2	●	↓
Ethiopia	2.1	●	↓
Tunisia	2.1	●	↓
Gabon	2.1	●	→
Congo	2.1	●	↑
Niger	2.0	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	2.0	●	↓
Burundi	2.0	●	↗
Central African Republic	1.9	●	—
Liberia	1.9	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	1.9	●	—
Eritrea	1.9	●	↗
Angola	1.9	●	↓
Zimbabwe	1.8	●	→
The Gambia	1.8	●	—
Sierra Leone	1.8	●	↓
Somalia	1.8	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	●	↓
Guinea	1.6	●	↓
Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
Eswatini	NA	●	—
Seychelles	NA	●	—
South Sudan	NA	●	—





## Research and development expenditure (% GDP)

Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Source: UNESCO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
South Africa	0.8	●
Kenya	0.8	●
Senegal	0.8	●
Morocco	0.7	●
Egypt	0.7	●
Ethiopia	0.6	●
Tunisia	0.6	●
Botswana	0.5	●
Tanzania	0.5	●
Ghana	0.4	●
Namibia	0.3	●
Mozambique	0.3	●
Chad	0.3	●
Mali	0.3	●
Zambia	0.3	●
Togo	0.3	●
Eswatini	0.3	●
Burkina Faso	0.2	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0.2	●
Nigeria	0.2	●
Mauritius	0.2	●
Uganda	0.2	●
The Gambia	0.1	●
Cabo Verde	0.1	●
Algeria	0.1	●
Lesotho	0.0	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	●
Madagascar	0.0	●
Benin	0.0	●
Burundi	0.0	●
Central African Republic	0.0	●
Comoros	0.0	●
Eritrea	0.0	●
Guinea	0.0	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	●
Liberia	0.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Malawi	0.0	●
Niger	0.0	●
Rwanda	0.0	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	●
Somalia	0.0	●
South Sudan	0.0	●
Zimbabwe	0.0	●
Angola	NA	●
Cameroon	NA	●
Congo	NA	●
Cote d'Ivoire	NA	●
Djibouti	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Gabon	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Mauritania	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Sudan	NA	●



## Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)

The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). The following fields are included: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences. Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Source: National Science Foundation, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	0.5	●	↑
South Africa	0.2	●	→
Seychelles	0.1	●	→
Mauritius	0.1	●	↗
Morocco	0.1	●	→
Egypt	0.1	●	→
Algeria	0.1	●	→
Botswana	0.1	●	→
Namibia	0.0	●	→
Ghana	0.0	●	→
Gabon	0.0	●	↓
Cameroon	0.0	●	→
Eswatini	0.0	●	↓
Senegal	0.0	●	→
The Gambia	0.0	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Nigeria	0.0	●	↓
Kenya	0.0	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zimbabwe	0.0	●	→
Benin	0.0	●	→
Congo	0.0	●	→
Cabo Verde	0.0	●	→
Uganda	0.0	●	→
Burkina Faso	0.0	●	→
Malawi	0.0	●	→
Ethiopia	0.0	●	→
Zambia	0.0	●	→
Lesotho	0.0	●	→
Togo	0.0	●	→
Tanzania	0.0	●	→
Rwanda	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	●	↓
Sierra Leone	0.0	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	●	↓
Central African Republic	0.0	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Mali	0.0	●	↓
Mauritania	0.0	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	↓
Madagascar	0.0	●	↓
Liberia	0.0	●	→
Mozambique	0.0	●	→
Guinea	0.0	●	→
Niger	0.0	●	→
Eritrea	0.0	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	●	→
Angola	0.0	●	→
Burundi	0.0	●	→
Chad	0.0	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	↓
South Sudan	0.0	●	→





## Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)

The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months via a mobile network.

Source: ITU, 2017  
Trends: 2009-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Gabon	84.1	●	↑	Libya	36.9	●	—	Cameroon	17.7	●	→
Ghana	81.7	●	↑	Rwanda	35.0	●	↑	Congo	16.2	●	↗
Algeria	78.4	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	34.3	●	↑	Angola	14.6	●	↗
Seychelles	76.0	●	↑	Kenya	34.1	●	↑	Ethiopia	14.1	●	→
South Africa	70.0	●	↑	Mali	30.6	●	↗	Eswatini	13.1	●	↗
Cabo Verde	69.9	●	↑	Sudan	30.5	●	→	Madagascar	13.0	●	→
Botswana	66.9	●	↑	Mauritania	30.3	●	↑	Burundi	12.6	●	→
Tunisia	65.0	●	↑	Burkina Faso	28.8	●	↗	Benin	12.0	●	→
Mauritius	59.0	●	↑	The Gambia	27.0	●	↗	Liberia	11.6	●	→
Morocco	58.3	●	↑	Senegal	26.9	●	↑	Tanzania	8.7	●	→
Namibia	55.8	●	↑	Mozambique	25.7	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	8.5	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	53.9	●	↑	Sierra Leone	25.6	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.9	●	↗
Togo	51.5	●	↗	Malawi	25.5	●	↗	Central African Republic	4.7	●	→
Egypt	50.1	●	↑	Guinea	24.6	●	↑	Niger	4.0	●	→
Lesotho	49.0	●	↑	Uganda	23.4	●	↗	South Sudan	3.8	●	→
Zambia	45.2	●	↑	Chad	22.6	●	→	Somalia	2.4	●	→
Zimbabwe	41.3	●	↑	Nigeria	19.9	●	↗	Equatorial Guinea	0.0	●	→
Comoros	37.8	●	→	Djibouti	19.5	●	→	Eritrea	0.0	●	→



## Proportion of the population using the internet (%)

The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.

Source: ITU, 2017  
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	61.8	●	↑	Senegal	29.6	●	↗	Malawi	13.8	●	→
Seychelles	58.8	●	↑	Zambia	27.9	●	↗	Sierra Leone	13.2	●	→
Cabo Verde	57.2	●	↑	Nigeria	27.7	●	↗	Mali	12.7	●	→
South Africa	56.2	●	↑	Zimbabwe	27.1	●	↗	Togo	12.4	●	→
Djibouti	55.7	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	26.2	●	↗	Guinea	11.4	●	→
Mauritius	55.6	●	↑	Uganda	23.7	●	→	Niger	10.2	●	→
Tunisia	55.5	●	↗	Cameroon	23.2	●	↗	Madagascar	9.8	●	→
Gabon	50.3	●	↑	Rwanda	21.8	●	↗	Congo	8.7	●	→
Algeria	47.7	●	↑	Libya	21.8	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.6	●	→
Egypt	45.0	●	↗	Mauritania	20.8	●	↗	Comoros	8.5	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	43.8	●	↑	Mozambique	20.8	●	↗	Liberia	8.0	●	→
Botswana	41.4	●	↑	The Gambia	19.8	●	→	South Sudan	8.0	●	—
Ghana	37.9	●	↑	Ethiopia	18.6	●	↗	Chad	6.5	●	→
Namibia	36.8	●	↗	Kenya	17.8	●	→	Burundi	5.6	●	→
Sudan	30.9	●	↗	Tanzania	16.0	●	→	Central African Republic	4.3	●	→
Eswatini	30.3	●	↗	Burkina Faso	15.9	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	3.9	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	29.9	●	→	Angola	14.3	●	→	Somalia	2.0	●	→
Lesotho	29.8	●	↗	Benin	14.1	●	→	Eritrea	1.3	●	→





## Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)

The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini as calculated by Brookings (2017).

Source: Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
São Tomé and Príncipe	30.8	●
Algeria	31.5	●
Mauritania	32.4	●
Liberia	33.2	●
Guinea	33.7	●
Niger	34.0	●
Burkina Faso	35.3	●
Mali	36.7	●
Sierra Leone	38.4	●
Ethiopia	39.1	●
Burundi	39.2	●
Sudan	39.7	●
Uganda	41.0	●
Morocco	41.2	●
Tunisia	41.3	●
Tanzania	41.6	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	42.1	●
Ghana	42.2	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Angola	42.7	●
Zimbabwe	43.1	●
Chad	44.1	●
Djibouti	44.1	●
Senegal	44.4	●
Comoros	45.0	●
Mozambique	45.5	●
Gabon	46.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	46.4	●
Seychelles	46.8	●
The Gambia	47.3	●
South Sudan	47.4	●
Malawi	47.5	●
Cameroon	47.7	●
Togo	49.0	●
Mauritius	49.1	●
Egypt	49.7	●
Cabo Verde	50.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Kenya	50.1	●
Benin	50.1	●
Madagascar	51.8	●
Congo	52.6	●
Guinea-Bissau	53.1	●
Rwanda	53.3	●
Central African Republic	56.2	●
Zambia	57.1	●
Nigeria	59.8	●
Lesotho	62.9	●
Botswana	63.0	●
Eswatini	65.0	●
Namibia	66.4	●
South Africa	67.1	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Eritrea	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Somalia	NA	●



## Palma ratio

?????

Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	1.0	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	●
Mauritania	1.3	●
Egypt	1.3	●
Mali	1.3	●
Liberia	1.3	●
Guinea	1.3	●
Sierra Leone	1.4	●
Niger	1.4	●
Sudan	1.4	●
Burkina Faso	1.5	●
Tunisia	1.5	●
The Gambia	1.5	●
Mauritius	1.5	●
Tanzania	1.7	●
Burundi	1.7	●
Ethiopia	1.8	●
Senegal	1.9	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Morocco	2.0	●
Uganda	2.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	2.0	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.1	●
Gabon	2.1	●
Ghana	2.1	●
Madagascar	2.1	●
Angola	2.2	●
Nigeria	2.2	●
Togo	2.2	●
Zimbabwe	2.2	●
Chad	2.2	●
Djibouti	2.3	●
Comoros	2.5	●
Malawi	2.5	●
Seychelles	2.6	●
South Sudan	2.7	●
Cameroon	2.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	2.7	●
Kenya	2.9	●
Benin	2.9	●
Congo	3.1	●
Rwanda	3.2	●
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	●
Eswatini	3.5	●
Mozambique	3.9	●
Lesotho	4.3	●
Central African Republic	4.5	●
Zambia	5.0	●
Namibia	5.8	●
Botswana	5.8	●
South Africa	7.0	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Eritrea	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Somalia	NA	●





## Proportion of urban population living in slums

The percentage of the urban population that live in households lacking one or more of the following basic services: improved water, improved sanitation, durable housing, sufficient living area or security of tenure.

Source: World Bank, 2017. World Development Indicators

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	8.0	●	Rwanda	53.2	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	74.8	●
Egypt	10.6	●	Uganda	53.6	●	Sierra Leone	75.6	●
Morocco	13.1	●	Zambia	54.0	●	Madagascar	77.2	●
South Africa	23.0	●	Angola	55.5	●	Mauritania	79.9	●
Zimbabwe	25.1	●	Cote d'Ivoire	56.0	●	Mozambique	80.3	●
Eswatini	32.7	●	Kenya	56.0	●	Guinea-Bissau	82.3	●
Namibia	33.2	●	Mali	56.3	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	86.6	●
The Gambia	34.8	●	Burundi	57.9	●	Chad	88.2	●
Gabon	37.0	●	Benin	61.5	●	Sudan	91.6	●
Cameroon	37.8	●	Djibouti	65.6	●	Central African Republic	93.3	●
Ghana	37.9	●	Burkina Faso	65.8	●	South Sudan	95.6	●
Senegal	39.4	●	Equatorial Guinea	66.2	●	Algeria	NA	●
Guinea	43.3	●	Malawi	66.7	●	Botswana	NA	●
Congo	46.9	●	Liberia	68.3	●	Cabo Verde	NA	●
Nigeria	50.2	●	Comoros	69.6	●	Eritrea	NA	●
Tanzania	50.7	●	Niger	70.1	●	Libya	NA	●
Lesotho	50.8	●	Somalia	73.6	●	Mauritius	NA	●
Togo	51.2	●	Ethiopia	73.9	●	Seychelles	NA	●



## Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)

The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter.

Source: WHO, UNICEF, 2016

Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.9	●	↑	Senegal	85.6	●	↓	Cameroon	61.5	●	↓
Botswana	99.4	●	↑	Congo	82.6	●	→	Kenya	61.4	●	↓
South Africa	98.6	●	↑	Algeria	81.9	●	↓	Tanzania	58.9	●	↓
Egypt	97.9	●	↓	Malawi	80.6	●	→	Benin	56.6	●	↓
Cabo Verde	97.5	●	↑	Mali	79.1	●	↗	Uganda	56.0	●	↓
Namibia	97.1	●	→	Burkina Faso	75.8	●	↓	Angola	54.9	●	↗
Tunisia	96.2	●	↑	Rwanda	72.6	●	→	Chad	53.0	●	↓
Djibouti	96.0	●	↑	Mozambique	71.7	●	↗	Togo	48.1	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.9	●	↑	Zimbabwe	71.0	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	48.1	●	→
Gabon	94.5	●	→	Cote d'Ivoire	70.2	●	→	Sierra Leone	43.4	●	↓
Morocco	94.1	●	→	Eritrea	69.0	●	→	Central African Republic	42.9	●	↓
Eswatini	92.9	●	↑	Madagascar	68.3	●	→	Ghana	42.2	●	↓
Niger	89.8	●	↗	Sudan	67.1	●	↗	Guinea-Bissau	35.6	●	↓
The Gambia	89.1	●	↗	Zambia	66.3	●	↓	Nigeria	13.5	●	↓
Lesotho	88.8	●	↗	Guinea	65.5	●	↓	South Sudan	12.1	●	→
Comoros	87.0	●	↗	Mauritania	63.0	●	↗	Liberia	7.4	●	↓
Burundi	86.9	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	62.7	●	→	Libya	NA	●	—
Ethiopia	86.0	●	→	Somalia	62.0	●	↗	Seychelles	NA	●	—



## Satisfaction with public transport (%)

The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?"

Source: Gallup, 2017  
Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zimbabwe	78.0	●	↑	Rwanda	52.2	●	→	Tunisia	39.8	●	→
Mauritius	71.9	●	↑	Ghana	49.8	●	↑	Burundi	39.4	●	—
Egypt	71.0	●	↑	Burkina Faso	48.5	●	↑	Guinea	39.0	●	↑
Niger	69.4	●	↑	Benin	48.4	●	↑	Sudan	33.3	●	—
Nigeria	64.8	●	↑	Cameroon	47.2	●	↗	Sierra Leone	32.9	●	↗
Tanzania	64.6	●	↑	Chad	47.1	●	↑	Angola	32.2	●	—
Eswatini	63.6	●	—	Congo	47.1	●	→	Gabon	30.3	●	→
Botswana	63.5	●	↑	Lesotho	46.6	●	↓	Togo	26.3	●	↓
Somalia	62.0	●	—	Madagascar	46.4	●	↑	Central African Republic	25.1	●	↑
Djibouti	60.8	●	—	Uganda	46.2	●	↓	Mauritania	22.2	●	↓
Comoros	58.0	●	—	Libya	45.7	●	↓	Liberia	18.2	●	→
Algeria	57.7	●	↑	The Gambia	45.6	●	—	South Sudan	17.7	●	↓
South Africa	57.1	●	↓	Mali	45.3	●	↑	Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Namibia	56.2	●	—	Ethiopia	43.8	●	↗	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Morocco	55.1	●	→	Malawi	41.9	●	↗	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Kenya	55.0	●	↑	Senegal	41.4	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Mozambique	53.9	●	↗	Cote d'Ivoire	41.2	●	↗	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●	—
Zambia	53.2	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	40.8	●	↑	Seychelles	NA	●	—



## Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.

Source: IHME, 2016  
Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	14.5	●	→	Kenya	28.6	●	↓	Rwanda	43.2	●	↓
Eswatini	17.2	●	→	Tanzania	29.1	●	→	Gabon	44.4	●	↓
Liberia	18.0	●	↓	Guinea-Bissau	29.8	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	44.9	●	↓
Seychelles	20.2	●	→	Somalia	32.0	●	↓	Djibouti	45.6	●	↓
Comoros	20.5	●	→	Angola	32.4	●	→	South Sudan	45.6	●	↓
Mozambique	21.3	●	→	Morocco	32.6	●	↓	Congo	46.6	●	↓
Sierra Leone	21.6	●	↓	The Gambia	34.0	●	↓	Mauritania	47.4	●	↓
Zimbabwe	22.3	●	→	Ghana	34.7	●	↓	Eritrea	48.0	●	↓
Madagascar	22.5	●	↓	Cabo Verde	34.8	●	↓	Uganda	50.5	●	↓
Botswana	23.1	●	→	Togo	35.7	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	53.2	●	↓
Malawi	23.6	●	→	Tunisia	37.7	●	↓	Libya	54.3	●	↓
South Africa	25.1	●	→	Mali	38.5	●	↓	Sudan	55.4	●	↓
Namibia	25.4	●	→	Algeria	38.9	●	↓	Central African Republic	56.8	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	25.9	●	↓	Burundi	38.9	●	↓	Chad	66.0	●	↓
Guinea	26.1	●	↓	Ethiopia	39.0	●	↓	Nigeria	71.8	●	↓
Zambia	27.4	●	→	Benin	39.0	●	↓	Cameroon	72.8	●	↓
Lesotho	28.0	●	→	Senegal	40.7	●	↓	Egypt	87.0	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.5	●	↓	Burkina Faso	42.9	●	↓	Niger	94.1	●	↓





## Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)

The annual amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system, expressed in kilogram per capita. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.

Source: World Bank, 2012

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ghana	0.1	●	Lesotho	0.5	●	Madagascar	0.8	●
Mozambique	0.1	●	Malawi	0.5	●	Tunisia	0.8	●
Zambia	0.2	●	Mauritania	0.5	●	Botswana	1.0	●
Tanzania	0.3	●	Namibia	0.5	●	Algeria	1.2	●
Ethiopia	0.3	●	Burkina Faso	0.5	●	Egypt	1.4	●
Kenya	0.3	●	Eswatini	0.5	●	Morocco	1.5	●
Uganda	0.3	●	Rwanda	0.5	●	South Africa	2.0	●
Gabon	0.5	●	Senegal	0.5	●	Comoros	2.2	●
Sierra Leone	0.5	●	Togo	0.5	●	Mauritius	2.3	●
Angola	0.5	●	Congo	0.5	●	Seychelles	3.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.5	●	Gambia, The	0.5	●	Djibouti	NA	●
Niger	0.5	●	Zimbabwe	0.5	●	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.5	●	Benin	0.5	●	Guinea	NA	●
Cabo Verde	0.5	●	Burundi	0.6	●	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●
Central African Republic	0.5	●	Nigeria	0.6	●	Liberia	NA	●
Chad	0.5	●	Mali	0.7	●	Libya	NA	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.5	●	Cameroon	0.8	●	Somalia	NA	●
Eritrea	0.5	●	Sudan	0.8	●	South Sudan	NA	●



## E-waste generated (kg/capita)

Waste from electrical and electronic equipment that is generated, expressed in kilos per capita. Estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.

