



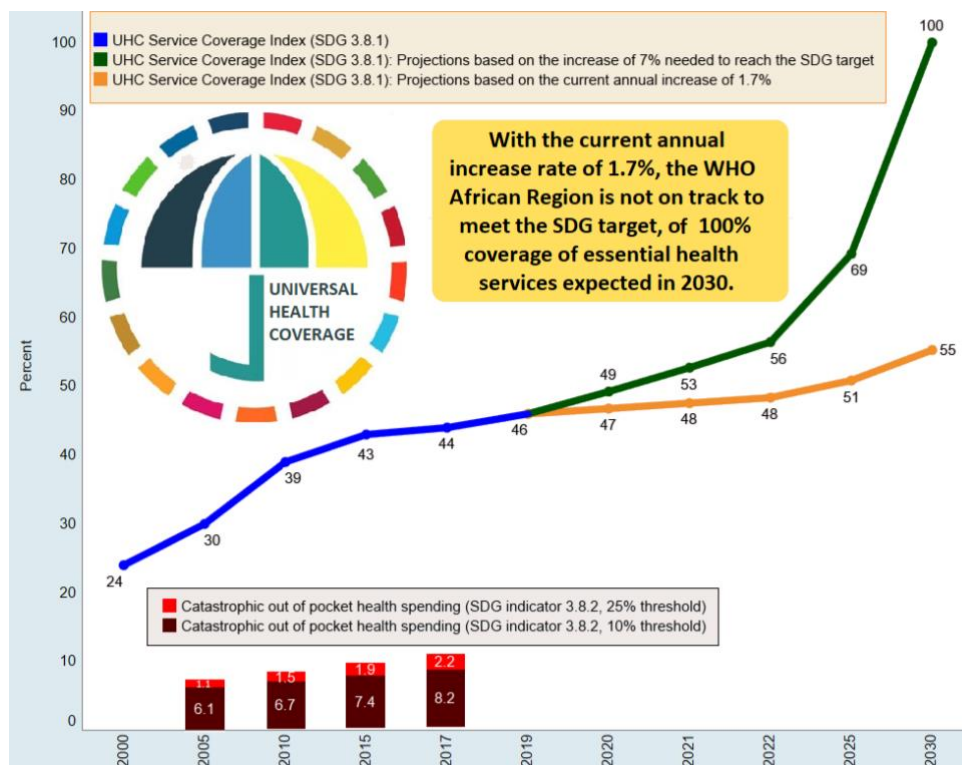
Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Regional Fact Sheet

1. Joint progress on SDG 3.8.1 and SDG 3.8.2

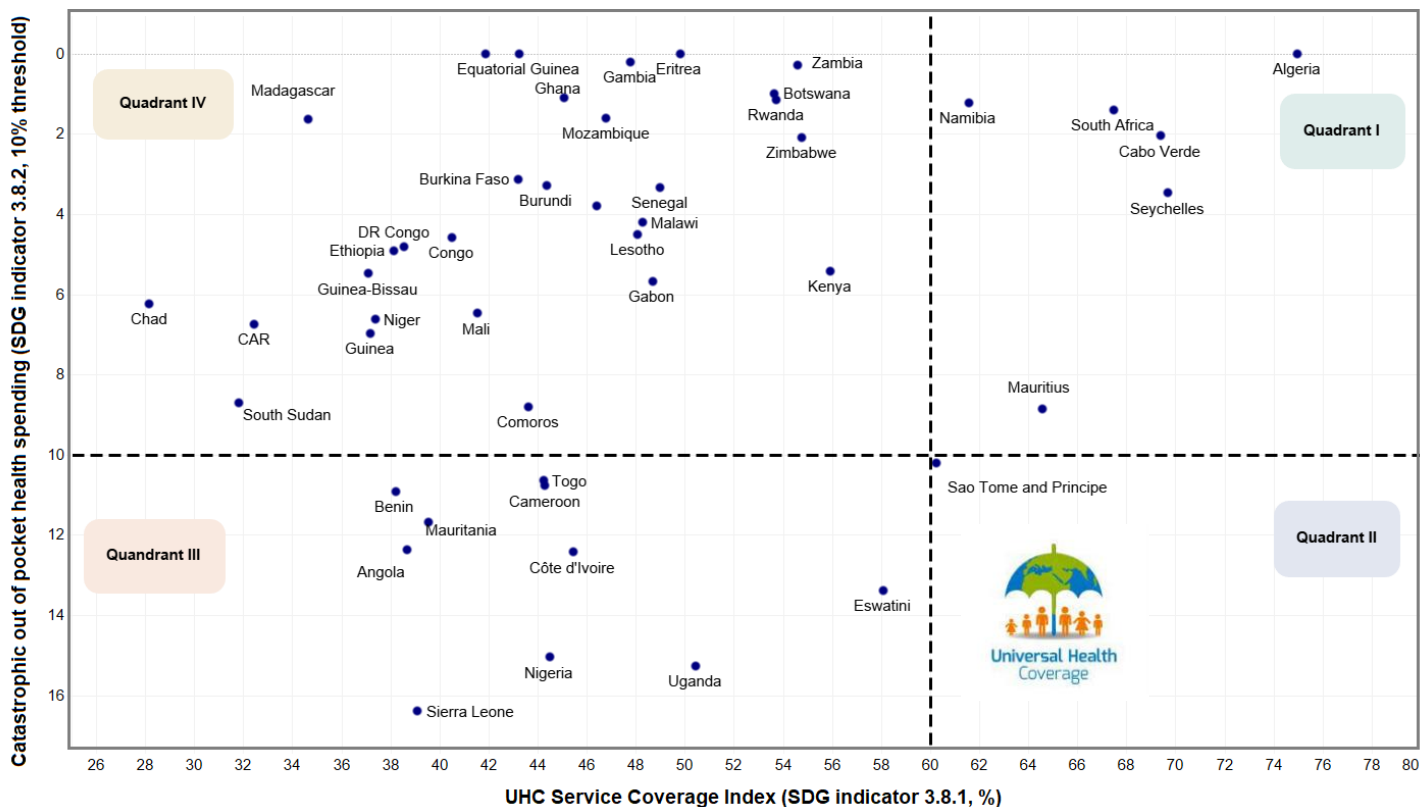
WHO / World Bank, 2020

TARGET 3.8:

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.



1.1 SDG indicator 3.8.1 on service coverage and SDG indicator 3.8.2 on catastrophic health spending at country level



Note 1:

The vertical axis corresponds to the minimum considered as large in incidence rate of catastrophic health spending defined as the proportion of the population-weighted population with household out of pocket health expenditure exceeding 10% of household budget (**10, in 2017**). The horizontal axis corresponds to the minimum considered as high coverage of population weighted average UHC Service Coverage Index (SCI) (**60**) in 2017.

Note 2:

Quadrant I includes countries with relatively high levels of service coverage and low levels of catastrophic health spending. Countries that successfully manage to increase service coverage while simultaneously reducing catastrophic health spending are progressing towards the top right corner of this quadrant. In 2017, only 6 countries: **Algeria, Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, and South Africa** were in quadrant I.

Quadrant II includes countries with relatively high service coverage but at a major cost to individuals and their families (that is, with relatively high levels of catastrophic health spending). In 2017, **Sao Tome and Principe** was in this quadrant.

