



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

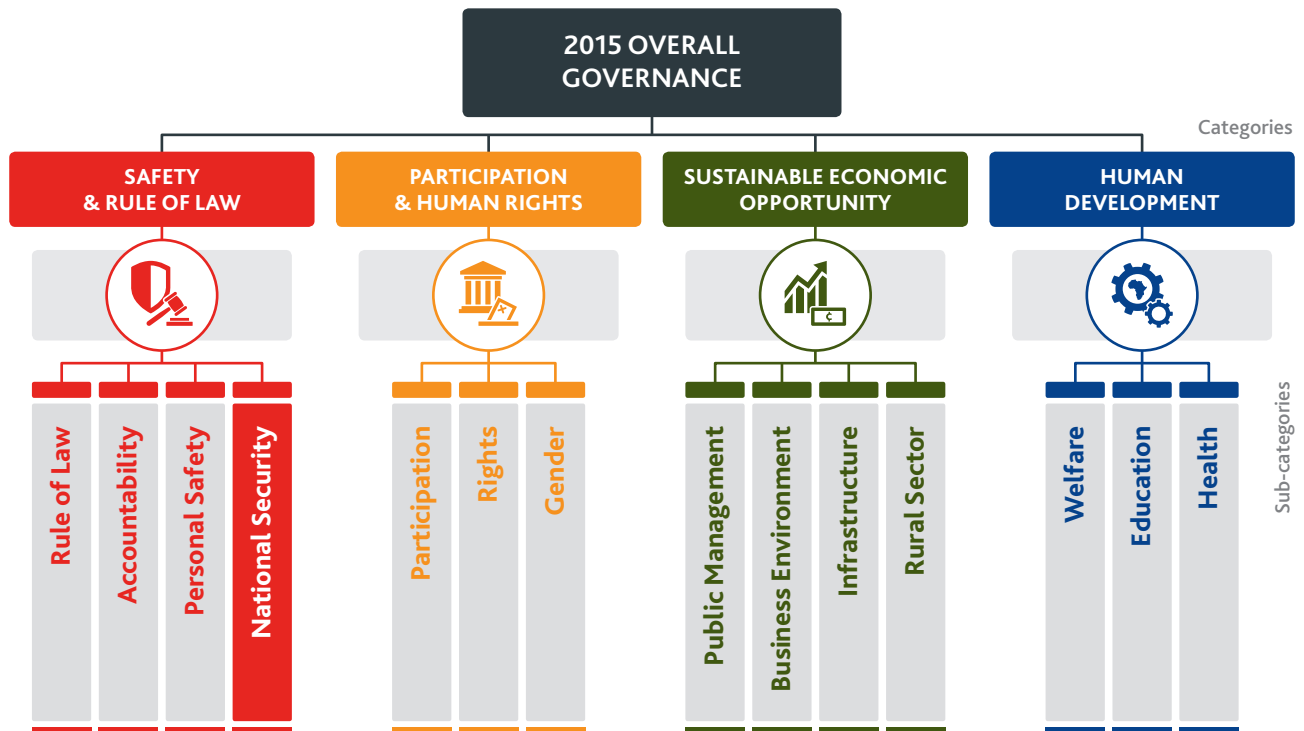
**SUB-CATEGORY
INSIGHTS**

**NATIONAL
SECURITY**



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> **National Security**

Indicators

1. Government Involvement in Armed Conflict
2. Domestic Armed Conflict
3. Cross-border Tensions
4. Internally Displaced People
5. Political Refugees

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

National Security is the highest scoring sub-category in the IIAG, however in recent years it has registered a considerable deterioration in its continental average score. While some countries have demonstrated particular progress, including low-scoring countries such as Somalia and Sudan, over half of the continent has shown decline in this governance dimension.

Other low-scoring states linger in the bottom half of the rankings, with six of the bottom ten scoring countries showing a decline in score of more than -10.0 points.

Deterioration at the indicator level is widespread, with all but one indicator showing deterioration in its African average score; *Domestic Armed Conflict* remains static since 2011. Moreover, the measure of *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* shows the largest average continental decline of all indicators in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category over the past four years.