Source: UNU-IAS, 2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	0.4	●	Comoros	0.8	●	Morocco	3.7	●
Burundi	0.5	●	Kenya	0.8	●	Cabo Verde	4.6	●
Central African Republic	0.5	●	Tanzania	0.8	●	Eswatini	5.1	●
Ethiopia	0.5	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	●	Egypt	5.5	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	●	Djibouti	0.9	●	Tunisia	5.6	●
Madagascar	0.5	●	Lesotho	0.9	●	South Africa	5.7	●
Malawi	0.5	●	Togo	0.9	●	Namibia	6.0	●
Rwanda	0.5	●	Zambia	0.9	●	Algeria	6.2	●
Sierra Leone	0.5	●	Zimbabwe	0.9	●	Botswana	7.6	●
Burkina Faso	0.6	●	Senegal	1.0	●	Gabon	7.6	●
Eritrea	0.6	●	The Gambia	1.1	●	Mauritius	8.6	●
Guinea	0.6	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	●	Libya	11.0	●
Mozambique	0.6	●	Mauritania	1.3	●	Seychelles	11.5	●
Uganda	0.6	●	Sudan	1.3	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
Benin	0.7	●	Ghana	1.4	●	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Chad	0.7	●	Nigeria	1.5	●	Liberia	NA	●
Mali	0.7	●	Congo	3.0	●	Somalia	NA	●
Cameroon	0.8	●	Angola	3.3	●	South Sudan	NA	●





## Natural Resource Value Realization Score

This indicator is a subcomponent of the Resource Governance Index, which assesses policies and practices that authorities employ to govern their countries' oil, gas and mining industries. Value Realization covers the governance of allocating extraction rights, exploration, production, environmental protection, revenue collection and state-owned enterprises.

Source: Natural Resource Governance Institute, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burkina Faso	66.5	●
Mozambique	65.7	●
Ghana	63.5	●
Sierra Leone	62.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	59.8	●
Tanzania	59.4	●
Cameroon	59.3	●
Liberia	59.1	●
Zambia	57.7	●
Morocco	56.0	●
Niger	55.2	●
Guinea	53.2	●
Tunisia	50.3	●
Angola	50.2	●
Nigeria	50.1	●
South Africa	49.9	●
Mali	48.3	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	47.9	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	45.7	●
Egypt	44.7	●
Congo	44.6	●
South Sudan	42.4	●
Uganda	42.2	●
Mauritania	40.5	●
Botswana	40.4	●
Algeria	40.3	●
Chad	39.1	●
Zimbabwe	37.2	●
Madagascar	35.5	●
Equatorial Guinea	29.4	●
Libya	26.8	●
Sudan	26.4	●
Gabon	18.2	●
Eritrea	15.5	●
Benin	NA	●
Burundi	NA	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	NA	●
Central African Republic	NA	●
Comoros	NA	●
Djibouti	NA	●
Eswatini	NA	●
The Gambia	NA	●
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●
Kenya	NA	●
Lesotho	NA	●
Malawi	NA	●
Mauritius	NA	●
Namibia	NA	●
Rwanda	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Senegal	NA	●
Seychelles	NA	●
Somalia	NA	●
Togo	NA	●



## Production-based SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)

SO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighbouring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.

Source: Zhang, Q., et al., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	0.4	●
Uganda	0.4	●
Tanzania	0.5	●
Malawi	0.6	●
Madagascar	0.7	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.7	●
Nigeria	0.7	●
Mozambique	0.8	●
Guinea	0.8	●
Mauritania	0.8	●
Sierra Leone	0.8	●
Togo	0.8	●
Benin	0.8	●
Burkina Faso	0.8	●
Cabo Verde	0.8	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	●
Liberia	0.8	●
Mali	0.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	0.8	●
The Gambia	0.8	●
Angola	0.8	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.8	●
Central African Republic	0.9	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.9	●
Gabon	0.9	●
Chad	0.9	●
Congo	0.9	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.9	●
Cameroon	1.0	●
Burundi	1.1	●
Seychelles	1.1	●
Djibouti	1.1	●
Eritrea	1.1	●
Rwanda	1.1	●
Sudan	1.1	●
Comoros	1.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Somalia	1.1	●
Kenya	1.3	●
Ghana	2.0	●
Senegal	2.2	●
Eswatini	3.3	●
Lesotho	3.3	●
Zimbabwe	7.5	●
Egypt	7.6	●
Libya	8.5	●
Algeria	8.5	●
Morocco	12.2	●
Botswana	15.4	●
Tunisia	17.2	●
Mauritius	28.1	●
Zambia	33.5	●
Namibia	37.3	●
South Africa	57.2	●
South Sudan	NA	●





## Net imported SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)

Net imports of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.

Source: Zhang, Q., et al., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zambia	-31.8	●
South Africa	-22.2	●
Namibia	-20.7	●
Tunisia	-6.7	●
Zimbabwe	-2.2	●
Egypt	-0.6	●
Lesotho	-0.1	●
Eswatini	-0.1	●
Mauritius	-0.1	●
Morocco	0.0	●
Cameroon	0.1	●
Madagascar	0.2	●
Uganda	0.2	●
Mozambique	0.3	●
Angola	0.3	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.3	●
Ethiopia	0.3	●
Malawi	0.3	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cote d'Ivoire	0.4	●
Tanzania	0.4	●
Burundi	0.6	●
Djibouti	0.6	●
Seychelles	0.6	●
Sudan	0.6	●
Comoros	0.6	●
Eritrea	0.6	●
Rwanda	0.6	●
Somalia	0.6	●
Nigeria	0.6	●
Kenya	0.6	●
Senegal	0.7	●
Libya	0.7	●
Algeria	0.7	●
Mauritania	0.7	●
Sierra Leone	0.7	●
Benin	0.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	0.7	●
Guinea	0.7	●
Liberia	0.7	●
Mali	0.7	●
Togo	0.7	●
Burkina Faso	0.7	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.7	●
Niger	0.7	●
The Gambia	0.7	●
Central African Republic	0.7	●
Congo	0.7	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.7	●
Gabon	0.7	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.7	●
Chad	0.7	●
Ghana	1.0	●
Botswana	10.0	●
South Sudan	NA	●



## People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)

The index assesses global variations in vulnerability to climate change by gauging each country's vulnerability to three main potential impacts of global warming: increase in weather-related disasters, sea levels rise, and loss of agricultural productivity.

Source: HCSS, 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	1.7	●
Uganda	8.9	●
Egypt	17.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	20.4	●
Mali	44.4	●
Togo	46.3	●
Central African Republic	59.6	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	61.3	●
Tanzania	62.5	●
Burundi	78.4	●
Rwanda	82.6	●
Botswana	107.6	●
Zambia	128.0	●
Tunisia	137.4	●
Guinea	137.5	●
Zimbabwe	179.3	●
Algeria	195.2	●
Sierra Leone	254.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Liberia	334.5	●
Nigeria	347.4	●
Cameroon	436.4	●
Sudan	531.3	●
Guinea-Bissau	605.3	●
South Africa	704.7	●
Ghana	765.2	●
Angola	986.4	●
Comoros	1252.5	●
Morocco	1455.5	●
Madagascar	1603.5	●
Mozambique	1713.9	●
Kenya	1779.1	●
Senegal	2233.4	●
Mauritius	2365.3	●
Djibouti	2573.8	●
Ethiopia	2726.4	●
Niger	3107.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
The Gambia	3190.8	●
Seychelles	4755.8	●
Burkina Faso	5774.2	●
Somalia	6394.1	●
Malawi	7013.6	●
Namibia	12005.4	●
Chad	12663.1	●
South Sudan	14807.0	●
Eswatini	18331.7	●
Lesotho	22272.0	●
Mauritania	31953.2	●
Benin	NA	●
Congo	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Eritrea	NA	●
Gabon	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●



## Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)

Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.

Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2017

Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burundi	0.1	●	↑
Somalia	0.1	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.1	●	↑
Malawi	0.1	●	↑
Chad	0.1	●	↑
Rwanda	0.1	●	↑
Mali	0.2	●	↑
Central African Republic	0.2	●	↑
Ethiopia	0.2	●	↑
Uganda	0.2	●	↑
Eritrea	0.2	●	↑
Madagascar	0.3	●	↑
Niger	0.3	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.3	●	↑
Burkina Faso	0.3	●	↑
South Sudan	0.3	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	●	↑
Tanzania	0.4	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	0.4	●	↑
Liberia	0.4	●	↑
Zambia	0.4	●	↑
Guinea	0.5	●	↑
The Gambia	0.5	●	↑
Kenya	0.6	●	↑
Mozambique	0.6	●	↑
Togo	0.6	●	↑
Sudan	0.8	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	0.8	●	↑
Ghana	0.8	●	↑
Senegal	0.8	●	↑
Benin	1.0	●	↑
Cameroon	1.0	●	↑
Nigeria	1.1	●	↑
Congo	1.1	●	↑
Djibouti	1.2	●	↑
Mauritania	1.3	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.5	●	↑
Zimbabwe	1.5	●	↑
Eswatini	1.8	●	↑
Lesotho	2.3	●	→
Cabo Verde	2.6	●	→
Angola	2.7	●	→
Namibia	2.7	●	→
Morocco	2.9	●	→
Tunisia	3.7	●	↗
Egypt	3.9	●	↗
Gabon	5.1	●	↘
Botswana	6.3	●	↓
Algeria	6.9	●	↓
Mauritius	7.3	●	↓
Seychelles	8.9	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	10.7	●	→
Libya	16.5	●	↓
South Africa	16.7	●	→





### Imported CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)

Imports of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in goods, measured as technology-adjusted, consumption-based (TCBA) emissions minus production-based emissions. Technology-adjusted emissions data reflects the carbon efficiency of exporting sectors. If a country uses relatively CO<sub>2</sub>-intensive technologies in its export sector then it will have a higher TCBA than suggested by a simple carbon footprint.