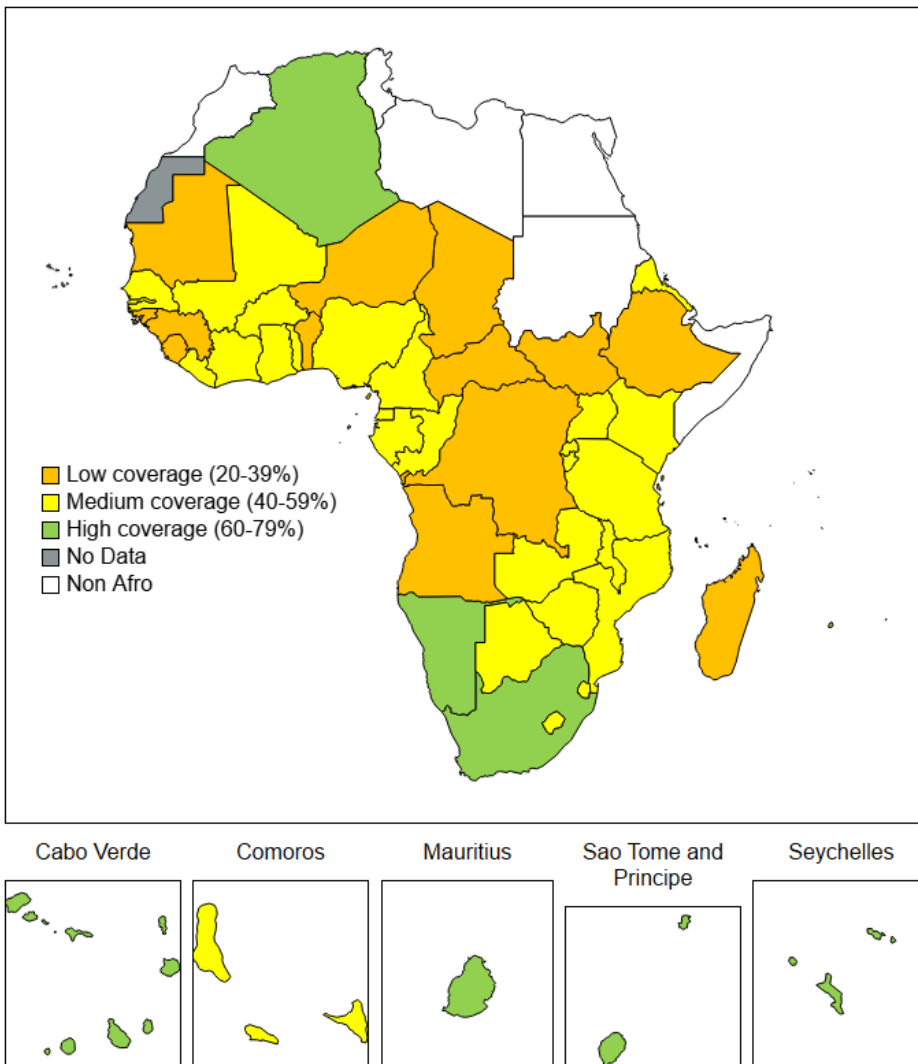
Quadrant III comprises countries with low service coverage and relatively high rates of catastrophic health spending. 9 countries were in this quadrant including **Sierra Leone** with particularly very high catastrophic health spending (16.4% in 2017).

Quadrant IV comprises regions with relatively low service coverage and low levels of catastrophic health spending. It is in this quadrant that most countries (**31**) in the African region were included in 2017.



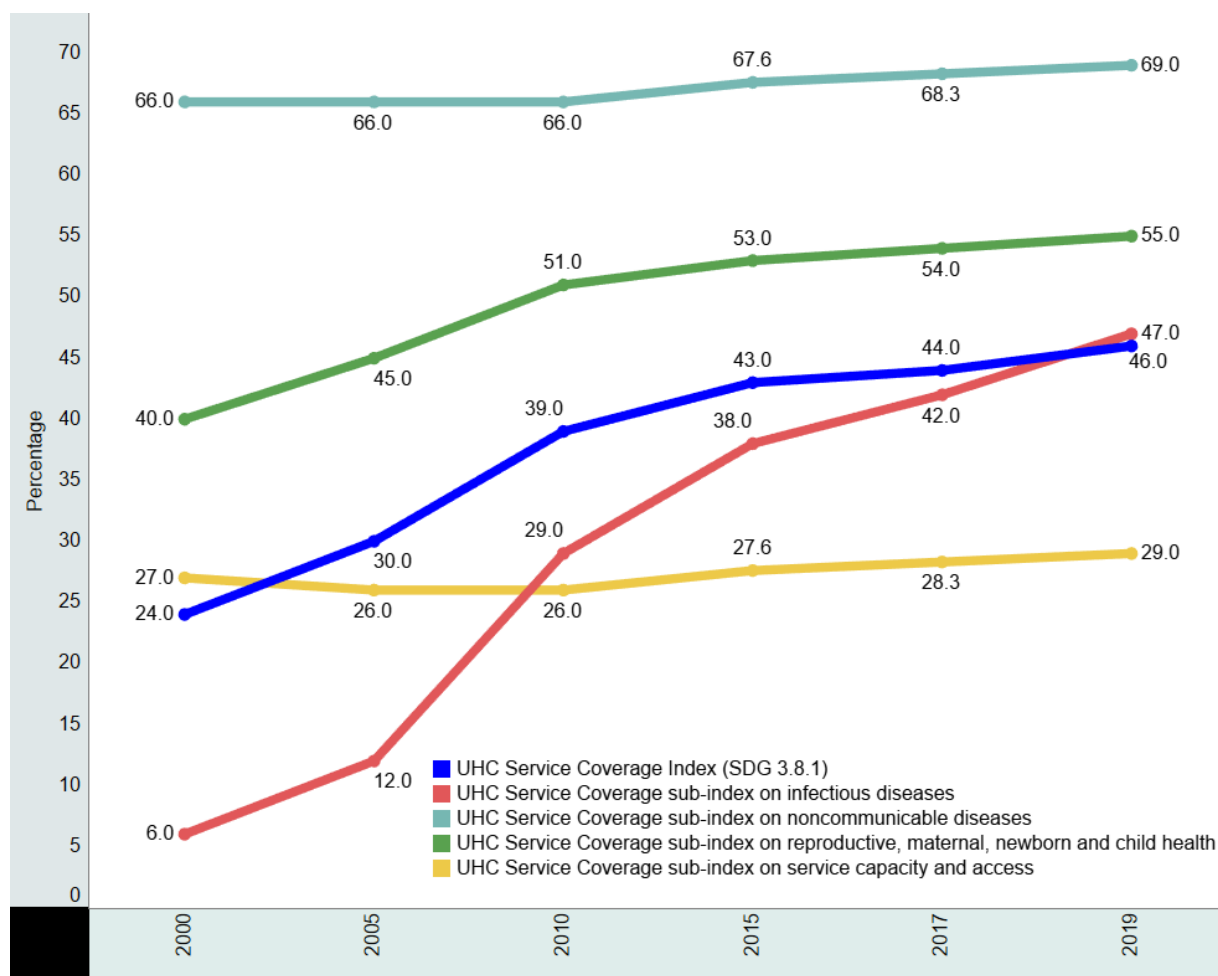
2. Monitoring SDG indicator 3.8.1: coverage of essential health services – WHO, 2020

UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1), 2019



In the **WHO African Region**, the level of service coverage index in 2019 was medium and estimated at 46%. This reflected the situation of most of the countries (39) in the region with coverage less than 59%. Only **Seven (7)** countries had high coverage estimated at more than 59% such as: **Algeria (75%), Cabo Verde (69%), Mauritius (65%), Namibia (62%), Sao Tome and Principe (60%), Seychelles (70%) and South Africa (67%)**. It is important to raise the fact that 8 countries were on track to have high coverage in the Region with a coverage more than 50%: **Botswana (54%), Eritrea (50%), Eswatini (58%), Kenya (56%), Rwanda (54%), Uganda (50%), Zambia (55%) and Zimbabwe (55%)**.

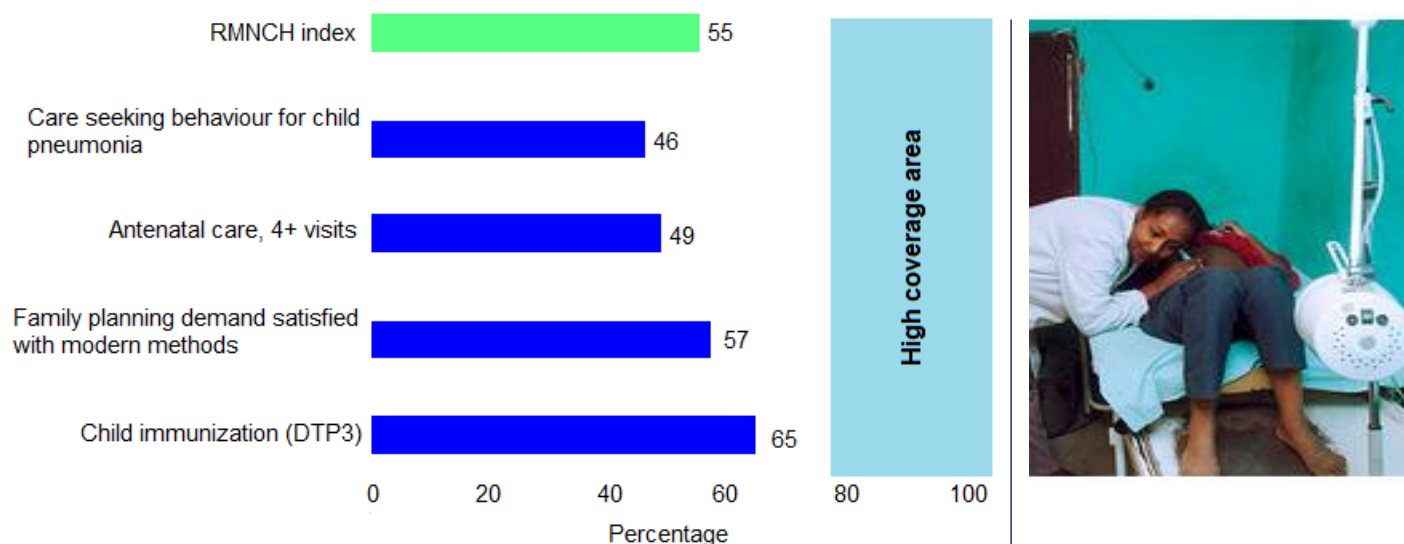
2.1 UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1) and sub-indexes



