



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

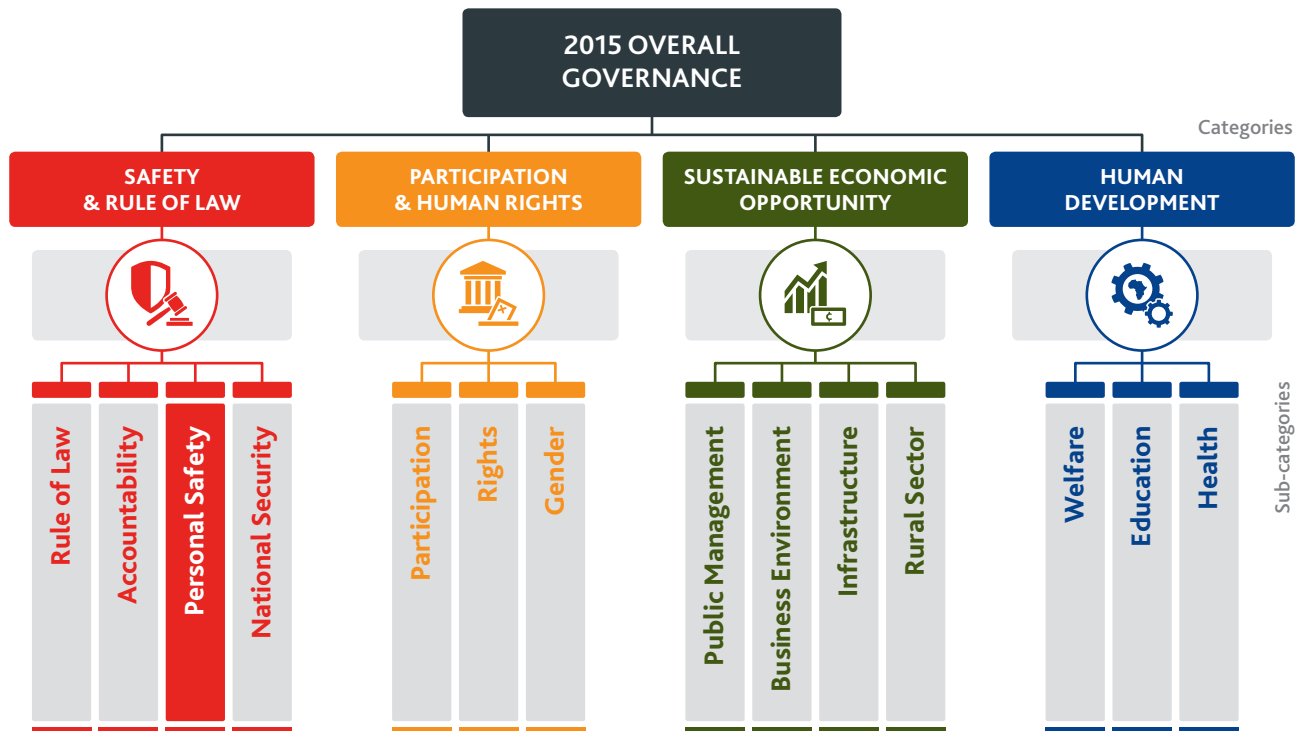
**SUB-CATEGORY
INSIGHTS**

**PERSONAL
SAFETY**



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> **Personal Safety** 

Indicators

1. Safety of the Person
2. Police Services
3. Social Unrest
4. Violent Crime
5. Political Violence
6. Human Trafficking

- Personal Safety is one of 14 sub-categories of the IIAG.
- Personal Safety is one of four sub-categories within the Safety & Rule of Law category of the IIAG.
- There are six indicators within the Personal Safety sub-category of the IIAG. These indicator scores are averaged to give the Personal Safety sub-category score.
- Indicator definitions and sources can be found on page 5.

In the past four years *Personal Safety* has shown a marginal improvement at the continental level, although it remains one of the lowest scoring sub-categories in the IIAG. Registering a positive trend that is contrary to the overall downturn in performance seen in its parent category *Safety & Rule of Law*, this is the only one of the category's four constituent sub-categories in which more than half of African countries have shown progress.

At the regional level North Africa has shown the most progress in *Personal Safety*, with only one country – Morocco – showing a negative trend. On the other hand, East Africa has shown widespread deterioration in this sub-category, fuelled by declines in five of the six underlying indicators.

