

Appendix: Data Extraction Table

This table shows, for each of the five quantitative variables used in this study's comparative tables, the raw value, its source, the coding decision applied, and the final classification reported in the main text.

Country / Variable	Raw Value	Source	Coding Decision	Final Classification
NIGERIA				
Health ODA (% of total ODA, range of annual values, 2018-2022)	18-22%	OECD-DAC CRS[1]	Lowest to highest annual value, 2018-2022, of health ODA (OECD DAC CRS sector codes 120 Health and 130 Population policies/programmes and reproductive health; gross disbursements) as a share of total ODA disbursements to the recipient (all sectors); not a period average	Approximately 18-22%
Government health expenditure (% GDP, 2022)	0.62%	World Bank WDI, indicator SH.XPD.GHED.GD.ZS (domestic general government health expenditure, % of GDP), observation year 2022[18]	Reported directly for 2022, the most recent year in the 2018-2022 window; no averaging	0.62%
UHC Service Coverage Index (2021)	38	WHO[19]	Reported directly, no transformation	38
IIAG Overall Governance score (2023 data)	45.7/100, rank 33/54	Mo Ibrahim IIAG data portal[28]	Reported directly from official portal	45.7, High-Severity-adjacent, below African average (49.3)
ACLED Conflict Severity (2022)	Present in 3 of 4 indicators	ACLED Conflict Index[27]	Category assigned by ACLED's own methodology, not recalculated by this study	High Severity
MALI				
Health ODA (% of total ODA, range of annual values, 2018-2022)	25-30%	OECD-DAC CRS[1]	Lowest to highest annual value, 2018-2022, of health ODA (OECD DAC CRS sector codes 120 Health and 130 Population policies/programmes and reproductive health; gross disbursements) as a share of total ODA disbursements to the recipient (all sectors); not a period average	Approximately 25-30%

Government health expenditure (% GDP, 2022)	1.37%	World Bank WDI, indicator SH.XPD.GHED.GD.ZS (domestic general government health expenditure, % of GDP), observation year 2022[18]	Reported directly for 2022, the most recent year in the 2018-2022 window; no averaging	1.37%
UHC Service Coverage Index (2021)	30	WHO[19]	Reported directly, no transformation	30
IIAG Overall Governance score (2023 data)	43.2/100, rank 37/54	Mo Ibrahim IIAG data portal[28]	Reported directly from official portal	43.2, below African average
ACLED Conflict Severity (2022)	Present in 4 of 4 indicators	ACLED Conflict Index[27]	Category assigned by ACLED's own methodology	Extreme Severity
SOMALIA				
Health ODA (% of total ODA, range of annual values, 2018-2022)	40-50%	OECD-DAC CRS[1]	Lowest to highest annual value, 2018-2022, of health ODA (OECD DAC CRS sector codes 120 Health and 130 Population policies/programmes and reproductive health; gross disbursements) as a share of total ODA disbursements to the recipient (all sectors); not a period average	Approximately 40-50%
Government health expenditure (% GDP, 2022)	0.31%	World Bank WDI, indicator SH.XPD.GHED.GD.ZS (domestic general government health expenditure, % of GDP), observation year 2022[18]	Reported directly for 2022, the most recent year in the 2018-2022 window; no averaging	0.31%, lowest of six cases
UHC Service Coverage Index (2021)	24	WHO[19]	Reported directly, no transformation	24, lowest of six cases
IIAG Overall Governance score (2023 data)	25.5/100, rank 53/54	Mo Ibrahim IIAG data portal[28]	Reported directly from official portal	25.5, lowest of six cases
ACLED Conflict Severity (2022)	Present in 3 of 4 indicators	ACLED Conflict Index[27]	Category assigned by ACLED's own methodology	High Severity

RWANDA				
Health ODA (% of total ODA, range of annual values, 2018-2022)	30-35%	OECD-DAC CRS[1]	Lowest to highest annual value, 2018-2022, of health ODA (OECD DAC CRS sector codes 120 Health and 130 Population policies/programmes and reproductive health; gross disbursements) as a share of total ODA disbursements to the recipient (all sectors); not a period average	Approximately 30-35%
Government health expenditure (% GDP, 2022)	2.43%	World Bank WDI, indicator SH.XPD.GHED.GD.ZS (domestic general government health expenditure, % of GDP), observation year 2022[18]	Reported directly for 2022, the most recent year in the 2018-2022 window; no averaging	2.43%, highest of six cases
UHC Service Coverage Index (2021)	63	WHO[19]	Reported directly, no transformation	63, highest of six cases
IIAG Overall Governance score (2023 data)	58.7/100, rank 14/54	Mo Ibrahim IIAG data portal[28]	Reported directly from official portal; used in place of Afrobarometer, which does not cover Rwanda	58.7, above African average
ACLED Conflict Severity (2022)	Not listed in Index	ACLED Conflict Index[27]	Absence from the Index of the 46 most severe conflicts means Rwanda did not meet the threshold for any of the four indicators	Below threshold for all severity indicators
ETHIOPIA				
Health ODA (% of total ODA, range of annual values, 2018-2022)	22-27%	OECD-DAC CRS[1]	Lowest to highest annual value, 2018-2022, of health ODA (OECD DAC CRS sector codes 120 Health and 130 Population policies/programmes and reproductive health; gross disbursements) as a share of total ODA disbursements to the recipient (all sectors); not a period average; the range spans years before and after the onset of the Tigray conflict (November 2020)	Approximately 22-27%
Government health	0.72%	World Bank WDI, indicator SH.XPD.GHED.GD.ZS (domestic general	Reported directly for 2022, the most recent year in the	0.72%

expenditure (% GDP, 2022)		government health expenditure, % of GDP), observation year 2022[18]	2018-2022 window; no averaging	
UHC Service Coverage Index (2021)	43	WHO[19]	Reported directly, no transformation; reflects 2021 conditions, during the Tigray conflict	43
IIAG Overall Governance score (2023 data)	48.4/100, rank 29/54	Mo Ibrahim IIAG data portal[28]	Reported directly from official portal; 2023 data year post-dates the onset of the Tigray conflict (November 2020) and does not describe the pre-conflict period discussed in the case narrative	48.4, close to African average
ACLED Conflict Severity (2022)	Present in 2 of 4 indicators	ACLED Conflict Index[27]	Category assigned by ACLED's own methodology; reflects the Tigray conflict period	Moderate Severity
GHANA				
Health ODA (% of total ODA, range of annual values, 2018-2022)	15-18%	OECD-DAC CRS[1]	Lowest to highest annual value, 2018-2022, of health ODA (OECD DAC CRS sector codes 120 Health and 130 Population policies/programmes and reproductive health; gross disbursements) as a share of total ODA disbursements to the recipient (all sectors); not a period average	Approximately 15-18%, lowest of six cases
Government health expenditure (% GDP, 2022)	2.04%	World Bank WDI, indicator SH.XPD.GHED.GD.ZS (domestic general government health expenditure, % of GDP), observation year 2022[18]	Reported directly for 2022, the most recent year in the 2018-2022 window; no averaging	2.04%
UHC Service Coverage Index (2021)	55	WHO[19]	Reported directly, no transformation	55
IIAG Overall Governance score (2023 data)	62.2/100, rank 7/54	Mo Ibrahim IIAG data portal[28]	Reported directly from official portal	62.2, highest of six cases
ACLED Conflict Severity (2022)	Not listed in Index	ACLED Conflict Index[27]	Absence from the Index of the 46 most severe conflicts means Ghana did not meet	Below threshold for all severity indicators

			the threshold for any of the four indicators	
--	--	--	---	--