In 2019, in the **WHO African Region**, the sub-index that contributed to the increase in the **UHC service coverage Index (SDG indicator 3.8.1)** was the **UHC Service Coverage sub-index on noncommunicable diseases**. The Region's value was **69%** and two countries had very high coverage with 80% and above: **Eritrea (80%) and Ethiopia (81%)**. Conversely, some countries struggled to raise coverage on noncommunicable diseases: **Botswana (53%), Cabo Verde (52%), Seychelles (45%) and South Africa (50%)**. On the other hand, the **UHC service Coverage sub-index on service capacity and access** was the sub-index that pulled down the UHC service coverage index (SDG 3.8.1). In 2019, the value of the African Region was **29%** although some performed well: **Algeria (90%), Seychelles (>80%) and South Africa (>80%)**, but 16 countries had less than 20% coverage. The lowest coverage was recorded in **Chad (11%)**.

2.2 Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) sub-index, 2019

Four tracer areas enter determining the **RMNCH sub-index**, namely: **Family planning, Pregnancy and delivery care, Child immunization and Child treatment**. Each tracer area having respectively its own tracer indicator: Demand satisfied with modern methods, ANC, 4+ visits, DTP3 immunization and Care seeking behavior for suspected pneumonia.



Calculation of RMNCH sub-index

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (**RMNCH**)
- Family planning (**FP**)
- Antenatal care, 4+visits (**ANC**)
- DTP3 immunization (**DTP3**)
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia (**Pneumonia**)

$$RMNCH = (FP * ANC * DTP3 * Pneumonia)^{1/4}$$

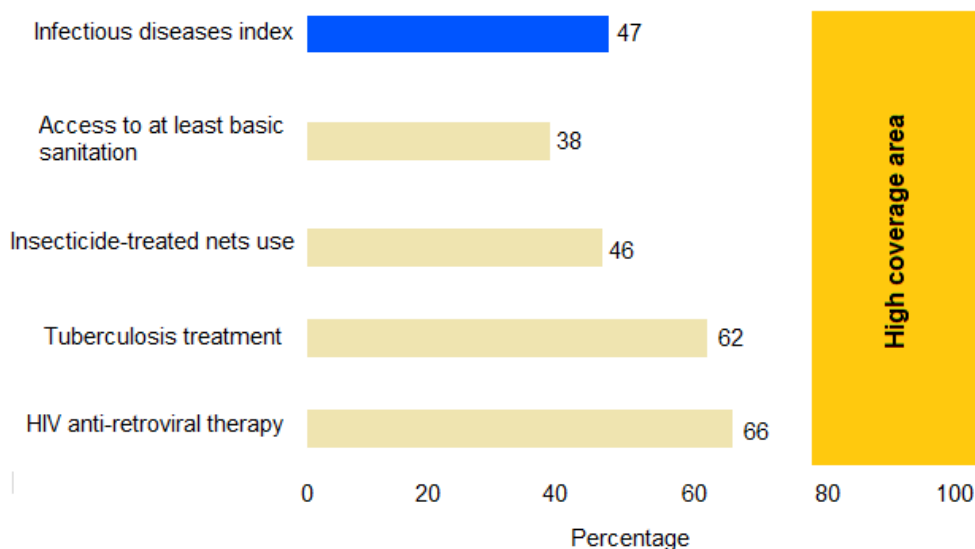
In 2019, **RMNCH coverage was 55%** in the **WHO African Region**. **Child immunization (DTP)** was the tracer indicator that contributed the most to its increase. In fact, **30 countries** had very high coverage exceeding **80%**. And only eight countries had coverage of less than 60% and the lowest coverages were observed in **the Central African Republic (42%), Guinea (47%) and South Sudan (49%)**.

The indicator tracer **Care seeking behavior for child pneumonia** was the tracer that pulled the RMNCH index down. Its value was estimated at **46%** in the region in 2019. Certainly 14 countries had high coverage, in particular **Sao Tome and Principe (>80%)**, but it is clear that the majority of countries had an average coverage oscillating between 40% and 59%. The lowest coverage was recorded in **Botswana (14%)**.

It should also be noted that the coverage of **Antenatal care, 4+visits** in the region was somewhat mixed, only **49%**. **South Sudan (17%)** had the lowest coverage. However, 25 countries in the region had high coverage, of which 6 exceeded 80%. Regarding **family planning**, the situation in the region was relatively average (**57%**) despite some countries (7) that had coverage below 30%.

2.3 Infectious diseases (Id) sub-index, 2019

Four tracer areas enter into determining the **Infectious diseases sub-index**, namely: **Tuberculosis treatment, HIV therapy, Malaria prevention, and Water and sanitation**. Each tracer area having respectively its own tracer indicator: TB treatment coverage, HIV ART coverage, ITN use and Population with access to at least basic sanitation.



Calculation of Infectious diseases sub-index

Infectious diseases (ID)

1. TB treatment (**TB**)
2. HIV therapy (**ART**)
3. Insecticide-treated nets (**ITN**)
4. Basic sanitation (**WASH**)

$$ID = (TB * ART * ITN * WASH)^{1/4}$$

if high malaria risk

$$ID = (TB * ART * WASH)^{1/3}$$

if low malaria risk

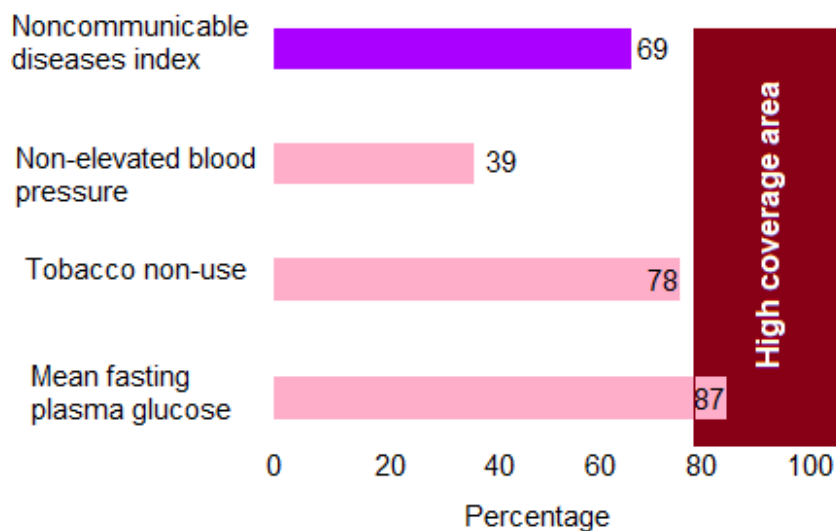
In 2019, **infectious diseases coverage was 47%** in the **WHO African Region**. **HIV anti-retroviral therapy (ART)** was the tracer indicator that contributed the most to its increase. In fact, **15 countries** had very high coverage exceeding **80%**. However, it should be noted that, 16 countries had coverage of less than 60% and the lowest coverages were observed in **Madagascar (14%), Mauritius (21%), South Sudan (23%) and Congo (24%)**.

The indicator tracer **Access to at least basic sanitation** was the tracer that pulled the infectious diseases index down. Its value was estimated at **38%** in the region in 2019. Certainly 9 countries had high coverage, in particular **Seychelles (100%), Mauritius (95%), Algeria (86%) and Botswana (80%)**, but it is clear that the majority of countries had an average coverage less than 40% and 13 countries of them with a coverage less than 20%. The lowest coverage was recorded in **Ethiopia (9%), Chad (12%) and Eritrea (12%)**.

It should also be noted that the coverage of insecticide-treated nets use in the region was somewhat mixed, only **46%**. **Mauritania (10%)** had the lowest coverage. However, 9 countries in the region had high coverage. Regarding the **Tuberculosis treatment**, the situation in the region was relatively average (**62%**) despite some countries (4) which had coverage below 40%: **Nigeria (27%), Ghana (34%), Guinea-Bissau (35%) and Equatorial Guinea (39%)**.