One of the indicators of this sub-category, *Police Services*, has shown one of the largest continental average improvements since 2011, with 17 countries demonstrating a score increase of more than +10.0 points.

- The African average score for *Personal Safety* is 44.0 (out of 100). It ranks 11th out of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG.
- There has been an improvement in the African average score (+0.4) since 2011.
 - This improvement has been driven by the indicators *Safety of the Person* (+0.4), *Police Services* (+4.6), *Social Unrest* (+0.5) and *Political Violence* (+0.6).
 - The improvement in *Police Services* is the sixth largest indicator score increase on the continent.
- The ten highest scoring countries in 2014 are: São Tomé & Príncipe (73.3), Mauritius (66.5), Senegal (64.6), Seychelles (63.9), Botswana (63.1), Rwanda (59.9), Comoros (59.7), Sierra Leone (58.4), Ghana (57.7) and Malawi (57.7).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 15.7 points.
- São Tomé & Príncipe, Rwanda, Comoros and Malawi perform particularly well, in that they rank highly and show some of the largest improvements since 2011.
- Botswana features in the top ten scoring countries, but shows the ninth largest deterioration on the continent since 2011.
- The ten lowest scoring countries in 2014 are: Somalia (1.3), Central African Republic (8.3), South Sudan (9.4), Democratic Republic of Congo (14.4), Sudan (16.7), Nigeria (20.2), Libya (20.5), Guinea (29.8), Zimbabwe (30.5) and South Africa (31.6).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 30.3 points.
- Although Zimbabwe features in the bottom ten scoring countries, it shows the fifth largest improvement on the continent since 2011.
- Central African Republic, South Sudan, Sudan and Nigeria all feature in the lowest scoring countries, and show some of the largest deteriorations in score since 2011.
- The ten most improved countries since 2011 are: Côte d'Ivoire (+28.6), Madagascar (+15.4), São Tomé & Príncipe (+11.7), Malawi (+10.4), Zimbabwe (+10.3), Comoros (+9.7), Tunisia (+8.3), Algeria (+8.3), Ethiopia (+8.2) and Rwanda (+7.0).
- The ten most deteriorated countries since 2011 are: South Sudan (-25.0), Central African Republic (-22.5), Mali (-12.5), Mozambique (-11.4), Gambia (-8.8), Nigeria (-8.1), Sudan (-6.8), Guinea-Bissau (-5.8), Botswana (-5.5) and Namibia (-5.5).
- Seven countries show their best ever score in *Personal Safety* in 2014: Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
- Southern Africa is the highest scoring region (48.9) on the continent in 2014.
- Three out of the five regions have shown improvement since 2011: North Africa (+3.9), Southern Africa (+0.6) and West Africa (+0.9). Central Africa (-0.3) and East Africa (-1.5) have shown deterioration.
 - Only four (out of 13) countries in East Africa have improved in *Personal Safety* in the past four years: Comoros (+9.7), Ethiopia (+8.2), Rwanda (+7.0) and Uganda (+1.1).
 - Morocco (-2.1) is the only North African country to show deterioration in this sub-category.