- The African average score for *National Security* is 74.8 (out of 100), making it the highest scoring sub-category in *Safety & Rule of Law* in 2014, and the highest scoring sub-category out of the 14 in the IIAG.
- There has been a deterioration in the African average score (-2.0) since 2011.
 - This deterioration has been driven by the indicators *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (-5.6), *Cross-border Tensions* (-1.9), *Internally Displaced People* (-1.6) and *Political Refugees* (-0.8).
 - *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* shows the fifth largest indicator deterioration, on average, in the IIAG.
- The ten highest scoring countries in 2014 are: Cabo Verde (100.0), Mauritius (100.0), Botswana (99.9), Seychelles (99.9), Malawi (95.0), Zambia (95.0), São Tomé & Príncipe (94.9), Namibia (94.7), Lesotho (90.0) and Madagascar (90.0).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 10.0 points.
- São Tomé & Príncipe and Madagascar perform particularly well, in that they rank highly and show some of the largest improvements since 2011.
- The ten lowest scoring countries in 2014 are: South Sudan (15.0), Somalia (18.3), Central African Republic (20.0), Democratic Republic of Congo (32.4), Sudan (34.0), Libya (35.5), Eritrea (59.4), Mali (60.2), Burundi (61.4) and Niger (63.1).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 48.1 points, the largest range in the lowest scoring countries of any sub-category in the IIAG.
- Although Somalia and Sudan feature in the bottom ten scoring countries, they show some of the largest improvements since 2011.
- South Sudan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali and Niger 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: Zimbabwe (+17.8), Ethiopia (+13.8), Sudan (+13.1), Madagascar (+10.0), Guinea-Bissau (+6.6), Côte d'Ivoire (+5.1), São Tomé & Príncipe (+5.0), Gabon (+5.0), Somalia (+5.0) and Comoros (+4.9).
- The ten most deteriorated countries since 2011 are: South Sudan (-23.9), Libya (-22.3), Democratic Republic of Congo (-20.4), Egypt (-17.5), Central African Republic (-15.0), Cameroon (-13.9), Mali (-13.2), Niger (-11.7), Burkina Faso (-8.3) and Ghana (-6.7).
- Eight countries show their best ever score in *National Security* in 2014: Algeria, Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé & Príncipe.
- Southern Africa is the highest scoring region (90.2) on the continent in 2014.
- Two out of the five regions have shown improvement since 2011: East Africa (+0.3) and Southern Africa (+0.9). Central Africa (-5.5), North Africa (-6.0) and West Africa (-2.7) show deterioration.

Country and group performance in 2014, in the National Security sub-category

ORDERED BY SCORE

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
1	Cabo Verde	100.0 +0.0
2	Mauritius	100.0 -0.0
3	Botswana	99.9 -0.0
4	Seychelles	99.9 +0.2
5	Malawi	95.0 -5.0
6	Zambia	95.0 -5.0
7	São Tomé & Príncipe	94.9 +5.0
8	Namibia	94.7 -0.0
9	Lesotho	90.0 -5.0
10	Madagascar	90.0 +10.0
11	Tanzania	90.0 +0.0
12	Gabon	90.0 +5.0
13	Swaziland	89.9 -0.0
14	Equatorial Guinea	89.9 +0.1
15	Comoros	89.6 +4.9
16	Benin	86.6 -3.3
17	Guinea-Bissau	86.3 +6.6
18	Guinea	86.0 -3.4
19	Togo	85.3 -2.7
20	Mozambique	85.0 -5.0
21	Angola	84.8 +3.6
22	Gambia	83.6 -0.6
23	Sierra Leone	82.9 -6.4
24	Ghana	82.9 -6.7
25	Liberia	82.8 +4.0
26	Burkina Faso	81.6 -8.3
27	Djibouti	81.1 -1.0
28	South Africa	80.0 +0.0
29	Morocco	80.0 +0.0
30	Tunisia	79.9 -5.0
31	Zimbabwe	78.1 +17.8
32	Congo	77.6 -5.0
33	Mauritania	77.0 +4.5
34	Senegal	75.1 +3.3
35	Algeria	73.3 +4.2
36	Uganda	71.2 -6.6
37	Cameroon	70.7 -13.9
38	Côte d'Ivoire	68.7 +5.1
39	Rwanda	68.1 -0.0
40	Ethiopia	67.8 +13.8
41	Egypt	64.9 -17.5
42	Chad	64.1 +0.4
43	Nigeria	63.8 -3.2
44	Kenya	63.7 -0.3
45	Niger	63.1 -11.7
46	Burundi	61.4 -4.3
47	Mali	60.2 -13.2
48	Eritrea	59.4 +2.6
49	Libya	35.5 -22.3
50	Sudan	34.0 +13.1
51	DRC	32.4 -20.4
52	CAR	20.0 -15.0
53	Somalia	18.3 +5.0
54	South Sudan	15.0 -23.9