2.4 Noncommunicable diseases (NCD) sub-index, 2019

Three tracer areas enter into determining the **NCD sub-index**, namely: **Prevention of CVDs**, **Management of diabetes** and **Tobacco control**. Each tracer area having respectively its own tracer indicator: Non-elevated blood pressure, Mean fasting plasma glucose and tobacco non-use.



Calculation of NCD sub-index

- Noncommunicable diseases (**NCD**)
- Non-elevated blood pressure (**BP**)
- Mean fasting plasma glucose (**FPG**)
- Tobacco non-use (**Tobacco**)

$$NCD = (BP * FPG * Tobacco)^{1/3}$$



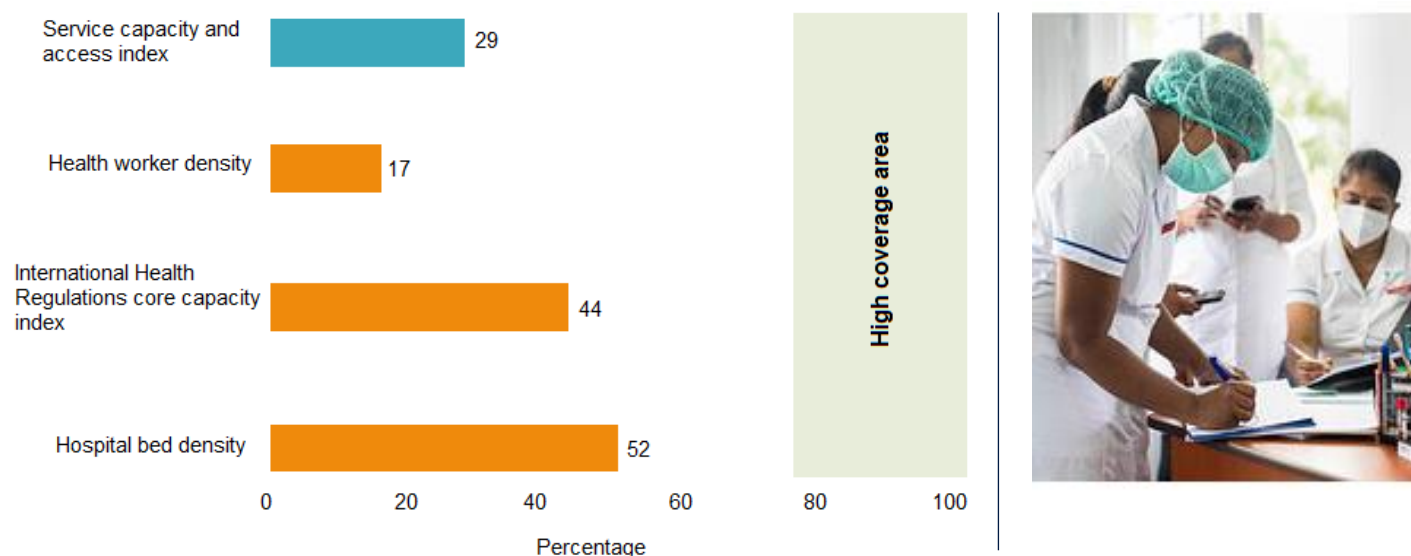
In 2019, **NCD coverage was 69%** in the **WHO African Region**. **Mean fasting plasma glucose** was the tracer indicator that contributed the most to its increase. In fact, **35 countries** had very high coverage exceeding **80%**. And only three countries had coverage of less than 60% and the lowest coverages were observed in **Seychelles (48%)**, **Mauritius (54%)** and the **Central African Republic (58%)**.

The indicator tracer **Non-elevated blood pressure** was the tracer that pulled the NCD index down. Its value was estimated at **39%** in the region in 2019. Only one country had high coverage, **Eritrea (61%)**, and other countries had an average coverage oscillating between 25% and 59%. The lowest coverage was recorded in **Sao Tome and Principe (25%)**.

Regarding the **Tobacco non-use**, the coverage in the region was high (**78%**), with 46 countries had high coverage, of which 31 exceeded 80%. Only **Madagascar (59%)** had coverage below 60%.

2.5 Service capacity and access (Capacity) sub-index, 2019

Three tracer areas enter into determining the **Service capacity and access (Capacity) sub-index**, namely: **Hospital access, Health workforce and Health security**. Each tracer area having respectively its own tracer indicator: Hospital bed density, Health worker density and International health regulations core capacity index.



Calculation of Service capacity and access (Capacity) sub-index

Service capacity and access index (Capacity)

1. Hospital bed density (Hospital)
2. Health worker density (HWF)
3. IHR core capacity index (IHR)

$$\text{Capacity} = (\text{Hospital} * \text{HWF} * \text{IHR})^{1/3}$$

In 2019, **capacity coverage was 29%** in the **WHO African Region**. **Hospital bed density** was the tracer indicator that contributed the most to its increase. In fact, **14 countries** had very high coverage exceeding **80%**. And **six countries** had coverage of less than 20% and the lowest coverages were observed in **Mali (15%), Niger (16%), Guinea (17%), Senegal (17%) Ethiopia (18%) and Madagascar (18%)**.

The indicator tracer **Health worker density** was the tracer that pulled the Capacity index down. Its value was estimated at **17%** in the region in 2019. Only 4 countries had high coverage, in particular **Algeria et Seychelles with coverage above 80% (>80%)**. **38 countries** had an average coverage less than 20%.

Regarding the **international health regulations core capacity index**, the situation in the region was relatively average (**44%**). 9 countries in the region had high coverage, of which 1 (**Algeria**) exceeded 80%. The lowest coverage was recorded in the **Central African Republic (17%)**.

2.6 Scorecard on UHC service coverage index, its four components and tracer indicators by country

WHO estimates, 2021

	2017-2020																		
	RMNCH					Infectious diseases					Noncommunicable diseases				Service capacity and access				UHC
	Family planning demand satisfied with modern methods	Antenatal care, 4+ visits	Child immunization (DTP3)	Care seeking behaviour for child pneumonia	RMCH index	Tuberculosis treatment	HIV anti-retroviral therapy	Insecticide-treated nets use	Access to at least basic sanitation	Infectious diseases index	Non-elevated blood pressure	Mean fasting plasma glucose	Tobacco non-use	Noncommunicable diseases index	Hospital bed density	Health worker density	International Health Regulations core capacity index	Service capacity and access index	UHC Service Coverage Index
Algeria	77	70	91	47	69	81	85		86	84	40	94	65	61	81	81	81	90	75
Angola	27	61	57	49	47	66	33	24	52	39	36	94	63	61	47	39	61	20	39
Benin	27	52	76	29	42	65	70	26	17	37	49	95	81	76	24	7	35	18	38
Botswana	80	73	95	14	54	53	87		80	71	28	73	71	53	81	24	30	41	54
Burkina Faso	53	47	91	56	60	51	72	58	22	46	50	95	78	73	22	5	44	17	43
Burundi	43	49	93	59	58	55	88	44	46	55	43	96	81	71	42	2	47	17	44
Cabo Verde	76	80	96	78	83	81	99		79	85	28	61	81	52	81	52	48	63	69
Cameroon	37	65	67	30	47	53	74	60	45	54	39	69	81	62	72	5	42	24	44
Central African Republic	33	41	42	35	38	47	58	65	14	39	32	59	81	54	56	3	17	14	32
Chad	21	31	50	26	30	60	69	16	12	29	37	95	81	67	25	2	30	11	28
Comoros	36	49	91	38	50	42	62	42	36	43	45	96	70	68	81	6	27	25	44
Congo	40	79	79	28	52	59	24	63	20	37	34	77	79	59	81	5	33	24	40
Côte d'Ivoire	40	51	84	44	52	60	74	52	35	52	38	95	81	69	22	12	44	23	45
DR Congo	26	52	57	34	40	64	75	56	15	44	43	95	81	70	44	4	35	18	39
Equatorial Guinea	27	67	53	54	48	39	38	39	66	43	36	61	81	57	81	12	22	30	43
Eritrea	28	57	95	45	51	61	73	47	12	39	61	95	81	81	56	19	49	38	50
Eswatini	80	76	90	60	76	69	99		64	75	30	80	81	59	81	10	40	34	58
Ethiopia	63	43	68	30	48	71	78	22	9	32	55	95	81	80	18	4	63	17	38
Gabon	41	78	70	68	62	48	52	14	50	37	38	67	81	59	72	36	27	41	49
Gambia	38	77	88	59	62	71	31	56	47	49	38	94	81	64	56	9	38	27	48
Ghana	47	80	97	56	68	34	60	68	24	39	44	100	81	75	40	5	49	21	45
Guinea	32	35	47	69	44	73	49	60	30	51	34	95	81	67	17	3	44	13	37
Guinea-Bissau	49	80	78	48	62	35	59	35	18	31	37	95	81	69	56	2	25	14	37