Country and group performance in 2014, in the *Personal Safety* sub-category

ORDERED BY SCORE

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
1	São Tomé & Príncipe	73.3 +11.7
2	Mauritius	66.5 -5.0
3	Senegal	64.6 +6.5
4	Seychelles	63.9 -0.9
5	Botswana	63.1 -5.5
6	Rwanda	59.9 +7.0
7	Comoros	59.7 +9.7
8	Sierra Leone	58.4 +1.5
9	Ghana	57.7 +1.4
10	Malawi	57.7 +10.4
11	Togo	56.8 +5.5
12	Ethiopia	56.4 +8.2
13	Gabon	56.0 -0.3
14	Cabo Verde	55.8 +1.6
15	Zambia	55.4 -0.1
16	Namibia	54.3 -5.5
17	Benin	53.7 +2.3
18	Uganda	53.0 +1.1
19	Morocco	52.6 -2.1
20	Niger	51.4 +3.1
21	Lesotho	51.2 +3.3
22	Côte d'Ivoire	50.7 +28.6
23	Djibouti	49.9 -0.1
24	Liberia	49.1 -1.0
25	Mozambique	48.9 -11.4
26	Burkina Faso	48.8 +3.5
27	Congo	48.6 +2.1
28	Algeria	47.7 +8.3
29	Swaziland	47.1 +1.1
30	Mali	46.3 -12.5
31	Gambia	45.8 -8.8
32	Tanzania	44.6 -4.5
33	Tunisia	44.3 +8.3
34	Madagascar	43.0 +15.4
35	Kenya	39.1 -0.9
36	Eritrea	38.5 -0.7
37	Angola	37.8 -2.6
38	Cameroon	37.8 +4.2
39	Burundi	35.0 -4.7
40	Egypt	34.8 +3.1
41	Chad	34.6 +5.0
42	Mauritania	33.4 +0.5
43	Equatorial Guinea	33.3 -3.1
44	Guinea-Bissau	32.1 -5.8
45	South Africa	31.6 -3.0
46	Zimbabwe	30.5 +10.3
47	Guinea	29.8 -4.3
48	Libya	20.5 +5.5
49	Nigeria	20.2 -8.1
50	Sudan	16.7 -6.8
51	DRC	14.4 +0.8
52	South Sudan	9.4 -25.0
53	CAR	8.3 -22.5
54	Somalia	1.3 -1.4

ORDERED BY SCORE CHANGE

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
22	Côte d'Ivoire	50.7 +28.6
34	Madagascar	43.0 +15.4
1	São Tomé & Príncipe	73.3 +11.7
10	Malawi	57.7 +10.4
46	Zimbabwe	30.5 +10.3
7	Comoros	59.7 +9.7
33	Tunisia	44.3 +8.3
28	Algeria	47.7 +8.3
12	Ethiopia	56.4 +8.2
6	Rwanda	59.9 +7.0
3	Senegal	64.6 +6.5
11	Togo	56.8 +5.5
48	Libya	20.5 +5.5
41	Chad	34.6 +5.0
38	Cameroon	37.8 +4.2
26	Burkina Faso	48.8 +3.5
21	Lesotho	51.2 +3.3
20	Niger	51.4 +3.1
40	Egypt	34.8 +3.1
17	Benin	53.7 +2.3
27	Congo	48.6 +2.1
14	Cabo Verde	55.8 +1.6
8	Sierra Leone	58.4 +1.5
9	Ghana	57.7 +1.4
18	Uganda	53.0 +1.1
29	Swaziland	47.1 +1.1
51	DRC	14.4 +0.8
42	Mauritania	33.4 +0.5
15	Zambia	55.4 -0.1
23	Djibouti	49.9 -0.1
13	Gabon	56.0 -0.3
36	Eritrea	38.5 -0.7
4	Seychelles	63.9 -0.9
35	Kenya	39.1 -0.9
24	Liberia	49.1 -1.0
54	Somalia	1.3 -1.4
19	Morocco	52.6 -2.1
37	Angola	37.8 -2.6
45	South Africa	31.6 -3.0
43	Equatorial Guinea	33.3 -3.1
47	Guinea	29.8 -4.3
32	Tanzania	44.6 -4.5
39	Burundi	35.0 -4.7
2	Mauritius	66.5 -5.0
16	Namibia	54.3 -5.5
5	Botswana	63.1 -5.5
44	Guinea-Bissau	32.1 -5.8
50	Sudan	16.7 -6.8
49	Nigeria	20.2 -8.1
31	Gambia	45.8 -8.8
25	Mozambique	48.9 -11.4
30	Mali	46.3 -12.5
53	CAR	8.3 -22.5
52	South Sudan	9.4 -25.0

ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
28	Algeria	47.7 +8.3
37	Angola	37.8 -2.6
17	Benin	53.7 +2.3
5	Botswana	63.1 -5.5
26	Burkina Faso	48.8 +3.5
39	Burundi	35.0 -4.7
14	Cabo Verde	55.8 +1.6
38	Cameroon	37.8 +4.2
53	CAR	8.3 -22.5
41	Chad	34.6 +5.0
7	Comoros	59.7 +9.7
27	Congo	48.6 +2.1
22	Côte d'Ivoire	50.7 +28.6
51	DRC	14.4 +0.8
23	Djibouti	49.9 -0.1
40	Egypt	34.8 +3.1
43	Equatorial Guinea	33.3 -3.1
36	Eritrea	38.5 -0.7
12	Ethiopia	56.4 +8.2
13	Gabon	56.0 -0.3
31	Gambia	45.8 -8.8
9	Ghana	57.7 +1.4
47	Guinea	29.8 -4.3
44	Guinea-Bissau	32.1 -5.8
35	Kenya	39.1 -0.9
21	Lesotho	51.2 +3.3
24	Liberia	49.1 -1.0
48	Libya	20.5 +5.5
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10	Malawi	57.7 +10.4
30	Mali	46.3 -12.5
42	Mauritania	33.4 +0.5
2	Mauritius	66.5 -5.0
19	Morocco	52.6 -2.1
25	Mozambique	48.9 -11.4
16	Namibia	54.3 -5.5
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49	Nigeria	20.2 -8.1
6	Rwanda	59.9 +7.0
1	São Tomé & Príncipe	73.3 +11.7
3	Senegal	64.6 +6.5
4	Seychelles	63.9 -0.9
8	Sierra Leone	58.4 +1.5
54	Somalia	1.3 -1.4
45	South Africa	31.6 -3.0
52	South Sudan	9.4 -25.0
50	Sudan	16.7 -6.8
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11	Togo	56.8 +5.5
33	Tunisia	44.3 +8.3
18	Uganda	53.0 +1.1
15	Zambia	55.4 -0.1
46	Zimbabwe	30.5 +10.3

2014 Score

Top 5	
São Tomé & Príncipe	73.3
Mauritius	66.5
Senegal	64.6
Seychelles	63.9
Botswana	63.1

Bottom 5

Sudan	16.7
DRC	14.4
South Sudan	9.4
CAR	8.3
Somalia	1.3

Change 2011-2014

Most improved

Côte d'Ivoire	+28.6
Madagascar	+15.4
São Tomé & Príncipe	+11.7
Malawi	+10.4
Zimbabwe	+10.3

Most deteriorated

South Sudan	-25.0
CAR	-22.5
Mali	-12.5
Mozambique	-11.4
Gambia	-8.8

Regional averages

Africa	44.0 +0.4
1 Southern Africa	48.9 +0.6
2 West Africa	48.1 +0.9
. Sub-Saharan Africa	44.6 -0.0
3 East Africa	40.6 -1.5
4 North Africa	38.9 +3.9
5 Central Africa	38.3 -0.3
RECs averages	
1 ECOWAS	48.1 +0.9
2 SADC	47.3 +0.2
3 EAC	46.3 -0.4
4 COMESA	44.3 +2.8
5 CEN-SAD	42.3 +0.8
6 AMU	39.7 +4.1
7 ECCAS	37.9 -0.9
8 IGAD	33.0 -3.2
Geographical averages	
1 Island	60.4 +5.4
2 Landlocked	44.3 -1.1
3 Coastal	40.8 +0.2

Regional averages

Africa	44.0 +0.4
4 North Africa	38.9 +3.9
2 West Africa	48.1 +0.9
1 Southern Africa	48.9 +0.6
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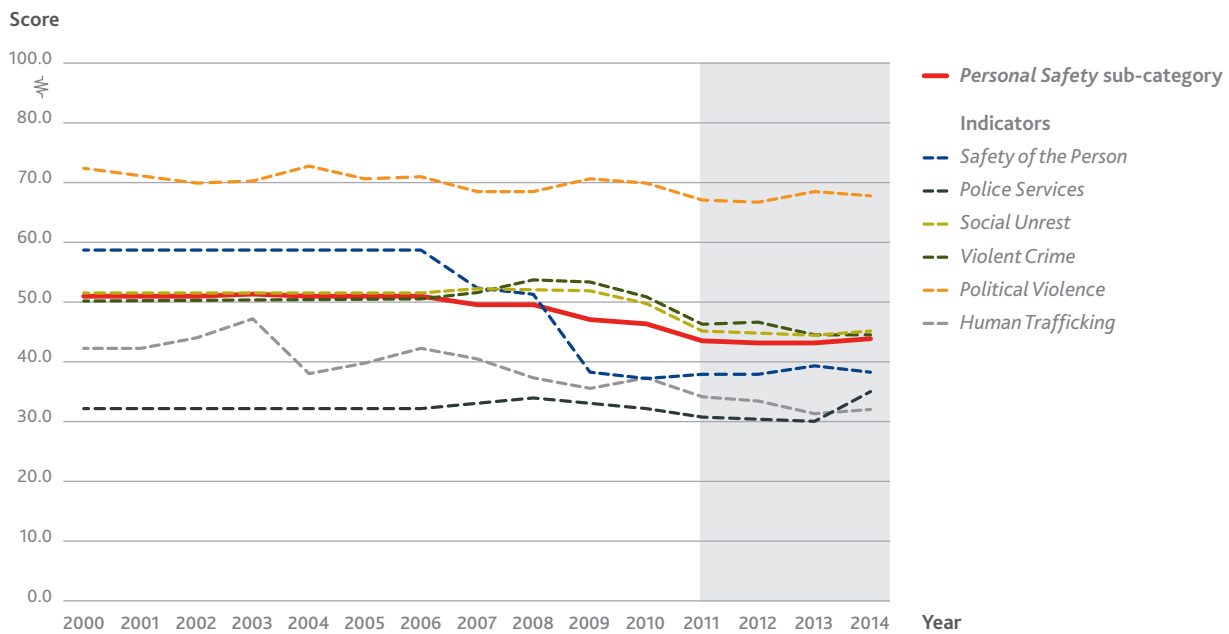
Regional averages