ORDERED BY SCORE CHANGE

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
31	Zimbabwe	78.1 +17.8
40	Ethiopia	67.8 +13.8
50	Sudan	34.0 +13.1
10	Madagascar	90.0 +10.0
17	Guinea-Bissau	86.3 +6.6
38	Côte d'Ivoire	68.7 +5.1
7	São Tomé & Príncipe	94.9 +5.0
12	Gabon	90.0 +5.0
53	Somalia	18.3 +5.0
15	Comoros	89.6 +4.9
33	Mauritania	77.0 +4.5
35	Algeria	73.3 +4.2
25	Liberia	82.8 +4.0
21	Angola	84.8 +3.6
34	Senegal	75.1 +3.3
48	Eritrea	59.4 +2.6
42	Chad	64.1 +0.4
4	Seychelles	99.9 +0.2
14	Equatorial Guinea	89.9 +0.1
29	Morocco	80.0 +0.0
1	Cabo Verde	100.0 +0.0
11	Tanzania	90.0 +0.0
28	South Africa	80.0 +0.0
2	Mauritius	100.0 -0.0
8	Namibia	94.7 -0.0
39	Rwanda	68.1 -0.0
3	Botswana	99.9 -0.0
13	Swaziland	89.9 -0.0
44	Kenya	63.7 -0.3
22	Gambia	83.6 -0.6
27	Djibouti	81.1 -1.0
19	Togo	85.3 -2.7
43	Nigeria	63.8 -3.2
16	Benin	86.6 -3.3
18	Guinea	86.0 -3.4
46	Burundi	61.4 -4.3
30	Tunisia	79.9 -5.0
20	Mozambique	85.0 -5.0
9	Lesotho	90.0 -5.0
6	Zambia	95.0 -5.0
5	Malawi	95.0 -5.0
32	Congo	77.6 -5.0
23	Sierra Leone	82.9 -6.4
36	Uganda	71.2 -6.6
24	Ghana	82.9 -6.7
26	Burkina Faso	81.6 -8.3
45	Niger	63.1 -11.7
47	Mali	60.2 -13.2
37	Cameroon	70.7 -13.9
52	CAR	20.0 -15.0
41	Egypt	64.9 -17.5
51	DRC	32.4 -20.4
49	Libya	35.5 -22.3
54	South Sudan	15.0 -23.9

ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
35	Algeria	73.3 +4.2
21	Angola	84.8 +3.6
16	Benin	86.6 -3.3
3	Botswana	99.9 -0.0
26	Burkina Faso	81.6 -8.3
46	Burundi	61.4 -4.3
1	Cabo Verde	100.0 +0.0
37	Cameroon	70.7 -13.9
52	CAR	20.0 -15.0
42	Chad	64.1 +0.4
15	Comoros	89.6 +4.9
32	Congo	77.6 -5.0
38	Côte d'Ivoire	68.7 +5.1
51	DRC	32.4 -20.4
27	Djibouti	81.1 -1.0
41	Egypt	64.9 -17.5
14	Equatorial Guinea	89.9 +0.1
48	Eritrea	59.4 +2.6
40	Ethiopia	67.8 +13.8
12	Gabon	90.0 +5.0
22	Gambia	83.6 -0.6
24	Ghana	82.9 -6.7
18	Guinea	86.0 -3.4
17	Guinea-Bissau	86.3 +6.6
44	Kenya	63.7 -0.3
9	Lesotho	90.0 -5.0
25	Liberia	82.8 +4.0
49	Libya	35.5 -22.3
10	Madagascar	90.0 +10.0
5	Malawi	95.0 -5.0
47	Mali	60.2 -13.2
33	Mauritania	77.0 +4.5
2	Mauritius	100.0 -0.0
29	Morocco	80.0 +0.0
20	Mozambique	85.0 -5.0
8	Namibia	94.7 -0.0
45	Niger	63.1 -11.7
43	Nigeria	63.8 -3.2
39	Rwanda	68.1 -0.0
7	São Tomé & Príncipe	94.9 +5.0
34	Senegal	75.1 +3.3
4	Seychelles	99.9 +0.2
23	Sierra Leone	82.9 -6.4
53	Somalia	18.3 +5.0
28	South Africa	80.0 +0.0
54	South Sudan	15.0 -23.9
50	Sudan	34.0 +13.1
13	Swaziland	89.9 -0.0
11	Tanzania	90.0 +0.0
19	Togo	85.3 -2.7
30	Tunisia	79.9 -5.0
36	Uganda	71.2 -6.6
6	Zambia	95.0 -5.0
31	Zimbabwe	78.1 +17.8

2014 Score

Top 5

Cabo Verde	100.0
Mauritius	100.0
Botswana	99.9
Seychelles	99.9
Malawi	95.0

Bottom 5

Sudan	34.0
DRC	32.4
CAR	20.0
Somalia	18.3
South Sudan	15.0

Change 2011-2014

Most improved

Zimbabwe	+17.8
Ethiopia	+13.8
Sudan	+13.1
Madagascar	+10.0
Guinea-Bissau	+6.6

Most deteriorated

South Sudan	-23.9
Libya	-22.3
DRC	-20.4
Egypt	-17.5
CAR	-15.0

Regional averages

Africa	74.8	-2.0
1 Southern Africa	90.2	+0.9
2 West Africa	79.3	-2.7
. Sub-Saharan Africa	75.6	-1.5
3 North Africa	68.4	-6.0
4 Central Africa	67.4	-5.5
5 East Africa	63.0	+0.3

RECs averages

1 SADC	87.0	-0.6
2 ECOWAS	79.3	-2.7
3 COMESA	72.5	-1.1
4 EAC	70.9	-2.3
5 CEN-SAD	70.7	-2.3
6 AMU	69.1	-3.7
7 ECCAS	68.6	-4.4
8 IGAD	51.3	+0.3

Geographical averages

1 Island	95.7	+3.4
2 Coastal	73.3	-1.9
3 Landlocked	70.0	-4.1

Regional averages

Africa	74.8	-2.0
1 Southern Africa	90.2	+0.9
5 East Africa	63.0	+0.3
. Sub-Saharan Africa	75.6	-1.5
2 West Africa	79.3	-2.7
4 Central Africa	67.4	-5.5
3 North Africa	68.4	-6.0

RECs averages

8 IGAD	51.3	+0.3
1 SADC	87.0	-0.6
3 COMESA	72.5	-1.1
4 EAC	70.9	-2.3
5 CEN-SAD	70.7	-2.3
2 ECOWAS	79.3	-2.7
6 AMU	69.1	-3.7
7 ECCAS	68.6	-4.4

Geographical averages

1 Island	95.7	+3.4
2 Coastal	73.3	-1.9
3 Landlocked	70.0	-4.1

Regional averages

Africa	74.8	-2.0
4 Central Africa	67.4	-5.5
5 East Africa	63.0	+0.3
3 North Africa	68.4	-6.0
1 Southern Africa	90.2	+0.9
. Sub-Saharan Africa	75.6	-1.5
2 West Africa	79.3	-2.7