Legend

Very low coverage (<20%)	
Low coverage (20-39%)	
Medium coverage (40-59%)	
High coverage (60-79%)	
Very high coverage (>= 80%)	
No data	

2.6 Scorecard on UHC service coverage index, its four components and tracer indicators by country (count)

WHO estimates, 2021

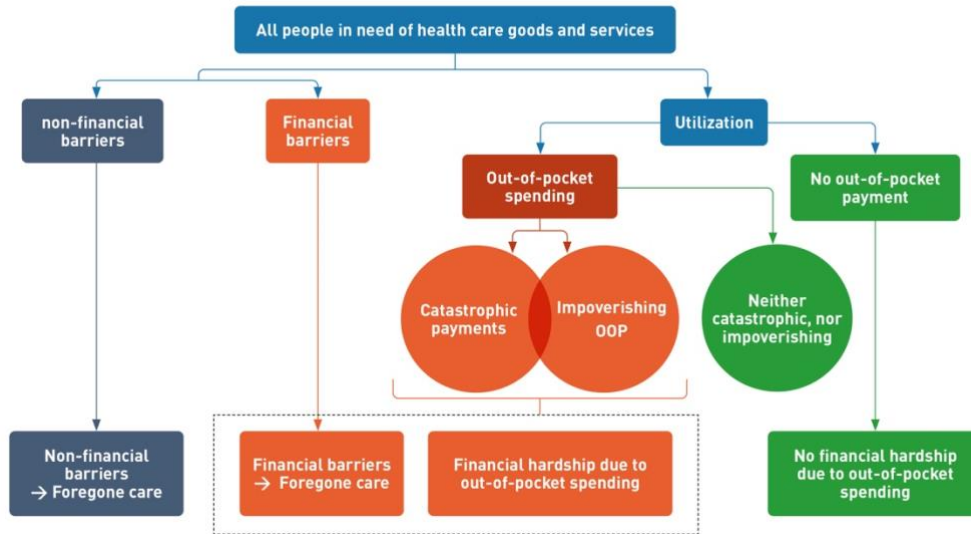
	2017-2020																		
	RMNCH					Infectious diseases					Noncommunicable diseases				Service capacity and access				UHC
	Family planning demand satisfied with modern methods	Antenatal care, 4+ visits	Child immunization (DTP3)	Care seeking behaviour for child pneumonia	RMCH index	Tuberculosis treatment	HIV anti-retroviral therapy	Insecticide-treated nets use	Access to at least basic sanitation	Infectious diseases index	Non-elevated blood pressure	Mean fasting plasma glucose	Tobacco non-use	Noncommunicable diseases index	Hospital bed density	Health worker density	International Health Regulations core capacity index	Service capacity and access index	UHC Service Coverage Index
Kenya	76	63	91	66	73	60	86	51	33	53	45	95	81	72	74	14	41	35	56
Lesotho	80	77	87	58	74	51	82		50	57	35	95	65	61	72	5	25	20	48
Liberia	42	80	70	57	62	54	53	53	18	39	34	64	81	58	44	5	46	22	42
Madagascar	65	51	70	40	55	59	14	59	12	27	39	94	59	61	18	7	29	16	35
Malawi	78	48	95	77	72	62	86	62	27	54	52	95	81	76	72	2	35	18	48
Mali	41	43	77	35	47	67	52	64	45	55	43	95	81	72	15	6	48	16	42
Mauritania	36	63	81	34	50	62	40	10	50	33	37	95	81	68	22	13	35	22	40
Mauritius	55	78	96	77	75	81	21		95	54	45	54	70	55	81	74	64	78	65
Mozambique	52	51	88	57	60	81	68	46	37	56	37	94	78	66	40	4	60	22	47
Namibia	78	63	87	68	73	64	88		35	58	27	79	78	55	81	40	59	62	62
Niger	47	39	81	59	54	59	68	66	15	44	31	94	81	65	16	3	39	13	37
Nigeria	35	57	57	40	46	27	86	42	43	42	40	95	81	70	28	17	51	29	44
Rwanda	69	47	98	54	65	81	92	32	69	63	51	95	79	74	41	7	71	28	54
Sao Tome and Principe	59	80	95	81	79	57	57	46	48	64	25	96	81	60	81	26	32	44	60
Senegal	53	56	95	48	60	70	77	64	57	65	34	95	81	65	17	13	54	23	49
Seychelles	52	80	99	79	79	81			100	83	27	48	70	45	81	81	51	80	70
Sierra Leone	47	79	95	76	72	77	47	43	17	39	32	94	79	63	22	3	40	13	39
South Africa	79	76	85	66	76	58	68		78	68	27	68	71	50	81	74	70	80	67
South Sudan	17	17	49	48	29	65	23	31	16	28	43	94	81	72	44	4	34	18	32
Togo	40	55	84	39	52	81	72	57	19	50	40	95	81	71	33	7	39	21	44
Uganda	55	57	93	71	67	75	90	53	20	51	46	95	81	74	28	9	66	26	50
UR Tanzania	58	62	89	55	65	59	82	47	32	51	45	95	81	73	35	4	51	19	46
Zambia	69	64	88	75	73	61	81	42	32	50	47	95	79	72	81	7	60	34	55
Zimbabwe	80	72	90	48	72	72	93	32	35	52	32	95	81	64	81	11	50	37	55
African Region	57	49	65	46	55	62	66	46	38	47	39	87	78	69	52	17	44	29	46

Legend

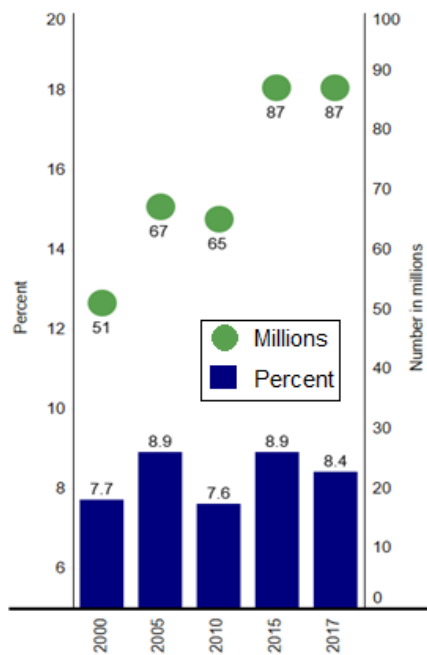
Very low coverage (<20%)	
Low coverage (20-39%)	
Medium coverage (40-59%)	
High coverage (60-79%)	
Very high coverage (>= 80%)	
No data	

3. Monitoring SDG indicator 3.8.2: financial hardship – World Bank, 2020

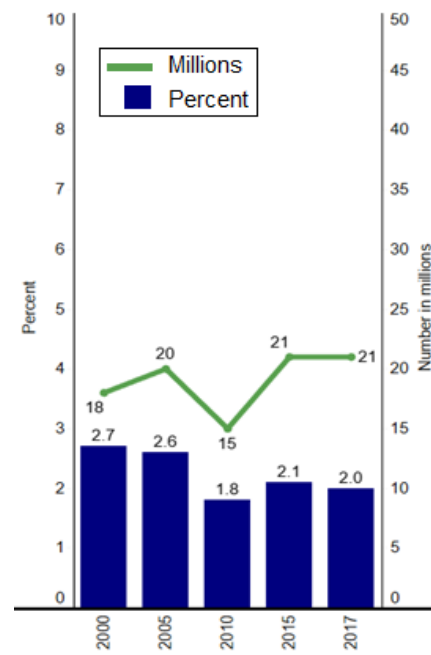
Financial hardship due to out-of-pocket health spending and lack of financial protection



Catastrophic health spending, 10% threshold (% and absolute number)



Catastrophic health spending, 25% threshold (% and absolute number)



Financial protection is at the core of universal health coverage (UHC) and, together with service coverage, is one of the health system’s goals. Financial protection in health is achieved when (a) there are no financial barriers to access; and (b) direct payments required to obtain health services (out of pocket health spending) are not a source of financial hardship.

