


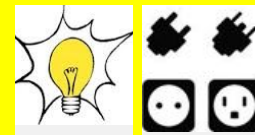


Are African Governments Ready - For Global Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals? And The Evolving AU Africa 2063 Development Agenda?

Pre 2015 Multisectoral - Population, Governance, Poverty & Development Scorecard – Reflecting Gaps & Required Investment & Policy

Focusing on Governance Capacity & Outreach: Literacy; Civil Registration; Households with TV; Access to Electricity; Local Government

Summary highlights, findings of scorecard and study at bottom of scorecard, with key issues and points. (Data spans several years, & in some cases there is lag of 18 – 36 months for available comparable data)

| Literacy Rate Among Adults  | | | Civil Registration & Vital Statistics  | | | Households With Television Sets  | | | Access to Electricity  | | | Local Govt. Handling / Keeping Community Clean: Fairly well | | |
|---|--------------|---|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Ranking By Highest % of Literacy | Country | % Adult Literacy (Aged >15 years) (2006 - 2012) | Ranking By Highest % Birth Registration | Country | Births Registered (%) (2006– 2012) | Ranking By Highest % of Households With TV | Country | % Households With TV (2005- 2012) | Ranking By Highest % of Households Electricity | Country | Access to Electricity % of population (2011) | Ranking By Highest % of Approval | Country | Keeping Community Clean (2013) |
| 1 | Equa. Guinea | 94% | Joint 1 | Algeria | 99% | 1 | Morocco | 100% | 1 | Libya | 99.8% | 1 | Cape Verde | 63% |
| 2 | South Africa | 93% | Joint 1 | Egypt | 99% | Joint 2 | Algeria | 98% | 2 | Egypt | 99.6% | 2 | Mauritius | 57% |
| 3 | Seychelles | 92% | Joint 1 | Tunisia | 99% | Joint 2 | Tunisia | 98% | 3 | Tunisia | 99.5% | 3 | Botswana | 51% |
| 4 | Libya | 90% | 2 | South Africa | 95% | Joint 3 | Egypt | 97% | Joint 4 | Algeria | 99.4% | 4 | Burundi | 47% |
| Joint 5 | Mauritius | 89% | 3 | Morocco | 94% | Joint 3 | Mauritius | 97% | Joint 4 | Mauritius | 99.4% | 5 | Cameroon | 45% |
| Joint 5 | Gabon | 89% | 4 | Djibouti | 92% | 4 | Seychelles | 95% | 5 | Morocco | 98.9% | 6 | Mozambique | 41% |
| 6 | Swaziland | 88% | Joint 5 | Cape Verde | 91% | 5 | Gambia | 76% | 6 | South Africa | 84.7% | 7 | Zimbabwe | 39% |
| 7 | Burundi | 87% | Joint 5 | Congo | 91% | 6 | South Africa | 75% | 7 | Ghana | 72.0% | Joint 8 | Algeria | 37% |
| Joint 8 | Botswana | 85% | 6 | Gabon | 90% | 7 | Cape Verde | 74% | Joint 8 | Gabon | 60.0% | Joint 8 | Liberia | 37% |
| Joint 8 | Cape Verde | 85% | 7 | Comoros | 88% | 8 | Senegal | 62% | Joint 8 | Namibia | 60.0% | Joint 8 | Ghana | 37% |
| 9 | Zimbabwe | 84% | 8 | Mali | 81% | 9 | Botswana | 57% | 9 | Cote d'Ivoire | 59.3% | Joint 9 | South Africa | 36% |
| 10 | Tunisia | 79% | Joint 9 | Benin | 80% | 10 | Ghana | 51% | 10 | Senegal | 56.5% | Joint 9 | Madagascar | 36% |
| Joint 11 | Comoros | 76% | Joint 9 | Madagascar | 80% | 11 | Congo | 47% | 11 | Cameroon | 53.7% | Joint 10 | Burkina Faso | 35% |
| Joint 11 | Lesotho | 76% | Joint 10 | S / Leone | 78% | 12 | Namibia | 42% | 12 | Nigeria | 48.0% | Joint 10 | Niger | 35% |
| Joint 11 | Namibia | 76% | Joint 10 | Togo | 78% | 13 | Nigeria | 40% | 13 | Botswana | 45.7% | Joint 10 | Uganda | 35% |
| 12 | Egypt | 74% | Joint 10 | Namibia | 78% | Joint 14 | Angola | 39% | Joint 14 | Angola | 37.8% | 11 | Guinea | 34% |
| Joint 13 | Algeria | 73% | 11 | Burkina Faso | 77% | Joint 14 | Madagascar | 39% | Joint 14 | Congo | 37.8% | 12 | Swaziland | 33% |
| Joint 13 | Uganda | 73% | Joint 12 | Burundi | 75% | 15 | Cote d'Ivoire | 38% | 15 | Zimbabwe | 37.2% | 13 | Nigeria | 32% |
| 14 | Kenya | 72% | Joint 12 | Sao Tome & Principe | 75% | Joint 16 | Sao Tome & Principe | 36% | 16 | Eritrea | 31.9% | Joint 14 | Cote d'Ivoire | 31% |

