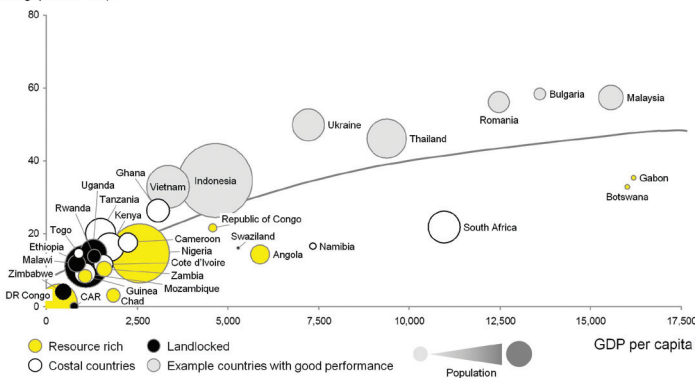


Africa's conversions

Governance is a crucial variable in determining sustainable development outcomes across Africa. A 2013 assessment produced by The Boston Consulting Group and AGI, which measured 150 nations across 10 dimensions, found that sub-Saharan African countries are among those making the biggest gains in converting wealth and growth into 'well-being' globally. But compared to Asia's top performers, many others — especially landlocked and resource-rich countries — are lagging

Wealth into well-being

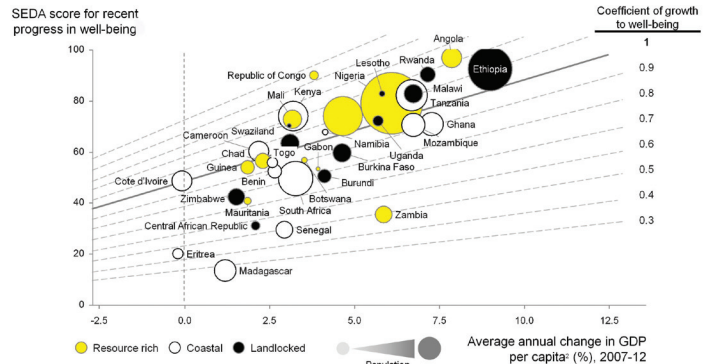
SEDA score for current level of well-being (out of 100)



Countries above the line do better than average at converting wealth (or growth) into wellbeing, and those below do worse than average

Growth into well-being

SEDA score for recent progress in well-being



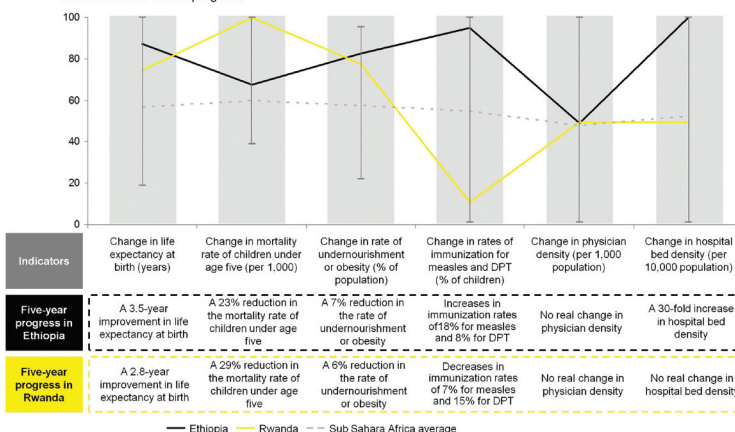
The mortality rate of children under the age of five has dropped in every sub-Saharan African country



Ghana scores well above the coastal and African averages in the assessment of investment attractiveness

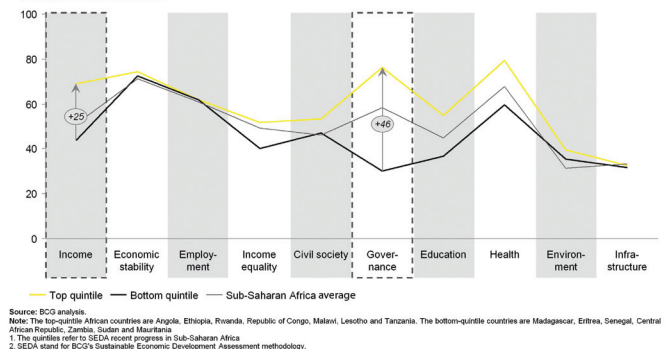
Healthcare in Ethiopia and Rwanda improved markedly from 2005 to 2010

SEDA score for recent progress



Recently, better governance has been the biggest differentiator between top and bottom quintile countries in sub-Saharan Africa

SEDA score for recent progress²



Source: BCG analysis.
 Note: The top-quintile African countries are Angola, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Republic of Congo, Malawi, Lesotho and Tanzania. The bottom-quintile countries are Madagascar, Eritrea, Senegal, Central African Republic, Zambia, Sudan and Mauritania.
 1. The quintiles refer to SEDA recent progress in Sub-Saharan Africa.
 2. SEDA stand for BCG's Sustainable Economic Development Assessment methodology.

The data for these graphs comes from The Boston Consulting Group's Sustainable Economic Development Assessment (SEDA) which was used earlier this year to conduct a study on Africa in partnership with the Tony Blair Africa Governance Initiative. BCG created SEDA to systematically assess and compare the socioeconomic development of 150 nations across 10 dimensions such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and governance. The SEDA model measures how well a country translates its wealth into overall well-being for the population. It can also assess a country's progress in converting recent GDP growth into improved wellbeing, as well as the ability to sustain those improvements in the future. For more information on SEDA, and to read the Global and Africa reports go to bcgperspectives.com/public_sector