Source: Kander, A., et al., 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Gabon	-0.6	●	Burundi	0.1	●	The Gambia	0.2	●
Angola	-0.4	●	Eritrea	0.1	●	Nigeria	0.2	●
Congo	-0.4	●	Mali	0.1	●	Kenya	0.3	●
Libya	-0.4	●	Cameroon	0.1	●	Zimbabwe	0.3	●
Egypt	-0.2	●	Madagascar	0.1	●	Morocco	0.5	●
Algeria	-0.1	●	Mozambique	0.1	●	Djibouti	0.6	●
South Africa	-0.1	●	Malawi	0.1	●	Tunisia	0.9	●
Cote d'Ivoire	-0.1	●	Mauritania	0.1	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.9	●
Liberia	0.0	●	Togo	0.1	●	Lesotho	1.0	●
South Sudan	0.0	●	Burkina Faso	0.1	●	Cabo Verde	1.1	●
Sudan	0.0	●	Sierra Leone	0.1	●	Namibia	2.7	●
Chad	0.0	●	Rwanda	0.1	●	Eswatini	2.7	●
Somalia	0.0	●	Zambia	0.2	●	Mauritius	3.7	●
Guinea	0.0	●	Uganda	0.2	●	Botswana	4.3	●
Ethiopia	0.1	●	Benin	0.2	●	Seychelles	5.7	●
Central African Republic	0.1	●	Tanzania	0.2	●	Comoros	NA	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.1	●	Ghana	0.2	●	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Niger	0.1	●	Senegal	0.2	●	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●



### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

Kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil.

Source: UN Comtrade Database, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Burkina Faso	0.0	●	Benin	0.0	●	Sudan	177.5	●
Burundi	0.0	●	Uganda	0.0	●	Mauritania	198.0	●
Central African Republic	0.0	●	Guinea	0.0	●	Tunisia	411.1	●
Comoros	0.0	●	Rwanda	0.0	●	Cameroon	425.2	●
Djibouti	0.0	●	Mauritius	0.0	●	Ghana	486.5	●
Eritrea	0.0	●	Namibia	0.1	●	Nigeria	1655.9	●
Liberia	0.0	●	Lesotho	0.2	●	Algeria	3194.1	●
Mali	0.0	●	Zambia	0.7	●	South Africa	3665.8	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	Togo	1.0	●	Congo	5319.2	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	●	Malawi	1.0	●	Mozambique	7653.4	●
Somalia	0.0	●	Kenya	1.4	●	Angola	11139.6	●
Cabo Verde	0.0	●	Tanzania	1.7	●	Chad	NA	●
Madagascar	0.0	●	Zimbabwe	5.4	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
Ethiopia	0.0	●	Senegal	12.9	●	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
The Gambia	0.0	●	Botswana	58.6	●	Gabon	NA	●
Niger	0.0	●	Egypt	155.6	●	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●
Seychelles	0.0	●	Eswatini	158.2	●	Libya	NA	●
Morocco	0.0	●	Cote d'Ivoire	177.4	●	South Sudan	NA	●





## Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste

The amount of mismanaged plastic waste generated annually by populations living within 50 km of coast worldwide that can potentially enter the ocean as marine debris. For each of 192 coastal countries with at least 100 permanent residents that border the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans and the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Source: Jambeck et al., 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating
Libya	22.9	●
Equatorial Guinea	30.5	●
Gabon	34.0	●
Seychelles	36.9	●
Mauritius	51.4	●
South Africa	54.0	●
Algeria	58.1	●
Tunisia	59.5	●
Namibia	65.5	●
Morocco	65.9	●
Egypt	66.7	●
Angola	70.7	●
Djibouti	72.6	●
Cabo Verde	73.7	●
Eritrea	76.6	●
Congo	76.9	●
Sudan	79.6	●
Nigeria	81.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ghana	81.0	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	81.1	●
Cameroon	81.4	●
Cote d'Ivoire	81.6	●
Senegal	82.0	●
Mauritania	82.4	●
Kenya	82.7	●
Benin	82.8	●
Comoros	82.9	●
Guinea-Bissau	83.5	●
Tanzania	83.5	●
Togo	83.5	●
Guinea	83.5	●
The Gambia	83.6	●
Sierra Leone	83.8	●
Madagascar	83.8	●
Mozambique	83.9	●
Liberia	84.4	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Democratic Republic of the Congo	84.5	●
Somalia	84.8	●
Botswana	NA	●
Burkina Faso	NA	●
Burundi	NA	●
Central African Republic	NA	●
Chad	NA	●
Eswatini	NA	●
Ethiopia	NA	●
Lesotho	NA	●
Malawi	NA	●
Mali	NA	●
Niger	NA	●
Rwanda	NA	●
South Sudan	NA	●
Uganda	NA	●
Zambia	NA	●
Zimbabwe	NA	●



## Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)

The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens or trash.

Source: Ocean Health Index, 2017

Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	91.4	●	↑
Namibia	83.3	●	↑
Gabon	63.0	●	↑
Mauritius	61.3	●	↓
Cabo Verde	59.9	●	↑
Mauritania	59.7	●	↓
Somalia	59.5	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	57.8	●	↓
Madagascar	57.3	●	↓
Libya	57.1	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	56.1	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	55.0	●	↗
Eritrea	54.6	●	↓
South Africa	54.3	●	→
Morocco	52.8	●	↓
Angola	52.7	●	↓
Mozambique	52.7	●	↓
Tunisia	50.1	●	↗

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Djibouti	49.9	●	↓
Egypt	49.5	●	↓
Liberia	48.4	●	→
The Gambia	48.0	●	→
Tanzania	48.0	●	→
Congo	47.5	●	↗
Kenya	45.9	●	↓
Senegal	45.1	●	→
Sudan	44.6	●	↓
Guinea	42.2	●	→
Sierra Leone	42.1	●	↓
Algeria	40.5	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	39.5	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	37.7	●	↓
Comoros	36.7	●	↓
Cameroon	34.5	●	→
Ghana	31.3	●	↓
Nigeria	28.1	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Benin	16.7	●	→
Togo	15.1	●	→
Botswana	NA	●	—
Burkina Faso	NA	●	—
Burundi	NA	●	—
Central African Republic	NA	●	—
Chad	NA	●	—
Eswatini	NA	●	—
Ethiopia	NA	●	—
Lesotho	NA	●	—
Malawi	NA	●	—
Mali	NA	●	—
Niger	NA	●	—
Rwanda	NA	●	—
South Sudan	NA	●	—
Uganda	NA	●	—
Zambia	NA	●	—
Zimbabwe	NA	●	—





## Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Source: BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	●	Morocco	34.5	●	Chad	NA	●
Mozambique	98.9	●	Senegal	29.9	●	Congo	NA	●
Gabon	98.6	●	Seychelles	23.2	●	Cote d'Ivoire	NA	●
Liberia	98.3	●	Madagascar	20.9	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
Guinea-Bissau	88.8	●	Mauritius	8.7	●	Eswatini	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	88.5	●	Cabo Verde	4.6	●	Ethiopia	NA	●
Sudan	87.5	●	Angola	0.9	●	Ghana	NA	●
Guinea	86.6	●	Comoros	0.0	●	Lesotho	NA	●
Namibia	76.8	●	Djibouti	0.0	●	Malawi	NA	●
Egypt	64.8	●	Eritrea	0.0	●	Mali	NA	●
Sierra Leone	57.6	●	Libya	0.0	●	Niger	NA	●
South Africa	56.0	●	Somalia	0.0	●	Nigeria	NA	●
Algeria	54.9	●	Benin	NA	●	Rwanda	NA	●
The Gambia	54.4	●	Botswana	NA	●	South Sudan	NA	●
Tanzania	53.1	●	Burkina Faso	NA	●	Togo	NA	●
Kenya	51.9	●	Burundi	NA	●	Uganda	NA	●
Mauritania	48.3	●	Cameroon	NA	●	Zambia	NA	●
Tunisia	44.6	●	Central African Republic	NA	●	Zimbabwe	NA	●



## Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)

The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.