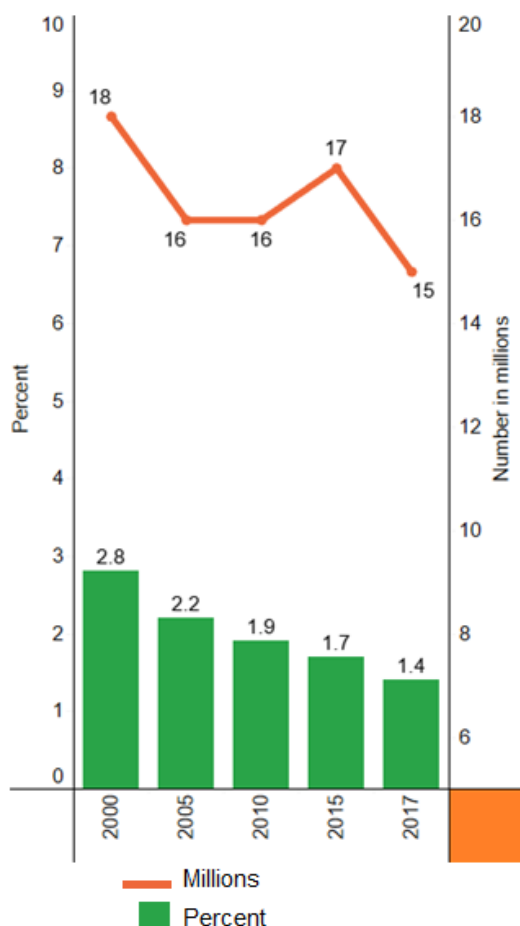
The definition of catastrophic health spending used in relation to SDG indicator 3.8.2 is focused on relatively **large out of pocket health spending**: in effect, it includes those exceeding **10% and 25%** of the household’s total consumption or income (budget). Recognizing that for poor and near poor people it is the absolute level of out-of-pocket health spending that is crucial, even if it represents less than 10% of a household budget, indicators of impoverishing health spending are also used to track financial hardship.

POVERTY LINES:

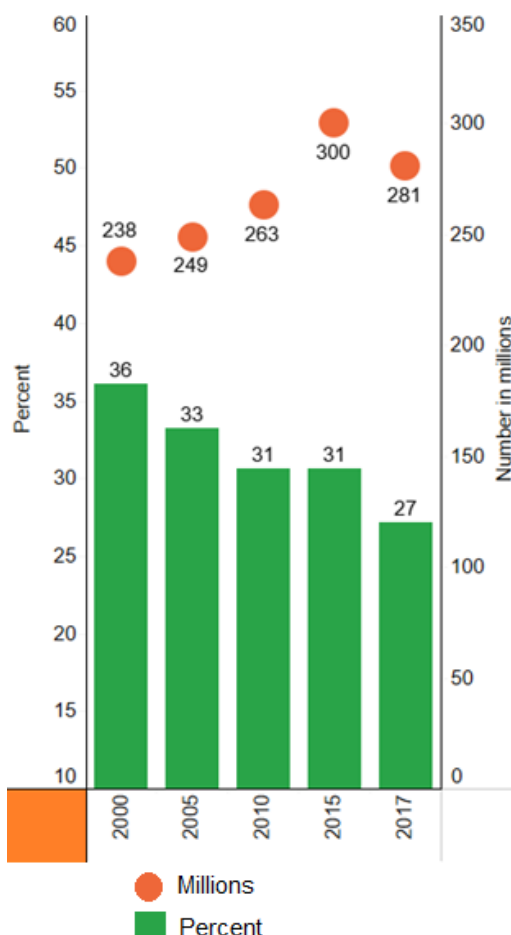
For the poor, any amount spent on health out of pocket is a source of financial hardship

(population impoverished or pushed into poverty)

Population suffering financial hardship, pushed below a poverty line, PPP\$1.90 a day (%) (10% threshold)
(% and absolute number)

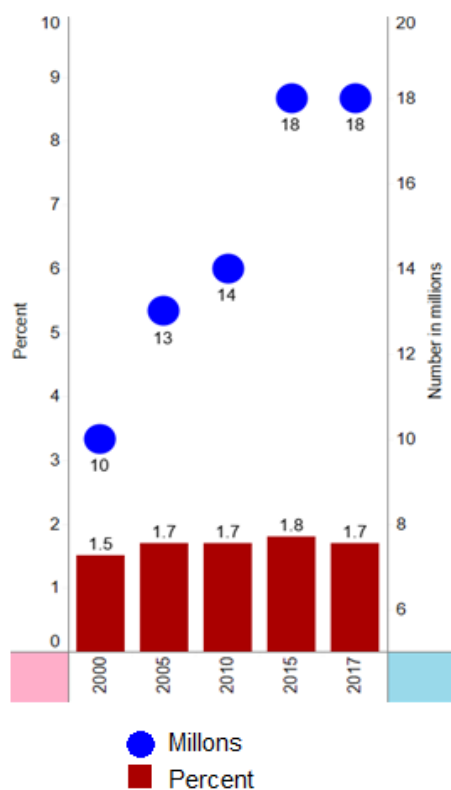


Population suffering financial hardship, pushed below a poverty line, PPP\$1.90 a day (%) (25% threshold)
(% and absolute number)

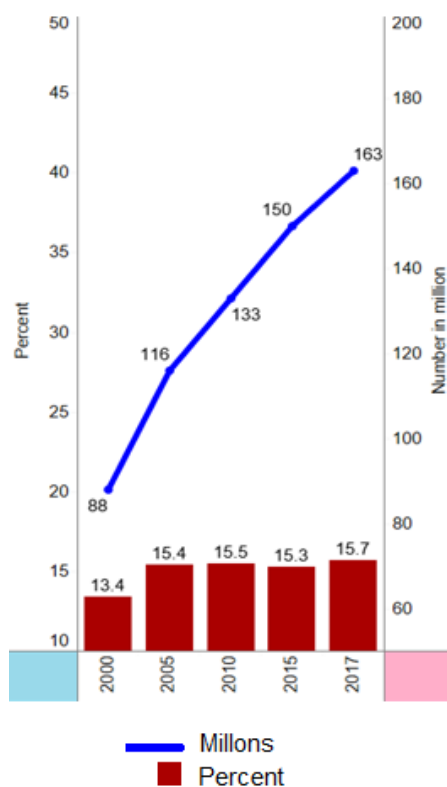


For global monitoring, three two poverty lines are used to demonstrate the interdependence between the eradication of poverty and UHC: an **absolute poverty line of extreme poverty**, defined as living on **\$1.90 a day** (in 2011 PPP terms), which corresponds to the median national poverty line of low-income countries and links directly the financial protection objective of **UHC** to the **SDG target 1.1 of eradication of extreme poverty**; a relative poverty line of **60% of median daily per capita consumption or income**, which captures the impact of out of pocket health spending on poverty across all countries, at all income group levels; The third one is a higher poverty line of \$3.20 a day (in 2011 PPP terms), which corresponds to the typical standard used to assess national poverty levels by lower-middle-income countries is not discussed here.

**60% of median per capita consumption
(10% threshold)**
(% and absolute number)



**60% of median per capita consumption
(25% threshold)**
(% and absolute number)



Comment:

1. Catastrophic health spending, (10% threshold)

In 2017, the **incidence of catastrophic health spending (%) at 10% of household total consumption or income** in the WHO African Region was estimated at **8.4%** and around **87 million** households were affected. Compared to 2000, this number represented **34 million** more, representing a growth of more than 2 million households per year.

Angola (2018) was the country with the highest percentages (**35.5%**). The number of households representing 60% of median per consumption was about **18 million** (**1.7%**) and those suffering financial hardship, pushed below a poverty line, PPP\$1.90 a day was estimated at 15 million (1.4%).