| Literacy Rate Among Adults | | | Civil Registration & Statistics | | | Households With Television Sets | | | Access to Electricity | | | Local Govt. Handling / Keeping Community Clean | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|--|---------------------|-----|
| Joint 15 | Cameroon | 71% | Joint 12 | Senegal | 75% | Joint 16 | Zimbabwe | 36% | 17 | Sudan | 29.0% | Joint 14 | Kenya | 31% |
| Joint 15 | Ghana | 71% | 13 | Botswana | 72% | 17 | Swaziland | 35% | 18 | Benin | 28.2% | Joint 14 | Togo | 31% |
| Joint 16 | Sao Tome & Principe | 70% | 14 | Cote d'Ivoire | 65% | 18 | Cameroon | 33% | 19 | Togo | 26.5% | Joint 14 | Senegal | 31% |
| Joint 16 | Angola | 70% | Joint 15 | Ghana | 63% | Joint 19 | Mali | 31% | 20 | Ethiopia | 23.3% | Joint 14 | Tanzania | 31% |
| 17 | Eritrea | 69% | Joint 15 | Rwanda | 63% | Joint 19 | Zambia | 31% | 21 | Zambia | 22.0% | Joint 14 | Namibia | 31% |
| 18 | Morocco | 67% | Joint 16 | Cameroon | 61% | Joint 20 | Ethiopia | 28% | 22 | Mozambique | 20.2% | 15 | Sierra Leone | 29% |
| 19 | Rwanda | 66% | Joint 16 | Cent. African Rep. | 61% | Joint 20 | Kenya | 28% | 23 | Kenya | 19.2% | 16 | Zambia | 27% |
| 20 | Madagascar | 64% | 17 | Kenya | 60% | Joint 21 | Benin | 25% | 24 | Lesotho | 19.0% | Joint 17 | Morocco | 26% |
| Joint 21 | D.R. Congo | 61% | Joint 18 | Mauritania | 59% | Joint 21 | Mauritania | 25% | 25 | Tanzania | 15.0% | Joint 17 | Malawi | 26% |
| Joint 21 | Malawi | 61% | Joint 18 | Sudan | 59% | 22 | Togo | 24% | 26 | Uganda | 14.6% | 18 | Benin | 24% |
| Joint 21 | Zambia | 61% | 19 | Gambia | 53% | 23 | Sudan | 22% | 27 | Madagascar | 14.3% | 19 | Mali | 23% |
| 22 | Togo | 60% | 20 | Zimbabwe | 49% | 24 | Burkina Faso | 18% | 28 | Burkina Faso | 13.1% | 20 | Lesotho | 15% |
| 23 | Mauritania | 59% | 21 | Mozambique | 48% | Joint 25 | Lesotho | 15% | 29 | D.R. Congo | 9.0% | | Angola | N/A |
| Joint 24 | Cent. African Rep. | 57% | 22 | Lesotho | 45% | Joint 25 | Tanzania | 15% | 30 | Malawi | 7.0% | | Cent. African Rep. | N/A |
| Joint 24 | Cote d'Ivoire | 57% | 23 | Guinea | 43% | 26 | D.R. Congo | 14% | | Burundi | N/A | | Chad | N/A |
| 25 | Guinea-Bissau | 55% | 24 | Nigeria | 42% | 27 | Guinea | 11% | | Cape Verde | N/A | | Congo | N/A |