Source: Hsu, A., et al., 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Sierra Leone	2.1	●	↑	Cabo Verde	26.8	●	↑	Chad	NA	●	—
Guinea	3.5	●	↑	Egypt	27.4	●	↑	Congo	NA	●	—
Tunisia	5.8	●	↑	Mauritius	28.9	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	NA	●	—
Morocco	6.3	●	↑	Kenya	32.4	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	7.5	●	↑	South Africa	33.8	●	↓	Djibouti	NA	●	—
Eritrea	10.7	●	↑	Ghana	39.0	●	↑	Eswatini	NA	●	—
Angola	10.9	●	↑	Sudan	39.2	●	↗	Ethiopia	NA	●	—
Namibia	12.3	●	↑	Gabon	47.2	●	↓	The Gambia	NA	●	—
Nigeria	13.4	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	54.6	●	↓	Lesotho	NA	●	—
Equatorial Guinea	13.7	●	↑	Seychelles	56.0	●	↑	Malawi	NA	●	—
Madagascar	14.2	●	↑	Algeria	65.2	●	↓	Mali	NA	●	—
Mauritania	15.7	●	↑	Libya	67.1	●	↓	Niger	NA	●	—
Tanzania	16.4	●	↑	Benin	NA	●	—	Rwanda	NA	●	—
Liberia	17.6	●	↑	Botswana	NA	●	—	South Sudan	NA	●	—
Mozambique	20.0	●	↑	Burkina Faso	NA	●	—	Togo	NA	●	—
Comoros	24.0	●	↑	Burundi	NA	●	—	Uganda	NA	●	—
Somalia	25.4	●	↑	Cameroon	NA	●	—	Zambia	NA	●	—
Senegal	25.6	●	↑	Central African Republic	NA	●	—	Zimbabwe	NA	●	—





## Fish caught by trawling (%)

The percentage of a country's total fish catch, in tons, caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which a net is pulled behind one or more boats.

Source: Sea Around Us, 2018  
Trends: 2009-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	●	—	Guinea	17.4	●	↗	Central African Republic	NA	●	—
The Gambia	1.4	●	↑	Libya	19.9	●	↓	Chad	NA	●	—
Benin	1.5	●	↑	Mauritania	23.0	●	↑	Comoros	NA	●	—
Sudan	2.0	●	↑	Equatorial Guinea	23.2	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	●	↑	South Africa	26.6	●	↓	Djibouti	NA	●	—
Tanzania	2.8	●	↑	Tunisia	28.1	●	↓	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Cote d'Ivoire	4.3	●	↑	Nigeria	28.5	●	→	Eswatini	NA	●	—
Liberia	6.1	●	—	Angola	28.9	●	↗	Ethiopia	NA	●	—
Mauritius	6.5	●	—	Sierra Leone	29.6	●	↓	Lesotho	NA	●	—
Ghana	7.8	●	↑	Algeria	29.6	●	↓	Malawi	NA	●	—
Cameroon	7.9	●	↑	Cabo Verde	33.7	●	—	Mali	NA	●	—
Kenya	8.0	●	→	Egypt	34.5	●	↑	Niger	NA	●	—
Congo	8.0	●	→	Gabon	39.6	●	↓	Rwanda	NA	●	—
Somalia	10.4	●	→	Morocco	62.0	●	→	Seychelles	NA	●	—
Madagascar	13.6	●	→	Namibia	88.1	●	→	South Sudan	NA	●	—
Mozambique	14.1	●	↑	Botswana	NA	●	—	Uganda	NA	●	—
Senegal	15.2	●	↑	Burkina Faso	NA	●	—	Zambia	NA	●	—
Togo	15.4	●	↓	Burundi	NA	●	—	Zimbabwe	NA	●	—





## Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Source: BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, 2017  
Trends: 2011-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	●	↑	Tanzania	57.0	●	↑	South Sudan	33.6	●	→
Togo	97.0	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	52.6	●	↑	Mozambique	31.3	●	→
Zimbabwe	85.9	●	↑	Burundi	51.2	●	↑	Eswatini	30.3	●	→
Namibia	85.4	●	↑	Zambia	48.3	●	→	Angola	28.4	●	→
Ghana	85.0	●	↑	Botswana	47.1	●	→	Sudan	25.0	●	↗
Malawi	81.6	●	↑	Rwanda	45.7	●	→	Madagascar	24.3	●	→
Sierra Leone	80.3	●	↑	Morocco	43.0	●	→	Ethiopia	19.8	●	→
Nigeria	79.6	●	↑	Niger	42.7	●	→	Seychelles	19.7	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	79.1	●	↑	Senegal	41.2	●	→	Liberia	16.4	●	→
Benin	77.4	●	↑	Tunisia	40.8	●	↗	Lesotho	15.3	●	→
Guinea	76.4	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	40.1	●	→	Cabo Verde	15.1	●	→
Central African Republic	74.4	●	↑	Egypt	39.6	●	→	Mauritania	14.6	●	→
Congo	72.1	●	↑	Algeria	38.8	●	→	Eritrea	13.3	●	→
Uganda	72.0	●	↑	South Africa	37.7	●	↗	Comoros	10.4	●	→
Burkina Faso	71.8	●	↑	Kenya	37.5	●	→	Mauritius	10.4	●	→
Chad	70.6	●	↑	Cameroon	36.3	●	→	Libya	4.6	●	→
Gabon	61.7	●	↑	The Gambia	34.6	●	→	Djibouti	0.9	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	58.0	●	↑	Mali	33.8	●	→	Somalia	0.0	●	→



## Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)

The percentage of change in forest area (2010-2015).

Source: AfDB, AUC, ECA, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	0.0	●	South Africa	0.2	●	Guinea	0.9	●
Egypt	0.0	●	Rwanda	0.3	●	Liberia	0.9	●
Botswana	0.0	●	Zambia	0.3	●	Madagascar	1.1	●
Sudan	0.0	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.3	●	Sierra Leone	1.5	●
Central African Republic	0.1	●	Mali	0.3	●	Burkina Faso	NA	●
Eswatini	0.1	●	Zimbabwe	0.3	●	Cabo Verde	NA	●
Gabon	0.1	●	Comoros	0.3	●	Djibouti	NA	●
Congo	0.1	●	Kenya	0.3	●	Eritrea	NA	●
Ethiopia	0.1	●	Senegal	0.4	●	The Gambia	NA	●
Burundi	0.2	●	Tanzania	0.4	●	Lesotho	NA	●
Morocco	0.2	●	Mozambique	0.4	●	Libya	NA	●
Cameroon	0.2	●	Uganda	0.5	●	Mauritania	NA	●
Benin	0.2	●	Malawi	0.5	●	Namibia	NA	●
Togo	0.2	●	Tunisia	0.6	●	Nigeria	NA	●
Mauritius	0.2	●	Algeria	0.6	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Angola	0.2	●	Ghana	0.6	●	Seychelles	NA	●
Chad	0.2	●	Guinea-Bissau	0.7	●	Somalia	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	●	South Sudan	NA	●



## Red List Index of species survival (0-1)

The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Source: IUCN, BirdLife International, 2017

Trends: 2011-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	1.0	●	↑	Burundi	0.9	●	↑	Ghana	0.8	●	↓
Congo	1.0	●	↑	Chad	0.9	●	↑	Ethiopia	0.8	●	→
Mali	1.0	●	↑	Sierra Leone	0.9	●	↑	Cameroon	0.8	●	↓
The Gambia	1.0	●	↑	Egypt	0.9	●	↑	Mozambique	0.8	●	↓
Botswana	1.0	●	↑	Benin	0.9	●	↑	Djibouti	0.8	●	↓
Mauritania	1.0	●	↑	Eritrea	0.9	●	↑	Eswatini	0.8	●	↓
Tunisia	1.0	●	↑	Algeria	0.9	●	↑	Equatorial Guinea	0.8	●	↓
Libya	1.0	●	↑	Somalia	0.9	●	↑	Malawi	0.8	●	↓
Namibia	1.0	●	↑	Guinea	0.9	●	→	Kenya	0.8	●	↓
Lesotho	1.0	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.9	●	→	Madagascar	0.8	●	↓
Gabon	1.0	●	↑	Liberia	0.9	●	→	Zimbabwe	0.8	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	●	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.8	●	↓
Central African Republic	0.9	●	↑	Morocco	0.9	●	→	South Africa	0.8	●	↓
Senegal	0.9	●	↑	Cabo Verde	0.9	●	↗	Comoros	0.8	●	↓
Niger	0.9	●	↑	Zambia	0.9	●	→	Uganda	0.7	●	↓
Angola	0.9	●	↑	Nigeria	0.9	●	→	Tanzania	0.7	●	↓
Sudan	0.9	●	↑	Togo	0.9	●	→	Seychelles	0.7	●	↓
South Sudan	0.9	●	↑	Rwanda	0.8	●	→	Mauritius	0.4	●	↓



## Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)

Number of species threatened as a result of international trade.

Source: Lenzen et al 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Sudan	0.0	●	Mali	0.4	●	Congo	1.2	●
Somalia	0.1	●	Guinea	0.4	●	Tunisia	1.6	●
South Sudan	0.1	●	Senegal	0.5	●	Djibouti	1.9	●
Ethiopia	0.2	●	Malawi	0.5	●	South Africa	1.9	●
Chad	0.2	●	Central African Republic	0.5	●	Mauritania	2.0	●
Tanzania	0.2	●	Liberia	0.6	●	Libya	2.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.2	●	Sierra Leone	0.6	●	Gabon	3.0	●
Mozambique	0.3	●	Benin	0.6	●	Lesotho	4.4	●
Burundi	0.3	●	The Gambia	0.6	●	Cabo Verde	4.7	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.3	●	Togo	0.7	●	Namibia	5.2	●
Eritrea	0.3	●	Morocco	0.7	●	Eswatini	6.2	●
Cameroon	0.3	●	Burkina Faso	0.7	●	Botswana	6.8	●
Egypt	0.3	●	Algeria	0.7	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	8.2	●
Niger	0.3	●	Zambia	0.8	●	Mauritius	26.1	●
Nigeria	0.3	●	Kenya	0.8	●	Seychelles	40.3	●
Ghana	0.4	●	Angola	1.1	●	Comoros	NA	●
Uganda	0.4	●	Zimbabwe	1.1	●	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Madagascar	0.4	●	Rwanda	1.2	●	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●





## Homicides (per 100,000 population)

The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; e.g. killing in armed conflict.