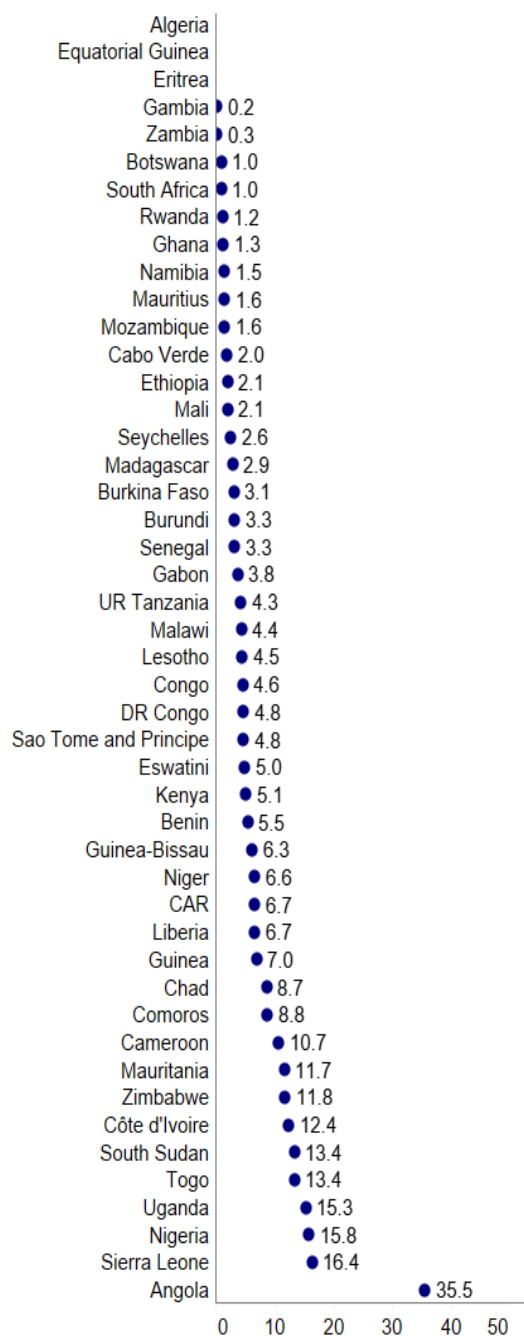
2. Catastrophic health spending, (25% threshold)

In 2017, the **incidence of catastrophic health spending (%) at 25% of household total consumption or income** in the WHO African Region was estimated at **2%** and around **21 million** households were affected. Compared to 2000, this number represented 3 million more, representing a growth of about 200,000 households per year.

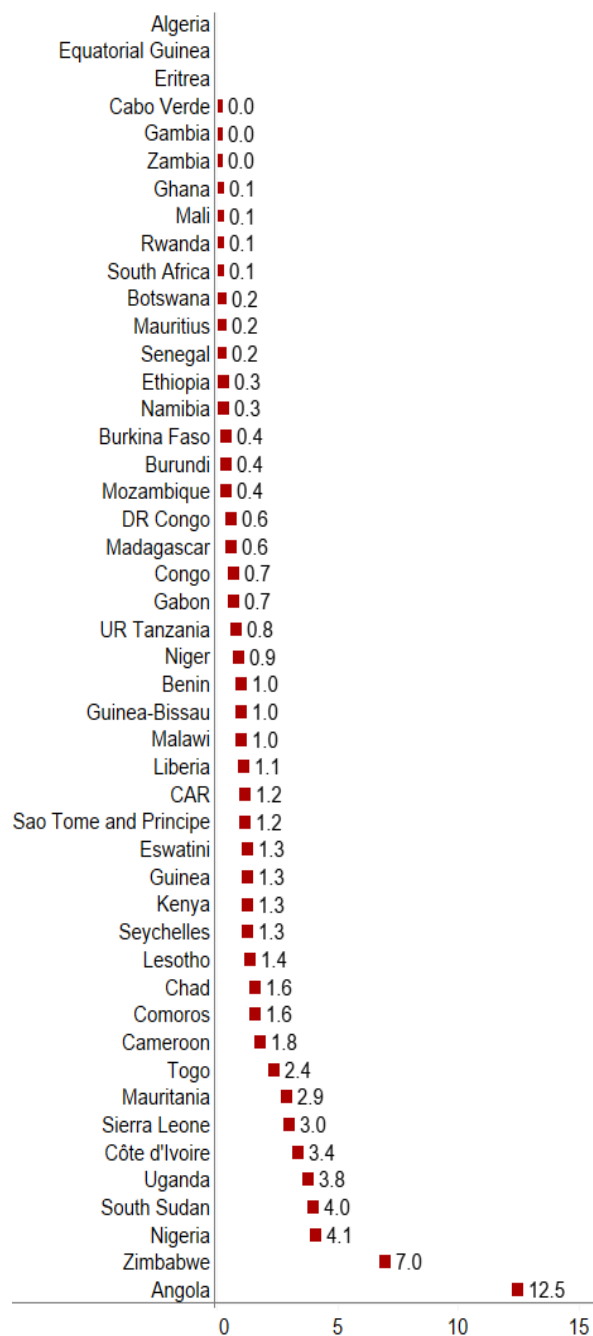
Angola (2018) was the country with the highest percentages (**12.5%**). The number of households representing 60% of median per consumption was **163 million** (**15.7%**). Compared to 2000, this number represented **75 million** more, representing a growth of more than **4.5 million** households per year. In addition, the number of households suffering financial hardship, pushed below a poverty line, PPP\$1.90 a day was estimated at **281 million** (**1.4%**).



Catastrophic health spending (10% threshold 2009–2018)



Catastrophic health spending (25% threshold 2009–2018)



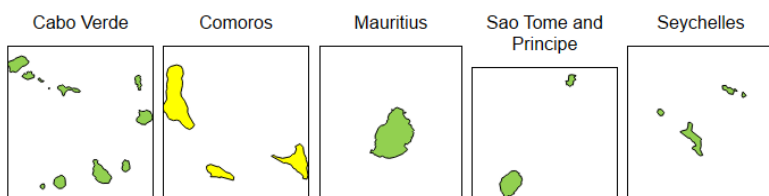
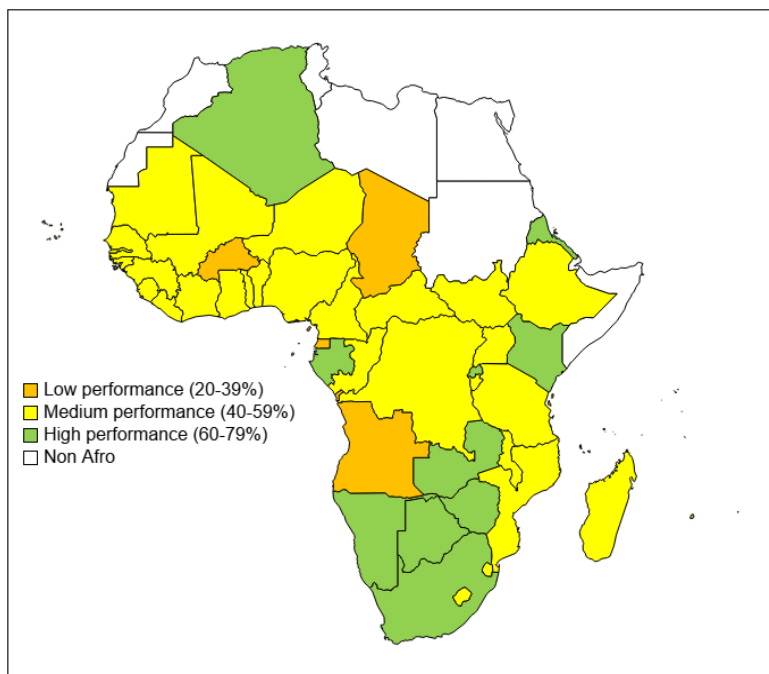
Out-of-pocket health spending is a source of financial hardship. Whether that happens is assessed by comparing either a household's out-of-pocket health spending to its ability to pay (metrics based on this approach are used to identify catastrophic health spending) or its consumption levels gross and net of such spending relative to a poverty line. Metrics based on this approach are used to identify impoverishing health spending.