Africa	44.0 +0.4
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1 ECOWAS	48.1 +0.9
8 IGAD	33.0 -3.2
2 SADC	47.3 +0.2
Geographical averages	
3 Coastal	40.8 +0.2
1 Island	60.4 +5.4
2 Landlocked	44.3 -1.1

Personal Safety Spotlight

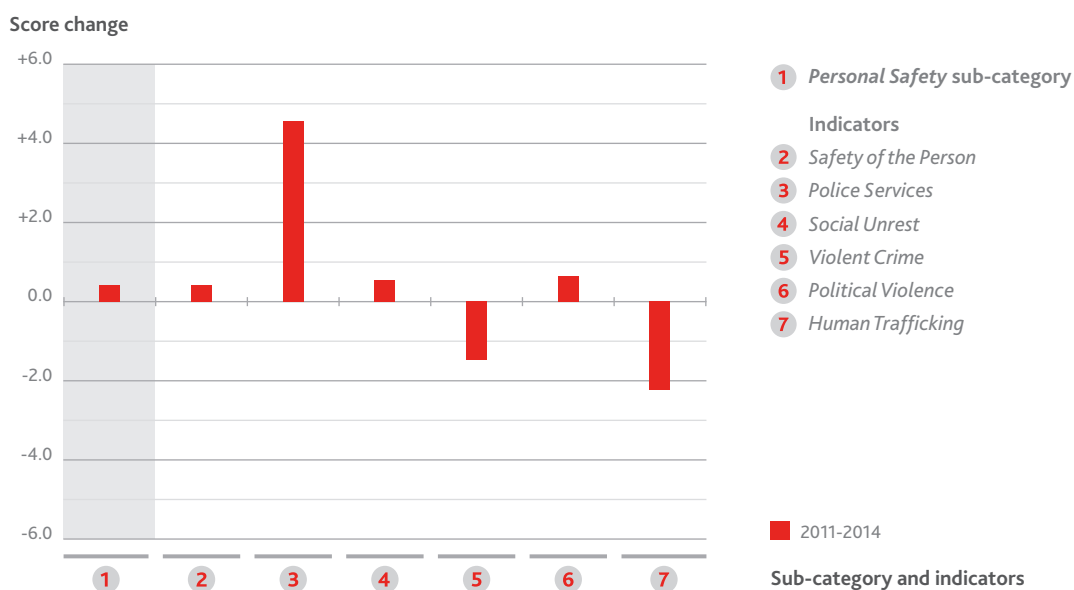
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African average performance since 2000, in the *Personal Safety* sub-category and its indicators