Source: UNODC, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	0.4	●	↑	Angola	4.8	●	—	The Gambia	9.1	●	→
Morocco	1.2	●	↑	Kenya	4.9	●	↓	Congo	9.3	●	→
Algeria	1.4	●	↑	Sudan	5.2	●	—	Guinea-Bissau	9.5	●	→
Ghana	1.7	●	—	Zambia	5.3	●	→	Nigeria	9.8	●	→
Sierra Leone	1.7	●	↑	Burundi	6.0	●	→	Mauritania	9.9	●	→
Malawi	1.7	●	—	Benin	6.2	●	→	Mali	10.9	●	→
Mauritius	1.8	●	↑	Djibouti	6.5	●	↗	Cabo Verde	11.5	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	2.3	●	↗	Zimbabwe	6.7	●	—	Uganda	11.5	●	↓
Libya	2.5	●	↑	Tanzania	7.0	●	↗	Cote d'Ivoire	11.6	●	→
Egypt	2.5	●	—	Senegal	7.4	●	↗	Seychelles	12.7	●	↗
Rwanda	2.5	●	↗	Ethiopia	7.6	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.5	●	→
Tunisia	3.0	●	—	Madagascar	7.7	●	↗	South Sudan	13.9	●	—
Liberia	3.2	●	—	Comoros	7.7	●	→	Botswana	15.0	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.4	●	—	Gabon	8.0	●	→	Namibia	17.1	●	—
Mozambique	3.4	●	—	Eritrea	8.0	●	→	Eswatini	17.3	●	—
Cameroon	4.2	●	—	Guinea	8.8	●	→	Central African Republic	19.8	●	—
Somalia	4.3	●	↗	Togo	9.0	●	→	South Africa	34.0	●	↓
Niger	4.4	●	—	Chad	9.0	●	→	Lesotho	41.2	●	↓



## Conflict-related deaths per 100,000

This indicator reports the number of battle related deaths in armed conflict, and is reported per 100,000 inhabitants in the country. It combines both military and civilian battle related deaths from three datasets collected by the UCDP on: intrastate and interstate organized armed conflict, conflicts between non-state groups, and one-sided violence perpetrated by an armed group against un-armed actors. The data sources used by UCDP include publicly available documents from news agencies, academic journals, NGOs, and other organizations, which are used to list and aggregate individual conflict events to the level of each country or actor for each year. For conflicts or actors spanning across several countries, the number of deaths is divided evenly across the countries involved.

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2017

Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Benin	0.0	●	↑	Mauritius	0.0	●	↑	Burkina Faso	0.2	●	↓
Botswana	0.0	●	↑	Morocco	0.0	●	↑	Algeria	0.2	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.0	●	↑	Mozambique	0.0	●	↑	Burundi	0.3	●	↓
Comoros	0.0	●	↑	Namibia	0.0	●	↑	Congo	0.4	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	↑	Ethiopia	0.5	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	↑	Senegal	0.0	●	↑	Kenya	0.5	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	●	↑	Seychelles	0.0	●	↑	Chad	0.5	●	↓
Eritrea	0.0	●	↑	Sierra Leone	0.0	●	↑	Egypt	0.9	●	→
Eswatini	0.0	●	↑	South Africa	0.0	●	↑	Niger	1.0	●	↓
Gabon	0.0	●	↑	Togo	0.0	●	↑	Sudan	1.1	●	→
The Gambia	0.0	●	↑	Zambia	0.0	●	↑	Cameroon	1.5	●	↓
Ghana	0.0	●	↑	Zimbabwe	0.0	●	↑	Nigeria	1.8	●	↓
Guinea	0.0	●	↑	Tanzania	0.0	●	↑	Mali	2.9	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	●	↑	Madagascar	0.0	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.9	●	↗
Lesotho	0.0	●	↑	Uganda	0.0	●	↑	South Sudan	9.1	●	↓
Liberia	0.0	●	↑	Tunisia	0.0	●	↓	Libya	15.6	●	↓
Malawi	0.0	●	↑	Angola	0.1	●	↑	Somalia	17.4	●	↑
Mauritania	0.0	●	↑	Rwanda	0.1	●	↑	Central African Republic	34.6	●	↓





## Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)

The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"

Source: Gallup, 2017

Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	87.1	●	↑	Kenya	54.3	●	→	Mauritania	42.6	●	↓
Egypt	87.0	●	↑	Libya	54.1	●	—	Lesotho	42.6	●	↓
Somalia	85.4	●	—	Senegal	53.3	●	→	South Sudan	42.0	●	↓
Djibouti	71.6	●	—	Uganda	52.3	●	↓	Zambia	41.4	●	↓
Sudan	71.3	●	—	Central African Republic	52.1	●	↑	Eswatini	40.6	●	—
Comoros	70.8	●	—	Sierra Leone	51.0	●	↓	Madagascar	40.6	●	↓
Ghana	66.2	●	↓	Benin	50.4	●	↗	Liberia	40.3	●	↓
Burundi	65.7	●	↑	Zimbabwe	48.7	●	↓	Cote d'Ivoire	39.7	●	↓
Algeria	64.3	●	—	Guinea	48.7	●	↓	Namibia	39.6	●	↓
Morocco	63.8	●	↓	Togo	48.1	●	↓	Gabon	34.7	●	↓
Ethiopia	63.6	●	↓	Mozambique	47.4	●	↓	Botswana	33.8	●	↓
Tunisia	62.9	●	→	Malawi	47.0	●	↑	South Africa	31.5	●	↓
Tanzania	62.8	●	↓	The Gambia	46.6	●	—	Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Mauritius	62.5	●	↑	Cameroon	46.2	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Niger	62.2	●	↓	Angola	46.2	●	—	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Burkina Faso	61.9	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	45.2	●	↗	Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Mali	60.8	●	↓	Congo	43.4	●	↓	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●	—
Nigeria	54.3	●	↓	Chad	42.9	●	↓	Seychelles	NA	●	—



## Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)

The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labour at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores.

Source: UNICEF, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	2.1	●	Congo	23.3	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	38.4	●
Algeria	5.0	●	Angola	23.4	●	Burkina Faso	39.2	●
Cabo Verde	6.4	●	Nigeria	24.7	●	Malawi	39.3	●
Egypt	7.0	●	Sudan	24.9	●	Zambia	40.6	●
Eswatini	7.3	●	Kenya	25.9	●	Cameroon	47.0	●
Djibouti	7.7	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	26.0	●	Somalia	49.0	●
Morocco	8.3	●	Burundi	26.3	●	Guinea-Bissau	51.1	●
Botswana	9.0	●	Cote d'Ivoire	26.4	●	Chad	51.5	●
Gabon	13.4	●	Ethiopia	27.4	●	Benin	52.5	●
Uganda	16.3	●	Equatorial Guinea	27.8	●	Mali	55.8	●
The Gambia	19.2	●	Togo	27.9	●	Eritrea	NA	●
Liberia	20.8	●	Guinea	28.3	●	Libya	NA	●
Ghana	21.8	●	Central African Republic	28.5	●	Mauritius	NA	●
Comoros	22.0	●	Rwanda	28.5	●	Namibia	NA	●
Mozambique	22.2	●	Tanzania	28.8	●	Seychelles	NA	●
Lesotho	22.9	●	Niger	30.5	●	South Africa	NA	●
Madagascar	22.9	●	Sierra Leone	37.4	●	South Sudan	NA	●
Senegal	23.0	●	Mauritania	37.6	●	Zimbabwe	NA	●





## Property Rights (0-100)

This indicator captures the extent to which the government protects and enforces private property and contract rights. It aggregates four aspects: 1) the extent to which government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property, 2) the extent to which a country's legal framework allows individuals to freely accumulate private property, secured by clear laws that are enforced effectively by the government. It measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the extent to which those laws are respected. It also assesses the likelihood that private property will be expropriated by the state. 3) the strength of the protection of property rights, including financial assets, ranging from extremely weak to extremely strong; and 4) the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017  
Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Botswana	88.3	●	↑
Mauritius	79.6	●	↑
Ghana	79.5	●	↑
Cabo Verde	77.1	●	↑
Senegal	75.0	●	↗
Namibia	71.3	●	↑
Rwanda	71.3	●	↑
South Africa	68.7	●	↑
Morocco	64.7	●	↓
Tanzania	63.4	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	62.4	●	↑
Lesotho	62.4	●	↑
Tunisia	62.2	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	61.5	●	↓
Egypt	61.4	●	↓
Kenya	61.1	●	↑
Malawi	60.8	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Benin	60.4	●	↓
Uganda	60.4	●	↓
Zambia	60.3	●	→
Seychelles	60.1	●	↓
The Gambia	59.4	●	↓
Liberia	56.7	●	↑
Guinea	54.2	●	→
Burkina Faso	53.1	●	↓
Gabon	51.7	●	↓
Djibouti	51.6	●	→
Togo	49.2	●	↓
Mali	48.8	●	↓
Ethiopia	48.6	●	↓
Sierra Leone	48.0	●	→
Algeria	47.4	●	↓
Comoros	47.4	●	↑
Mozambique	46.8	●	↓
Niger	46.4	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Cameroon	45.7	●	→
Nigeria	44.8	●	↓
Eswatini	44.3	●	↓
Mauritania	43.2	●	↓
Madagascar	42.1	●	↓
Burundi	38.4	●	→
Congo	38.3	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	35.4	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	33.0	●	→
Chad	31.8	●	↗
Eritrea	31.3	●	↓
Angola	30.4	●	↓
Sudan	30.2	●	↓
Central African Republic	27.1	●	↓
South Sudan	26.0	●	↓
Zimbabwe	20.8	●	→
Libya	18.1	●	↓
Somalia	0.8	●	→



## Access to justice (0-100)

This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice.