4. Universal health Coverage and Health System Functionality

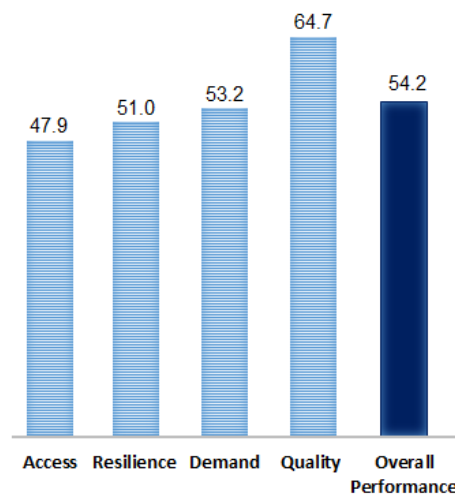
WHO, 2020

4.1 Health system functionality

Overall performance of health system functionality, 2015–2020



Four capacities of a health system functionality, 2015–2020



Scope and relationships of health system elements



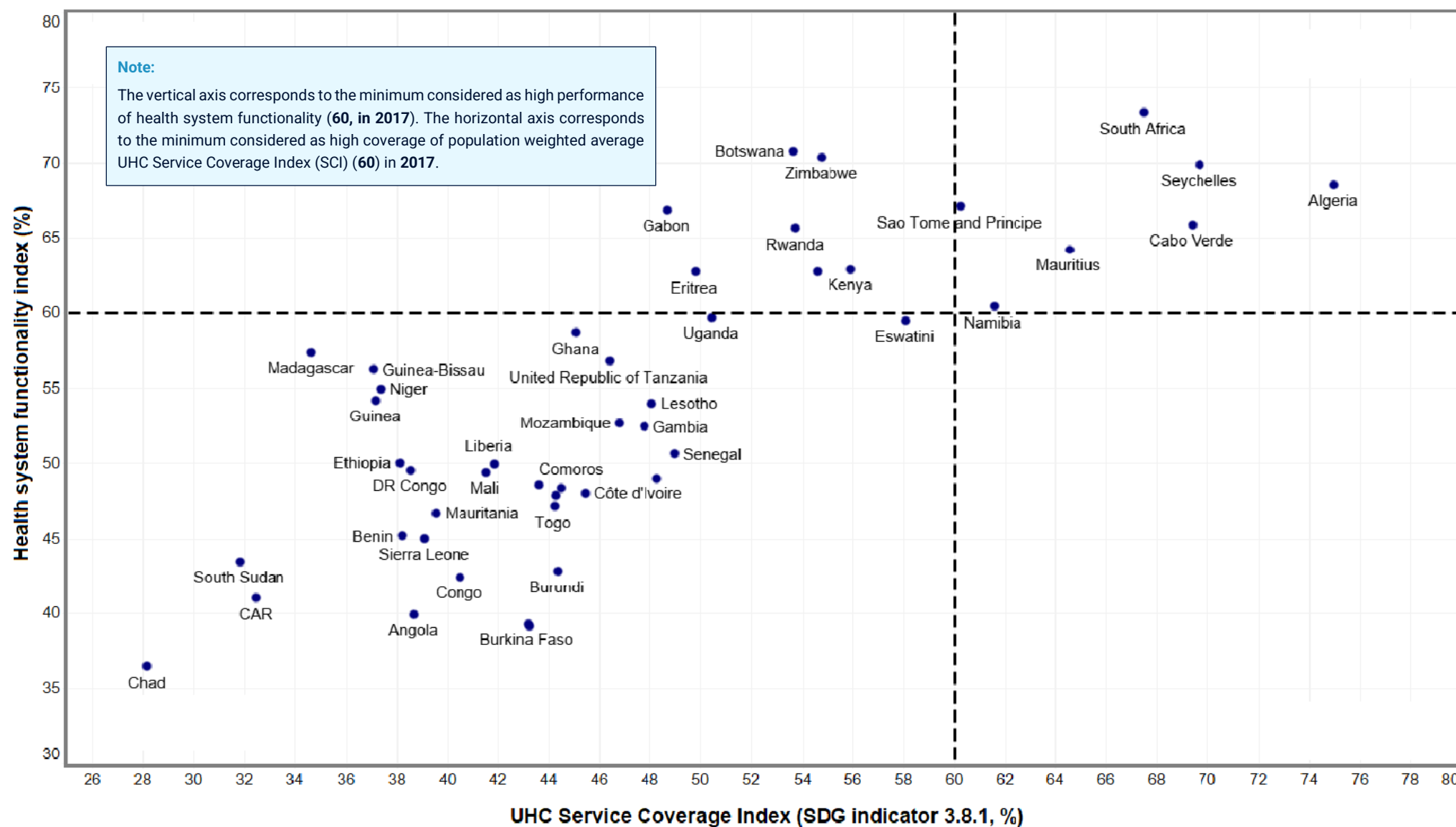
The level of **effective demand** for essential services by a population and the capacity to be **resilient** to external shocks, ensuring populations have **access** to **quality** services are recognized as key capacities of a well-performing health system.

In the WHO African Region, during the period 2015-2020, **the overall performance of health system functionality index** was medium and estimated at **(54.3%)**. The **quality of health services (64.7%)** was the capacity that pulled the overall performance index up. The region is still struggling to improve **access to health services**, which the index was estimated at **47.9%**.

In addition, **14 countries** had high performance (**60% and more**) of their health system functionality. **South-Africa** has the highest performance (**73.3%**). **Chad** had the lowest performance (**36.5%**).

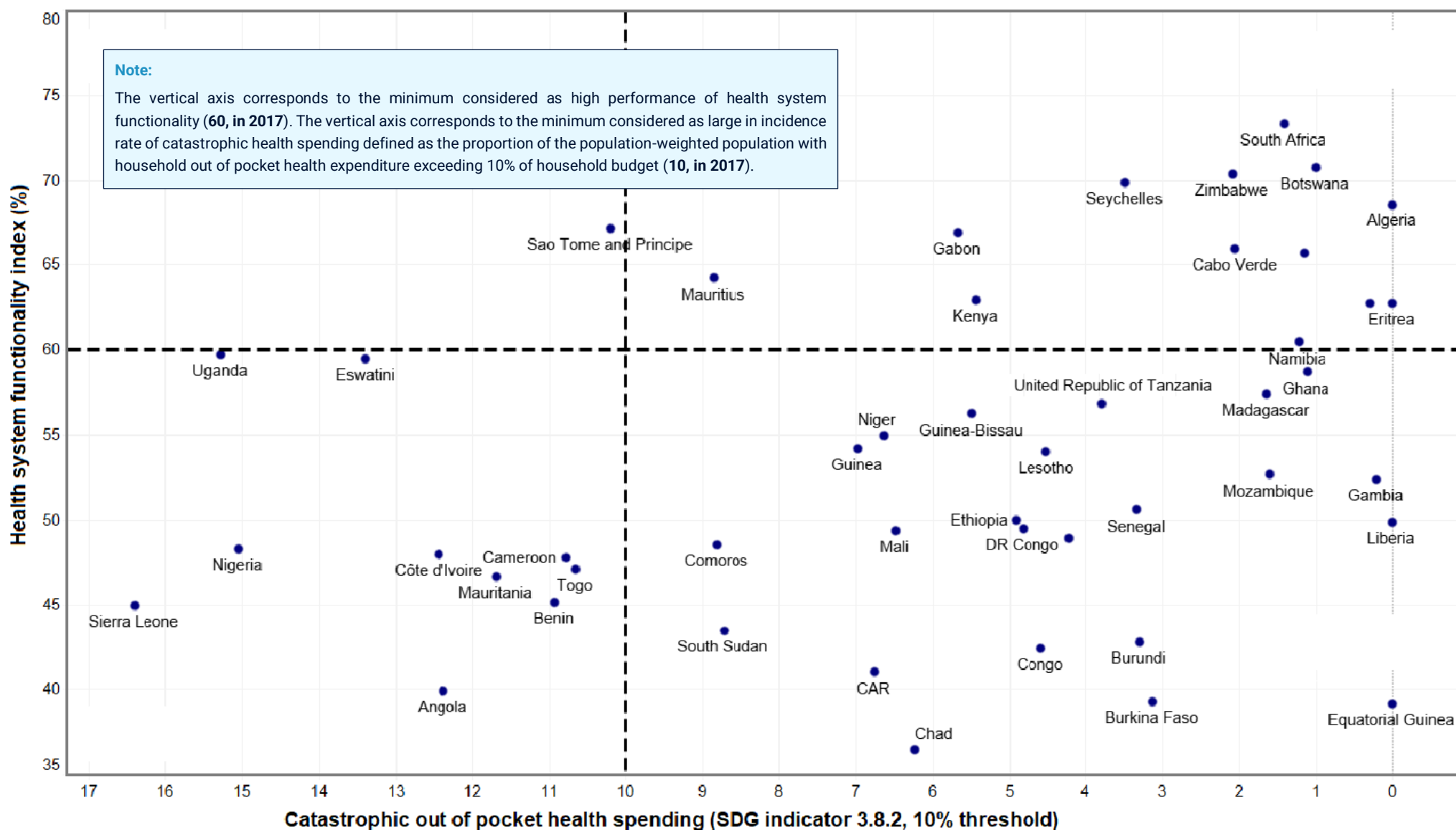
4.1 SDG indicator 3.8.1 on service coverage and health system functionality at country level

WHO estimates, 2019



4.2 SDG indicator 3.8.2 catastrophic out of pocket health spending and health system functionality at country level.

WHO estimates, 2019



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Sources

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- Catastrophic health spending Data come from the World Bank.
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