| Joint 26 | Gambia | 51% | 25 | Equa Guinea | 37% | Joint 28 | Niger | 10% | | Cent. African Rep. | N/A | | Comoros | N/A |
| Joint 26 | Mozambique | 51% | 26 | Angola | 36% | Joint 28 | Sierra Leone | 10% | | Chad | N/A | | Dem. Rep. Congo | N/A |
| Joint 26 | Nigeria | 51% | 27 | South Sudan | 35% | Joint 29 | Liberia | 9% | | Comoros | N/A | | Djibouti | N/A |
| 27 | Senegal | 50% | 28 | Niger | 32% | Joint 29 | Malawi | 9% | | Djibouti | N/A | | Egypt | N/A |
| Joint 28 | Liberia | 43% | 29 | Uganda | 30% | 30 | Uganda | 6% | | Equatorial Guinea | N/A | | Equat. Guinea | N/A |
| Joint 28 | Sierra Leone | 43% | 30 | D.R. Congo | 28% | 31 | Rwanda | 5% | | Gambia | N/A | | Eritrea | N/A |
| 29 | Ethiopia | 39% | 31 | Guinea-Bissau | 24% | | Burundi | N/A | | Guinea | N/A | | Ethiopia | N/A |
| 30 | Chad | 35% | Joint 32 | Tanzania | 16% | | Cent. African Rep. | N/A | | Guinea-Bissau | N/A | | Gabon | N/A |
| 31 | Mali | 33% | Joint 32 | Chad | 16% | | Chad | N/A | | Liberia | N/A | | Libya | N/A |
| Joint 32 | Benin | 29% | 33 | Zambia | 14% | | Comoros | N/A | | Mali | N/A | | Mali | N/A |
| Joint 32 | Burkina Faso | 29% | 34 | Ethiopia | 7% | | Djibouti | N/A | | Mauritania | N/A | | Niger | N/A |
| Joint 32 | Niger | 29% | 35 | Liberia | 4% | | Equa. Guinea | N/A | | Niger | N/A | | Mauritania | N/A |
| 33 | Guinea | 25% | 36 | Somalia | 3% | | Eritrea | N/A | | Rwanda | N/A | | Rwanda | N/A |
| | Congo | N/A | | N/A | Eritrea | | Gabon | N/A | | Sao Tome & Principe | N/A | | Sao Tome & Principe | N/A |
| | Djibouti | N/A | | N/A | Libya | | Guinea-Bissau | N/A | | Seychelles | N/A | | Somalia | N/A |
| | Somalia | N/A | | N/A | Malawi | | Libya | N/A | | Sierra Leone | N/A | | South Sudan | N/A |
| | South Sudan | N/A | | N/A | Mauritius | | Mozambique | N/A | | Somalia | N/A | | Sudan | N/A |
| | Sudan | N/A | | N/A | Seychelles | | Somalia | N/A | | South Sudan | N/A | | Tunisia | N/A |
| | Western Sahara | N/A | | N/A | Western Sahara | | South Sudan | N/A | | Swaziland | N/A | | Western Sahara | N/A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Literacy - Summary Highlights & Findings:

***Continental Overview / Trends & Key Issues.**

- **In modern society, literacy is one of the most crucial factors impacting on governance capacity and governance reach of states – making basic education arguably the most important commitments of government to citizens** - i.e. Governance outreach to illiterate citizens is more difficult and in-efficient. E.g understanding disease prevention / public health education; understanding labels on medicines. Literacy is also a direct reflection of government investment in education.
- **For citizens, inability to read or write severely restricts functionality on the most simple yet crucial everyday activities** – Reading notices and signposts; Understanding instructions for technology, equipment and machinery; Understanding documentation and contracts; Filling forms; Most commercial transactions; etc – in some instances illiteracy can be a danger to self and society.
- **Literacy is also an important factor in dialogue and conflict resolution**; and in the ability of citizens to access services, meet obligations, and hold governments accountable.
- **Potential Impact of Literacy on Governance – Example of Ebola Outbreak:** The fact that Guinea (at 25%) has the lowest known literacy rate in Africa may have been a factor in the physical attacks by community members on Ebola response and education teams in rural areas. It may also have played a role in initial Ebola denial in Sierra Leone (43% literacy) and Liberia (also 43% literacy), including attacks on Ebola facilities in communities - including one instance where the attack was aimed at ‘freeing’ Ebola detainees to release them back into the community. Conversely in Nigeria the fact that Ebola was introduced through Lagos, the state with one of the highest literacy rates in the country may have played an important role in helping contain the outbreak.
- **60% Average Literacy Rate Across Africa Poses Huge Governance Challenges. Low literacy is reflected in the continent's inability to fulfill its potential as it remains the region with lowest global levels of literacy (Region of Americas is 94%; South East Asia 70%; Europe 99%; Eastern Mediterranean 70%; and Western Pacific 95%).**
- **The countries with the top 10 joint highest adult literacy rate, have literacy levels of between 79% and 94%:** Equatorial Guinea 94%; South Africa 93%; Seychelles 92%; Libya 90%; Mauritius 89%; Gabon 89%; Swaziland 88%; Burundi 87%; Botswana 85%; Cape Verde 85%; Zimbabwe 84%; Tunisia 79%.
- **The countries with the bottom 10 joint lowest adult literacy rate have literacy levels of between 25% and 55%:** Guinea-Bissau 55%; Gambia 51% Mozambique 51%; Nigeria 51%; Senegal 50%; Liberia 43%; Sierra Leone 43%; Ethiopia 39%; Chad 35%; Mali 33% Benin 29%; Burkina Faso 29%; Niger 29%; and Guinea 25%.
- Southern Africa has the highest number of countries in the joint top 10 most literate countries.
- West Africa has the most number of countries in the joint bottom 10 least literate countries.
- **Gender & Literacy:** Gender based discrimination against girls and women accessing education severely impacts on their ability to access basic human rights, health services, legal and constitutional rights, and better incomes – resulting in poor governance outcomes for girls and women.
- **Uneven distribution of literacy especially between urban and rural areas masks serious governance challenges in large parts of many countries.**
- **9 countries with less than 50% literacy especially require rapid investment in education and literacy:** Liberia 43%; Sierra Leone 43%; Ethiopia 39%; Chad 35%; Mali 33%; Benin 29%; Burkina Faso 29%; Niger 29%; Guinea 25%; As well as Nigeria which at 51% but with the largest population in Africa makes it the country with the greatest absolute number of illiterate citizens.
- In terms of sub-regional averages by UN regions, Southern and Eastern Africa have literacy levels of 66%, while Western and Central Africa have 52%. North Africa (grouped with Middle East) has 79%

Civil Registration & Vital Statistics (Birth Registration) - Summary Highlights & Findings:

- **A comprehensive civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system including a register of all births; all deaths (and causes of death) is one of the most important tools in governance at all levels (local government, national, regional and global).** It remains the most fundamental basis for evidence based policy and planning including health, education, housing - overall social - and economic planning. In other words CRVS is fundamental to government meeting its obligations to citizens, and for citizens to access a wide range of social and economic rights and services. A lack of efficient CRVS is a recipe for unstable and unsustainable governance.