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017  
Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	100.0	●	↑
Benin	97.7	●	↑
Ghana	94.7	●	↑
Cabo Verde	89.4	●	↑
Mauritius	89.0	●	↑
Morocco	88.6	●	↑
Seychelles	86.5	●	↑
Senegal	85.1	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	83.9	●	↑
Niger	83.8	●	↑
Nigeria	82.5	●	↑
The Gambia	82.1	●	↑
Burkina Faso	81.2	●	↑
Malawi	81.1	●	↑
Rwanda	80.8	●	↑
Liberia	80.4	●	↑
South Africa	80.0	●	↑
Botswana	79.8	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Gabon	78.1	●	↑
Ethiopia	77.8	●	↓
Namibia	77.1	●	↑
Uganda	76.2	●	↓
Djibouti	75.0	●	↑
Tanzania	73.1	●	↓
Lesotho	69.1	●	↓
Mali	68.0	●	↓
Zambia	67.4	●	↑
Mozambique	62.5	●	↑
Algeria	60.6	●	↗
Eswatini	60.5	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	57.7	●	↑
Comoros	56.1	●	↑
Sierra Leone	55.1	●	→
Cameroon	50.7	●	↓
Zimbabwe	46.5	●	↗
Angola	46.1	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	45.4	●	↓
Somalia	44.9	●	→
Madagascar	41.3	●	↓
Mauritania	38.0	●	↓
Burundi	35.8	●	↓
Togo	33.4	●	↓
Guinea	32.7	●	↓
Kenya	31.3	●	↓
Chad	29.7	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	28.8	●	↓
Sudan	28.7	●	↓
Congo	26.8	●	↓
Libya	21.1	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14.7	●	↓
Central African Republic	12.8	●	↓
South Sudan	12.7	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	12.6	●	→
Eritrea	8.1	●	↓





## Corruption Perception Index (0-100)

The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

Source: Transparency International, 2017

Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	66	●	↑	Algeria	35	●	↓	Central African Republic	26	●	→
Botswana	61	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	35	●	↗	Uganda	26	●	→
Cabo Verde	57	●	↑	Egypt	35	●	↓	Cameroon	25	●	↓
Rwanda	56	●	↑	Zambia	35	●	↓	Madagascar	25	●	↓
Namibia	53	●	→	Ethiopia	34	●	→	Eritrea	24	●	↗
Mauritius	51	●	↓	Niger	34	●	→	Mozambique	23	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	46	●	↑	Liberia	32	●	↓	Zimbabwe	22	●	→
Senegal	45	●	→	Malawi	32	●	→	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20	●	↓
Morocco	43	●	↑	Mali	32	●	↓	Angola	19	●	↗
South Africa	43	●	↓	Djibouti	31	●	↓	Chad	19	●	↓
Tunisia	43	●	↑	Gabon	31	●	↓	Congo	19	●	↓
Burkina Faso	41	●	↗	Sierra Leone	30	●	→	Burundi	17	●	↓
Ghana	41	●	↓	Togo	30	●	↓	Libya	17	●	→
Lesotho	41	●	↓	Guinea	28	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	16	●	—
Benin	40	●	↗	Comoros	27	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	16	●	↓
Eswatini	38	●	↓	Kenya	27	●	→	Sudan	16	●	→
The Gambia	37	●	↑	Mauritania	27	●	↓	South Sudan	13	●	↓
Tanzania	36	●	↑	Nigeria	27	●	→	Somalia	10	●	→



## Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (0-100)

This indicator captures the extent of executive corruption and the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held accountable. It consists of two sub-indicators: the first sub-indicator assesses how routinely members of the executive, or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use. The second sub-indicator captures the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary.

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017

Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	66.9	●	↗	Tanzania	42.0	●	↓	Cameroon	26.8	●	↓
Botswana	65.9	●	↓	Mali	40.7	●	↓	Zimbabwe	25.5	●	↓
Mauritius	64.6	●	↓	Eswatini	40.1	●	↓	Gabon	25.3	●	↓
Namibia	59.8	●	↓	Egypt	39.2	●	→	Chad	23.6	●	→
Cabo Verde	59.1	●	↓	Benin	38.8	●	→	Comoros	23.2	●	→
Seychelles	57.7	●	↗	Malawi	38.3	●	↓	Djibouti	21.2	●	↓
South Africa	57.4	●	↓	Niger	38.3	●	↓	Burundi	20.3	●	↓
Senegal	57.2	●	↗	Ethiopia	36.5	●	→	Central African Republic	19.9	●	↓
Tunisia	56.6	●	↗	Uganda	35.7	●	↓	Libya	18.2	●	↓
Lesotho	53.0	●	↑	Liberia	34.9	●	↓	Eritrea	17.8	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	47.6	●	→	Algeria	34.7	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.3	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	47.3	●	↑	Nigeria	34.5	●	→	Congo	15.9	●	→
Morocco	46.5	●	→	Madagascar	33.6	●	→	Angola	11.4	●	↓
Burkina Faso	45.7	●	→	Togo	32.7	●	→	Sudan	11.3	●	↓
Kenya	45.4	●	→	Sierra Leone	31.7	●	↓	Guinea-Bissau	10.1	●	→
Ghana	45.2	●	↓	Mozambique	30.5	●	↓	South Sudan	9.1	●	→
The Gambia	43.8	●	↓	Mauritania	27.4	●	→	Somalia	5.8	●	↓
Zambia	42.5	●	↗	Guinea	27.1	●	↓	Equatorial Guinea	5.1	●	↓





## Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)

The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.

Source: UNICEF, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	99.6	●	Sierra Leone	76.7	●	Zimbabwe	43.5	●
Egypt	99.4	●	Burundi	75.2	●	Lesotho	43.3	●
Tunisia	99.2	●	The Gambia	72.0	●	South Sudan	35.4	●
Congo	95.9	●	Ghana	70.5	●	Uganda	29.9	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.2	●	Senegal	68.3	●	Nigeria	29.8	●
Morocco	94.0	●	Sudan	67.3	●	Tanzania	26.4	●
Djibouti	91.7	●	Malawi	67.2	●	Angola	25.0	●
Cabo Verde	91.0	●	Kenya	66.9	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	24.6	●
Gabon	89.6	●	Cameroon	66.1	●	Liberia	24.6	●
Comoros	87.3	●	Mauritania	65.6	●	Guinea-Bissau	23.7	●
Mali	87.2	●	Cote d'Ivoire	65.0	●	Chad	12.0	●
Namibia	87.1	●	Niger	63.9	●	Zambia	11.3	●
South Africa	85.0	●	Central African Republic	61.0	●	Somalia	3.0	●
Benin	84.8	●	Guinea	57.9	●	Ethiopia	2.7	●
Botswana	83.2	●	Rwanda	56.0	●	Eritrea	NA	●
Madagascar	83.0	●	Equatorial Guinea	53.5	●	Libya	NA	●
Togo	78.1	●	Eswatini	53.5	●	Mauritius	NA	●
Burkina Faso	76.9	●	Mozambique	47.9	●	Seychelles	NA	●



## Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)

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Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ghana	18.4	●	Seychelles	30.2	●	Zimbabwe	40.5	●
Namibia	20.2	●	Togo	30.2	●	Cameroon	40.9	●
Cabo Verde	20.4	●	Liberia	30.3	●	Algeria	43.1	●
South Africa	20.4	●	Tanzania	30.7	●	Morocco	43.1	●
Burkina Faso	23.3	●	Kenya	30.8	●	South Sudan	46.9	●
Botswana	25.3	●	Tunisia	30.9	●	Ethiopia	50.2	●
Comoros	25.3	●	Mozambique	31.1	●	Eswatini	51.5	●
Senegal	25.6	●	Guinea	31.9	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	51.6	●
Madagascar	26.2	●	Gabon	32.4	●	Rwanda	52.9	●
Mauritius	26.5	●	Central African Republic	35.3	●	Burundi	55.3	●
Niger	27.4	●	Zambia	35.4	●	Egypt	56.7	●
Malawi	27.4	●	Congo	35.4	●	Libya	56.8	●
Lesotho	28.8	●	Mali	36.2	●	Somalia	63.0	●
Mauritania	29.1	●	Uganda	36.8	●	Equatorial Guinea	66.5	●
Sierra Leone	30.0	●	Nigeria	37.4	●	Djibouti	70.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	30.1	●	Angola	38.4	●	Sudan	71.1	●
Guinea-Bissau	30.1	●	The Gambia	38.4	●	Eritrea	84.2	●
Benin	30.2	●	Chad	38.5	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●

## Tax revenue (% GDP)

Tax revenues are compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers, such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions, are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenues are treated as negative revenue. It is reported as a percentage of GDP.