AFRICAN AVERAGE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
PERSONAL SAFETY	51.4	51.2	51.2	51.9	50.8	50.7	51.1	49.8	49.5	47.2	46.3	43.6	43.4	43.1	44.0	+0.4
Safety of the Person (EIU)	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	52.4	51.0	38.2	37.3	38.1	38.0	39.4	38.4	+0.4
Police Services (GI/WEF)	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	33.2	34.0	33.1	32.3	30.6	30.4	30.4	35.2	+4.6
Social Unrest (EIU)	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	52.2	52.5	51.8	49.8	44.9	45.0	44.3	45.4	+0.5
Violent Crime (EIU)	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	51.3	53.8	53.6	51.2	46.3	46.8	44.6	44.8	-1.5
Political Violence (ACLED/PTS)	72.7	71.3	70.3	70.7	72.9	70.9	71.3	68.7	68.7	70.8	69.8	67.2	66.8	68.7	67.8	+0.6
Human Trafficking (USDS)	42.5	42.5	44.0	47.5	38.3	40.0	42.3	40.8	37.2	35.5	37.5	34.4	33.7	31.3	32.2	-2.2

African average performance since 2011



Indicator name	Definition	Data Provider Acronym
1 <i>Safety of the Person</i>	Perceived level of criminality.	EIU
2 <i>Police Services</i>	Reliability of the police and the extent to which allegations of police misconduct and abuse of force are investigated. It consists of two sub-indicators.	WEF/GI
3 <i>Social Unrest</i>	Prevalence of violent social unrest.	EIU
4 <i>Violent Crime</i>	Prevalence of violent crime, both organised and common.	EIU
5 <i>Political Violence</i>	Level of violence and violations of physical integrity rights committed against civilians by the state. It consists of two sub-indicators.	ACLED/PTS
6 <i>Human Trafficking</i>	Nature and scope of trafficking in persons and government actions to confront and eliminate it.	USDS

For data provider acronyms see page 7.

The 2015 IIAG was calculated using data from 33 independent institutions.

African Development Bank (AfDB)
 African Union Commission (AUC)
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
 Freedom House (FH)
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
 Global Integrity (GI)
 Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)
 Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)
 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
 International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD)
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 Political Terror Scale (PTS)
 Reporters sans frontières (RSF)
 The Heritage Foundation (HER)
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (UNOLA)
 United States Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)
 Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research - Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)
 World Bank (WB)
 World Economic Forum (WEF)
 World Health Organization (WHO)

To explore the 2015 IIAG further, including information on the IIAG methodology and data sources, download the IIAG Data Portal, Executive Summary or Country Insights from www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/.



The IIAG Data Portal is an interactive Excel-based application, available for in-depth analysis of the results of the IIAG, in English or French.

- > EXPLORE KEY FINDINGS
- > EXPLORE BY COUNTRY
- > EXPLORE BY REGION, REC OR GEOGRAPHICAL GROUP
- > EXPLORE BY INDICATOR
- > COMPARE COUNTRIES OR GROUPS



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The 2015 IIAG covers a 15-year data period from 2000 to 2014. The full IIAG data set, including underlying raw data and normalised scores, as calculated for the expressed purposes of the Index, is available online at: www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/.

All figures are displayed to one decimal place within this report. For this reason, countries may appear to have the same score, or the same trend over time, but do not when decimal places are taken into account. This is also why countries may appear to have a trend over time of $-/+0.0$. Countries have been ranked, trends have been described and graphs have been designed based on the numbers to full IIAG precision (ten decimal places), not the rounded numbers.

Analysis of trends over time (improvements and deteriorations) take into consideration a four-year period: 2011-2014. References to the past four years refer to this time period.

Thirty-three indicators were formed by clustering together a number of underlying sub-indicators which each measure the same dimension or a similar concept. For each indicator the sub-indicators may come from the same or multiple sources. The value of a clustered indicator is the average of the underlying sub-indicators.

Following the secession of South Sudan in 2011, both South Sudan and Sudan were excluded from the IIAG due to inadequate data availability. These two countries are included in the 2015 IIAG, receiving data for 2011-2014 inclusive. South Sudan and Sudan are not included in the calculation of any average values for groupings prior to 2011.

Somalia has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the *Rural Sector* sub-category (2000-2014) and South Sudan has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the *Education* sub-category (2012 and 2014). In these instances Somalia and South Sudan do not receive a score or rank and the cases are indicated by ".".

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is aware that some sources update their data sets after our documentation is sent to print. IIAG raw data are correct as per the date "last accessed", which is stated for each indicator within the Data Portal.

Regional Groups

Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé & Príncipe.
East Africa	Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.
North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia.
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Source: African Economic Outlook (AEO) 2015 (AfDB/OECD/UNDP)

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