- **While there has been some progress on birth registration – progress on causes of death remains elusive for majority of African countries.** Annually reporting on cause-of-death information in line with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) has virtually stagnated at 97 out of a total of 194 countries (the majority of these being African countries).
- **The 5 African countries considered to have reasonable progress on causes of death registration are:** Egypt, Mauritius, Seychelles, and South Africa; with partial progress in Morocco.
- **The countries with the top 10 joint highest birth registration levels are:** Algeria 99%; Egypt 99%; Tunisia 99%; South Africa 95%; Morocco 94%; Djibouti 92%; Cape Verde 91%; Congo 91%; Gabon 90%; Comoros 88%; Mali 81%; Benin 80%; Madagascar 80%; Sierra Leone 78%; Togo 78%; Namibia 78%.
- **The countries with the bottom 10 joint lowest birth registration levels are:** South Sudan 35%; Niger 32%; Uganda 30%; D.R. Congo 28%; Guinea-Bissau 24%; Tanzania 16%; Chad 16%; Zambia 14%; Ethiopia 7%; Liberia 4%; Somalia 3%.
- **18 countries with less than 50% birth registration require urgent investment in improved capacity:** Zimbabwe 49% Mozambique 48%; Lesotho 45%; Guinea 43%; Nigeria 42%; Equatorial Guinea 37%; Angola 36%; South Sudan 35%; Niger 32%; Uganda 30%; D.R. Congo 28%; Guinea-Bissau 24%; Tanzania 16%; Chad 16%; Zambia 14%; Ethiopia 7%; Liberia 4%; Somalia 3%. Nigeria at 42% and by virtue of its population has the highest absolute number of unregistered births in Africa.
- North African countries have the highest average level of birth registration.
- In terms of sub-regional averages by UN regions, Southern and Eastern Africa have Birth Registration levels of 38%, while Western and Central Africa have 47%. North Africa (grouped with Middle East) has 87%.
- **Poor civil registration also has a huge impact on the health and well being of women and children especially.** For women in terms of accessing reproductive and maternal health services; and for children in terms of vaccinations, immunization and education.
- **Gender & Civil Registration:** Official [gender inequality] laws and gender based negative social practices also hamper CRVS as studies have demonstrated that in some countries, women cannot register even their own children, or confer nationality on them - because they are not considered 'heads of households'
- ***"If people cant be counted they don't exist"*: Uneven distribution of CRVS especially between rich and poor, and urban and rural areas masks serious governance challenges in large parts of many countries.**

Households with Television Sets - Summary Highlights & Findings:

- **Mass communication plays a crucial role in governance, and public awareness, including public health education** - and in the modern era of visual presentation, television plays a critical role, especially in times of emergency.
- **However, only 12 African countries have television coverage of over 50%** - and they also happen to be the joint 10 countries with highest number of households with televisions: Morocco 100%; Algeria 98%; Tunisia 98%; Egypt 97%; Mauritius 97%; Seychelles 95%; Gambia 76%; South Africa 75%; Cape Verde 74%; Senegal 62%; Botswana 57%; Ghana 51%.
- **The countries with the 10 joint lowest percentage of households with television sets are:** Togo 24%; Sudan 22%; Burkina Faso 18%; Lesotho 15%; Tanzania 15%; D.R. Congo 14%; Guinea 11%; Niger 10%; Sierra Leone 10%; Liberia 9%; Malawi 9%; Uganda 6%;
- **Uneven distribution of access to television between rich and poor / urban and rural areas masks serious governance reach challenges in large parts of many countries.**

Access to Electricity - Summary Highlights & Findings:

- **Access to electricity is one of the most important indicators of a developed and industrialised modern society and economy, and considered by some to be the ultimate definition of governance reach:** Literally speaking citizens without electricity are in the dark.
- **Access to electricity or lack of - impacts on all aspects of life domestic, social and economic life e.g.:** Education and Schools; Clinic, Hospitals and Health Care; Productivity after dusk; Food preservation; Household appliances; Access mass communication and ICT including computers and mobile technology; Manufacturing and Industry etc.