Source: AfDB, AUC, and UNECA, 2018

Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	48.5	●	↑	Togo	21.2	●	↑	Uganda	14.9	●	↗
Seychelles	36.3	●	↑	Rwanda	20.0	●	↗	Ethiopia	14.2	●	→
Congo	33.3	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	19.8	●	→	Burundi	14.0	●	↓
Botswana	32.6	●	↑	Liberia	19.6	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	13.7	●	↗
South Africa	32.4	●	↑	The Gambia	19.3	●	↗	Sierra Leone	13.5	●	→
Djibouti	29.7	●	↑	Mali	19.0	●	→	Niger	13.3	●	↑
Mozambique	27.6	●	↑	Malawi	18.6	●	↗	Madagascar	12.7	●	→
Namibia	27.5	●	↑	Kenya	18.5	●	→	Gabon	9.9	●	↓
Senegal	25.5	●	↑	Zambia	18.5	●	↑	Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.4	●	↗
Eswatini	25.4	●	↑	Burkina Faso	18.3	●	↗	Angola	9.2	●	↓
Mauritania	25.3	●	↑	Algeria	17.3	●	↗	Central African Republic	9.1	●	↓
Libya	24.2	●	↓	Cameroon	17.3	●	→	Sudan	6.9	●	→
Cabo Verde	23.8	●	↑	Tanzania	16.5	●	→	Equatorial Guinea	5.8	●	↓
Zimbabwe	23.5	●	↑	Guinea	16.4	●	↓	Chad	4.5	●	↓
Morocco	22.9	●	↓	Benin	16.1	●	↓	Nigeria	2.9	●	→
Ghana	22.7	●	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	15.9	●	→	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Tunisia	22.3	●	→	Egypt	15.9	●	↓	Somalia	NA	●	—
Mauritius	21.5	●	→	Comoros	15.5	●	↗	South Sudan	NA	●	—

## Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on health and education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Source: UNESCO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	15.6	●	—	Seychelles	7.4	●	↑	Chad	4.7	●	—
Botswana	14.1	●	—	Djibouti	7.1	●	—	Sudan	4.6	●	—
Eswatini	11.4	●	↑	Togo	7.1	●	↗	Mauritania	4.3	●	—
Tunisia	10.4	●	↑	Kenya	7.0	●	↓	Gabon	4.2	●	↓
South Africa	10.3	●	↑	Congo	6.0	●	↓	Sierra Leone	4.0	●	→
Burundi	9.6	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	6.0	●	→	Guinea-Bissau	3.9	●	—
Zimbabwe	9.4	●	↑	Ethiopia	5.8	●	→	Uganda	3.8	●	↓
Cabo Verde	8.6	●	→	Burkina Faso	5.7	●	→	Cameroon	3.5	●	↓
Senegal	8.4	●	↗	The Gambia	5.7	●	↓	Guinea	3.3	●	→
Namibia	8.3	●	↓	Rwanda	5.4	●	↓	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.9	●	→
Malawi	8.3	●	↑	Comoros	5.4	●	↓	Zambia	2.0	●	—
Ghana	8.0	●	↓	Tanzania	5.4	●	↓	South Sudan	1.9	●	—
Morocco	7.8	●	—	Egypt	5.4	●	—	Central African Republic	1.9	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	7.6	●	↓	Liberia	5.2	●	—	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Mozambique	7.5	●	—	Angola	5.2	●	—	Eritrea	NA	●	—
Niger	7.5	●	↑	Benin	5.2	●	↓	Libya	NA	●	—
Mauritius	7.4	●	↑	Madagascar	4.9	●	→	Nigeria	NA	●	—
Algeria	7.4	●	—	Mali	4.8	●	→	Somalia	NA	●	—



## Level of customs duties on imports

This indicator is the average level of tariffs applied to imports from intra-regional trade. This average is obtained across all the regional economic communities (RECs) with which a given a country trades. The African Union objective is for a free trade zone without customs and duties to boost the level of intra-African trade. This indicator is one of the metrics under the "Trade Integration" component of the African Integration Index.

Source: African Union, African Development Bank, and UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	0.0	●	Senegal	1.1	●	Guinea	13.6	●
Lesotho	0.0	●	Mozambique	1.6	●	The Gambia	16.7	●
Libya	0.0	●	Guinea-Bissau	3.3	●	Rwanda	33.5	●
Mauritius	0.0	●	Algeria	3.9	●	Uganda	33.6	●
Namibia	0.0	●	Ghana	4.8	●	Kenya	33.8	●
Morocco	0.0	●	Niger	5.1	●	Burundi	50.0	●
South Africa	0.0	●	Togo	5.1	●	Tanzania	54.8	●
Zambia	0.0	●	Mali	5.4	●	Angola	NA	●
Egypt	0.1	●	Burkina Faso	5.9	●	Cameroon	NA	●
Madagascar	0.2	●	Benin	6.6	●	Chad	NA	●
Sudan	0.3	●	Mauritania	7.9	●	Congo	NA	●
Tunisia	0.4	●	Central African Republic	8.6	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
Comoros	0.5	●	Ethiopia	8.9	●	Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Eswatini	0.6	●	Seychelles	9.8	●	Gabon	NA	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.7	●	Djibouti	10.6	●	Liberia	NA	●
Sierra Leone	0.8	●	Cabo Verde	11.2	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Eritrea	0.8	●	Zimbabwe	12.1	●	Somalia	NA	●
Malawi	0.8	●	Nigeria	13.5	●	South Sudan	NA	●

## Visa Requirement score

The visa score for country x is calculated by adding the value of 0 times the number of countries that do not need a visa to enter country x, plus the value of 1 times the number countries that need visa on arrival in country x, plus the value of 3 times the number of countries that need a visa to enter country x.

Source: African Union, African Development Bank, and UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0	●	Burkina Faso	94	●	Chad	124	●
Uganda	37	●	Cote d'Ivoire	99	●	Congo	126	●
Cabo Verde	38	●	Zambia	99	●	Namibia	126	●
Mauritius	38	●	Guinea	102	●	São Tomé and Príncipe	132	●
Togo	39	●	Mali	102	●	Morocco	135	●
Guinea-Bissau	40	●	Ghana	104	●	Gabon	139	●
Mauritania	46	●	Benin	105	●	Algeria	141	●
Mozambique	46	●	Nigeria	106	●	Cameroon	141	●
Kenya	48	●	Botswana	108	●	Burundi	147	●
Rwanda	48	●	Niger	108	●	Democratic Republic of the Congo	147	●
Comoros	54	●	Eswatini	111	●	Equatorial Guinea	147	●
Madagascar	54	●	Malawi	111	●	Egypt	148	●
Somalia	54	●	Zimbabwe	112	●	South Sudan	152	●
Senegal	55	●	Sierra Leone	115	●	Eritrea	154	●
Djibouti	56	●	Lesotho	117	●	Ethiopia	154	●
Tanzania	64	●	Liberia	117	●	Sudan	155	●
The Gambia	78	●	Central African Republic	120	●	Angola	157	●
Tunisia	87	●	South Africa	120	●	Libya	159	●



## Governmental Statistical Capacity

The Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country's statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology, data sources, and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input. The overall Statistical Capacity score is then calculated as a simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100.

Source: World Bank, 2017

Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	90.0	●	↑	Tanzania	71.1	●	↑	Burundi	56.7	●	→
Senegal	85.6	●	↑	Cote d'Ivoire	70.0	●	→	Algeria	56.7	●	↓
South Africa	82.2	●	↑	The Gambia	68.9	●	↓	Liberia	56.7	●	↑
Malawi	80.0	●	↑	Nigeria	68.9	●	↑	Congo	55.6	●	↓
Rwanda	78.9	●	↑	Niger	67.8	●	↑	Kenya	55.6	●	↓
Benin	75.6	●	↑	Zimbabwe	66.7	●	↑	Botswana	54.4	●	↓
Burkina Faso	75.6	●	↑	Mauritania	65.6	●	↑	Angola	52.2	●	→
Mauritius	75.6	●	↑	Sudan	65.6	●	↗	Democratic Republic of the Congo	52.2	●	↑
Seychelles	75.6	●	↑	Namibia	64.4	●	↓	Chad	50.0	●	↑
Mozambique	74.4	●	→	Tunisia	63.3	●	↑	Guinea-Bissau	47.8	●	↓
Uganda	74.4	●	↑	Sierra Leone	62.2	●	↑	Equatorial Guinea	43.3	●	↗
Morocco	73.3	●	↑	Zambia	62.2	●	→	South Sudan	37.8	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	73.3	●	↑	Mali	61.1	●	↗	Gabon	36.7	●	↓
Ethiopia	72.2	●	↓	Cameroon	60.0	●	↓	Central African Republic	35.6	●	↓
Lesotho	72.2	●	→	Djibouti	60.0	●	→	Comoros	35.6	●	↓
Togo	72.2	●	↑	Eswatini	58.9	●	↓	Eritrea	31.1	●	↓
Ghana	71.1	●	→	Guinea	58.9	●	↓	Somalia	30.0	●	↓
Cabo Verde	71.1	●	↓	Madagascar	57.8	●	↓	Libya	29.4	●	↓