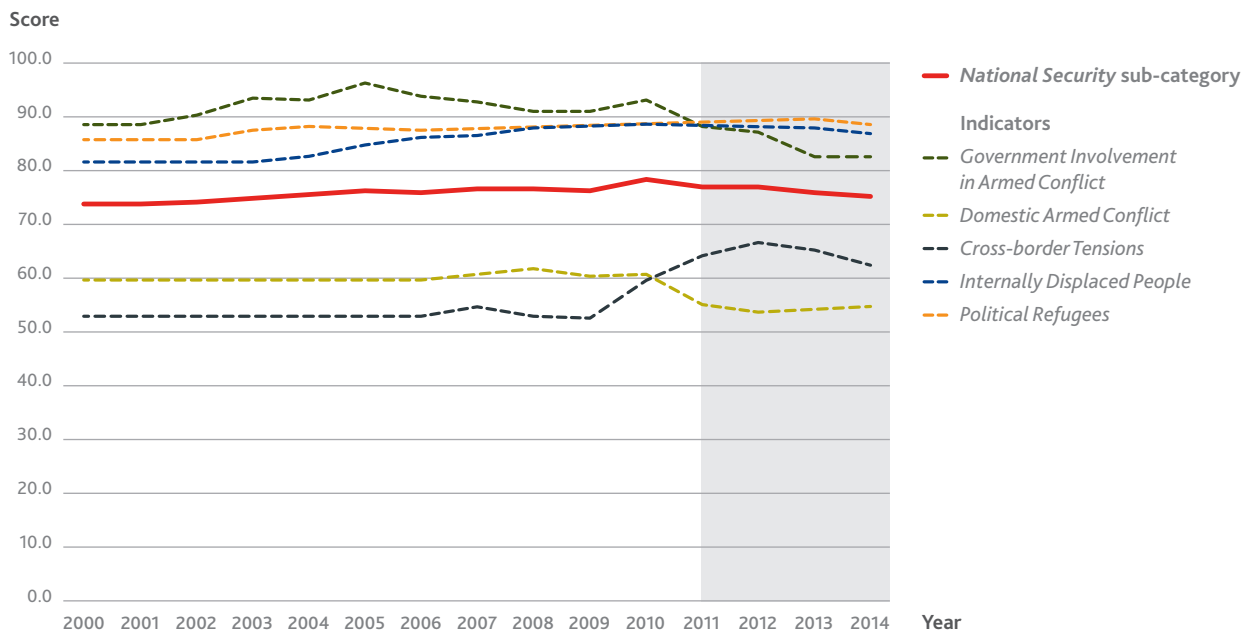
RECs averages

6 AMU	69.1	-3.7
5 CEN-SAD	70.7	-2.3
3 COMESA	72.5	-1.1
4 EAC	70.9	-2.3
7 ECCAS	68.6	-4.4
2 ECOWAS	79.3	-2.7
8 IGAD	51.3	+0.3
1 SADC	87.0	-0.6

Geographical averages

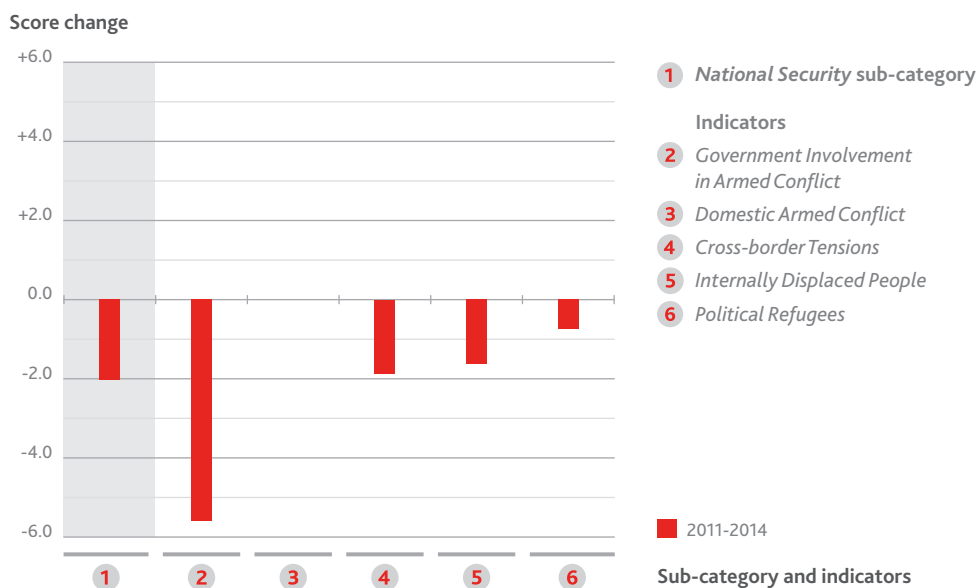
2 Coastal	73.3	-1.9
1 Island	95.7	+3.4
3 Landlocked	70.0	-4.1