- **Gender & Electricity: In developing societies, access to electricity is one of the defining factors of gender equality** – without electricity to access household technology and appliances girls and women are often reduced to fetchers, carriers of water and wood; washers – spending hours everyday of their lives trapped in repetitive mundane tasks.
- **The 10 countries with joint highest percentages of households with access to electricity are:** Libya 99.8%; Egypt 99.6%; Tunisia 99.5%; Algeria 99.4%; Mauritius 99.4%; Morocco 98.9%; South Africa 84.7%; Ghana 72.0%; Gabon 60.0%; Namibia 60.0%; Cote d'Ivoire 59.3%; Senegal 56.5%;
- **The 10 countries with joint lowest percentages of households with access to electricity are:** Zambia 22.0%; Mozambique 20.2%; Kenya 19.2%; Lesotho 19.0%; Tanzania 15.0%; Uganda 14.6%; Madagascar 14.3%; Burkina Faso 13.1%; D.R. Congo 9.0%; Malawi 7.0%;
- North African countries have the average highest access to electricity.
- **20 countries with less than 50% of citizens with access to electricity require massive investment to bridge the governance gap:** Nigeria 48.0%; Botswana 45.7%; Angola 37.8%; Congo 37.8%; Zimbabwe 37.2%; Eritrea 31.9%; Sudan 29.0%; Benin 28.2%; Togo 26.5%; Ethiopia 23.3%; Zambia 22.0%; Mozambique 20.2%; Kenya 19.2%; Lesotho 19.0%; Tanzania 15.0%; Uganda 14.6%; Madagascar 14.3%; Burkina Faso 13.1%; D.R. Congo 9.0%; Malawi 7.0%;
- **Uneven distribution of access to electricity – including stable electricity supply - between rich and poor / urban and rural areas masks serious governance reach challenges in large parts of many countries.**
- **Overall sub Saharan Africa has the least percentage of citizens with access to electricity at 34.9%:** compared to between 73% and 95% for other regions.

Local Government Governance - Summary Highlights & Findings:

- **Governance capacity and reach at Local Government level is one of the most important indicators of governance reach and efficiency especially for health services:** Going by the example of local government action on keeping communities clean, only 3 countries out of all the countries for which there is available data have local government rated at above 50%: Cape Verde 63%; Mauritius 57% and Botswana 51%.
- **The 10 countries with joint highest ratings for local government are:** Cape Verde 63%; Mauritius 57%; Botswana 51%; Burundi 47%; Cameroon 45%; Mozambique 41%; Zimbabwe 39%; Algeria 37%; Liberia 37%; Ghana 37%; South Africa 36%; Madagascar 36%; Burkina Faso 35%; Niger 35%; Uganda 35%.
- **The 10 countries with joint lowest ratings for local government are:** Senegal 31%; Tanzania 31%; Namibia 31%; Sierra Leone 29%; Zambia 27%; Morocco 26%; Malawi 26%; Benin 24%; Mali 23%; Lesotho 15%.
- **Uneven distribution of local government capacity between rich and poor / urban and rural areas masks serious governance reach challenges in large parts of many countries.**

Main sources for study summarized in multi indicator Population, Governance, Poverty & Development & Scorecards: Africa, Health, Human & Social Development Information Service (Afri-Dev.Info); Afro Barometer; Global Food Security Index, Economist Intelligence Unit 2013; Population Reference Bureau (PRB); State Of Food and Agriculture 2013; Roll Back Malaria (RBM); State Of Food Insecurity In The World 2013, Publications of The Food And Agriculture Organization, UNAIDS; UNESCO; UNICEF State Of The Worlds Children 2012, 2013, 2014; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); WHO Observatory; WHO World Health Statistics 2012, 2013, 2014; OECD Data 2011 – 2013; World Bank Data 2011 – 2013; World Food Program & IFAD;

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