African average performance since 2000, in the *National Security* sub-category and its indicators



AFRICAN AVERAGE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
NATIONAL SECURITY	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.9	75.4	76.2	76.0	76.6	76.5	76.2	78.3	76.8	77.0	75.7	74.8	-2.0
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	88.5	88.5	90.4	93.3	93.3	96.2	93.9	92.6	91.0	91.0	92.9	88.0	87.0	82.1	82.4	-5.6
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	61.1	62.0	60.1	60.6	54.6	53.7	54.2	54.6	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	54.8	52.9	52.4	59.6	64.1	66.4	65.3	62.3	-1.9
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	82.9	84.7	86.1	86.6	88.0	88.4	89.2	88.2	88.4	87.7	86.6	-1.6
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	85.6	85.6	85.9	87.4	88.4	87.8	87.5	88.0	88.4	89.1	89.4	89.0	89.4	89.5	88.2	-0.8

African average performance since 2011



Indicator name	Definition	Data Provider Acronym
1 <i>Government Involvement in Armed Conflict</i>	Degree of direct or indirect involvement of the government in an armed conflict which results in at least 25 annual battle-related deaths.	UCDP
2 <i>Domestic Armed Conflict</i>	Level of internal conflict and/or civil war, or the likelihood of conflict developing in the near future.	EIU
3 <i>Cross-border Tensions</i>	Level of potential threats to economic and political stability due to international disputes or tensions.	EIU
4 <i>Internally Displaced People</i>	People displaced within a country due to violence, conflict, human rights violations or natural or human-made disasters.	IDMC
5 <i>Political Refugees</i>	People fleeing the country due to fear of persecution.	UNHCR

For data provider acronyms see page 7.

Annex 2: Country and group performance since 2000

6

NATIONAL SECURITY																	Change
2014 Rank/54	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014	
35	Algeria	71.3	71.3	71.2	71.2	60.5	60.6	62.1	63.5	64.9	66.3	67.7	69.1	70.5	71.9	73.3	+4.2
21	Angola	38.1	37.3	32.5	53.4	65.5	76.4	76.9	72.2	79.5	63.8	70.8	81.1	84.1	84.3	84.8	+3.6
16	Benin	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	86.7	86.6	-3.3
3	Botswana	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	-0.0
26	Burkina Faso	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	86.6	81.6	-8.3	
46	Burundi	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	38.7	41.9	43.1	59.9	50.7	69.5	65.5	65.7	64.2	61.2	61.4	-4.3
1	Cabo Verde	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+0.0
37	Cameroon	84.9	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.7	84.7	84.7	79.6	79.6	84.6	84.6	84.7	79.7	70.7	-13.9
52	CAR	40.0	29.1	29.7	35.0	37.1	36.9	27.9	27.1	37.9	23.9	26.3	35.0	31.0	10.0	20.0	-15.0
42	Chad	47.6	48.3	48.4	44.9	51.6	48.6	49.3	43.4	43.7	44.4	59.7	63.7	63.5	58.3	64.1	+0.4
15	Comoros	85.0	85.0	85.0	84.9	85.0	84.9	84.9	69.9	79.7	79.8	84.7	84.7	89.7	89.6	89.6	+4.9
32	Congo	54.6	55.3	48.1	54.7	53.3	59.7	66.0	76.3	81.4	81.4	81.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	77.6	-5.0
38	Côte d'Ivoire	56.2	56.2	48.8	48.5	50.2	57.2	51.2	52.6	59.9	62.9	55.4	63.6	76.0	72.9	68.7	+5.1
51	DRC	29.0	28.9	35.4	35.2	36.4	42.6	41.0	37.8	34.8	40.9	47.6	52.8	33.4	30.7	32.4	-20.4
27	Djibouti	88.6	89.7	89.7	89.6	89.7	89.6	89.7	89.6	82.9	84.6	84.6	82.1	81.3	81.2	81.1	-1.0
41	Egypt	90.0	90.0	89.9	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.9	90.0	90.0	90.0	87.5	82.4	84.9	71.6	64.9	-17.5
14	Equatorial Guinea	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.6	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.8	89.8	89.8	89.9	89.9	+0.1
48	Eritrea	32.8	39.5	39.5	37.8	44.4	44.5	41.4	42.4	37.9	49.2	59.3	56.8	59.3	59.3	59.4	+2.6
40	Ethiopia	48.5	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.0	51.8	51.9	51.6	51.3	53.9	54.0	56.5	61.5	67.8	+13.8
12	Gabon	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	89.9	90.0	+5.0
22	Gambia	84.7	84.7	84.6	84.7	84.7	84.4	84.5	79.6	79.5	79.3	84.3	84.2	84.1	84.0	83.6	-0.6
24	Ghana	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.5	89.8	89.9	89.7	89.7	89.5	89.6	86.1	82.9	82.9	-6.7
18	Guinea	68.6	68.6	75.2	75.2	76.0	76.0	78.8	78.9	79.0	74.1	89.2	89.4	89.3	86.0	86.0	-3.4
17	Guinea-Bissau	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	79.6	79.6	76.3	86.3	+6.6
44	Kenya	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.4	74.9	77.6	74.9	71.1	67.3	64.0	63.6	62.6	63.7	-0.3
9	Lesotho	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	95.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	-5.0
25	Liberia	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	30.0	43.8	47.4	58.4	71.4	72.4	73.0	78.8	84.7	82.2	82.8	+4.0
49	Libya	84.9	81.6	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.8	74.8	57.7	76.1	75.6	35.5	-22.3
10	Madagascar	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	80.0	75.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	+10.0
5	Malawi	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	-5.0
47	Mali	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	71.6	75.0	75.0	73.1	73.3	66.5	79.9	73.4	49.7	61.9	60.2	-13.2
33	Mauritania	79.1	79.2	79.3	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.4	79.6	62.8	64.0	72.7	72.5	80.2	76.9	77.0	+4.5
2	Mauritius	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-0.0
29	Morocco	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	85.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	+0.0
20	Mozambique	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	85.0	73.3	85.0	-5.0
8	Namibia	82.7	82.7	86.3	89.6	89.6	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.8	89.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	-0.0
45	Niger	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	61.5	64.8	64.8	58.1	63.1	69.8	79.8	74.8	76.4	73.1	63.1	-11.7
43	Nigeria	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	65.9	79.3	78.4	77.5	71.5	63.9	79.7	67.1	62.8	58.5	63.8	-3.2
39	Rwanda	57.3	59.8	63.8	70.5	71.3	69.2	69.8	80.6	81.2	71.7	67.6	68.1	60.4	64.5	68.1	-0.0
7	São Tomé & Príncipe	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	+5.0
34	Senegal	72.5	72.7	72.2	72.7	79.4	77.2	76.9	78.6	82.9	78.2	78.5	71.8	78.3	75.2	75.1	+3.3
4	Seychelles	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	+0.2
23	Sierra Leone	47.7	47.7	57.3	66.2	69.8	70.2	70.2	71.5	81.6	83.4	88.9	89.3	86.1	82.9	82.9	-6.4
53	Somalia	21.5	14.9	14.9	21.5	20.0	20.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	15.8	18.3	18.3	+5.0
28	South Africa	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	76.7	80.0	+0.0
54	South Sudan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38.9	42.9	35.1	15.0	-23.9
50	Sudan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20.9	25.9	34.1	34.0	+13.1
13	Swaziland	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.9	-0.0
11	Tanzania	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	87.5	90.0	90.0	+0.0
19	Togo	84.4	84.4	83.8	83.8	83.8	79.9	82.3	87.8	88.3	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.2	85.2	85.3	-2.7
30	Tunisia	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.8	89.8	89.9	89.9	89.9	84.9	84.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	-5.0
36	Uganda	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.9	50.4	51.6	57.6	71.2	77.9	77.9	74.5	71.2	-6.6
6	Zambia	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	-5.0
31	Zimbabwe	71.6	71.6	74.8	74.7	74.6	60.5	60.4	60.4	49.3	59.1	54.0	60.3	66.7	78.2	78.1	+17.8
Regional averages																	
	Africa	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.9	75.4	76.2	76.0	76.6	76.5	76.2	78.3	76.8	77.0	75.7	74.8	-2.0
4	Central Africa	65.7	64.5	64.5	65.5	66.6	67.8	67.3	67.3	68.4	66.2	69.9	72.9	70.6	67.0	67.4	-5.5
5	East Africa	61.1	62.3	62.6	63.7	65.2	65.4	64.2	65.9	64.9	67.1	68.8	62.8	63.4	64.0	63.0	+0.3
3	North Africa	83.4	82.8	83.4	83.4	81.6	81.6	81.8	82.1	79.5	80.0	78.7	74.4	78.6	76.0	68.4	-6.0
1	Southern Africa	85.2	85.1	85.3	87.3	88.3	88.0	88.1	88.1	86.1	85.2	86.2	89.3	89.6	89.3	90.2	+0.9
.	Sub-Saharan Africa	72.3	72.4	72.8	73.8	74.6	75.5	75.2	75.9	76.1	75.7	78.3	77.1	76.8	75.7	75.6	-1.5
2	West Africa	73.7	73.8	74.7	74.9	74.8	77.1	77.3	78.0	80.3	79.5	83.4	82.0	81.4	79.6	79.3	-2.7
RECs averages																	
6	AMU	82.0	81.4	82.0	82.1	79.9	80.0	80.2	80.5	77.5	78.0	77.0	72.8	77.3	76.9	69.1	-3.7
5	CEN-SAD	72.2	71.7	72.4	72.7	73.2	74.3	73.7	73.5	74.4	73.7	76.4	73.0	74.0	72.0	70.7	-2.3
3	COMESA	72.3	73.2	74.1	74.4	75.5	75.1	74.7	75.8	73.6	75.8	76.5	73.5	74.2	74.4	72.5	-1.1
4	EAC	59.1	60.2	61.0	62.4	64.6	64.9	65.1	71.7	69.7	72.0	72.3	73.2	70.7	70.6	70.9	-2.3
7	ECCAS	59.2	58.2	57.7	60.6	63.7	66.0	65.8	67.1	67.7	66.3	69.6	73.0	71.3	68.2	68.6	-4.4
2	ECOWAS	73.7	73.8	74.7	74.9	74.8	77.1	77.3	78.0	80.3	79.5	83.4	82.0	81.4	79.6	79.3	-2.7
8	IGAD	51.9	53.7	53.7	54.6	55.5	55.5	53.2	54.2	52.1	54.5	58.3	51.0	52.9	53.3	51.3	+0.3
1	SADC	82.8	82.7	83.2	84.8	85.7	85.9	85.8	85.6	83.9	83.5	84.8	87.6	86.4	86.2	87.0	-0.6
Geographical averages																	
2	Coastal	71.9	71.8	72.3	73.6	73.9	75.6	75.6	76.5	76.4	75.8	77.6	75.2	75.9	74.3	73.3	-1.9
1	Island	95.0	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	92.4	91.5	90.7	92.4	92.4	94.1	95.7	95.7	+3.4
3	Landlocked	68.5	68.6	69.2	69.7	70.6	70.0	69.3	70.7	70.5	71.3	74.2	74.2	72.8	71.2	70.0	-4.1

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

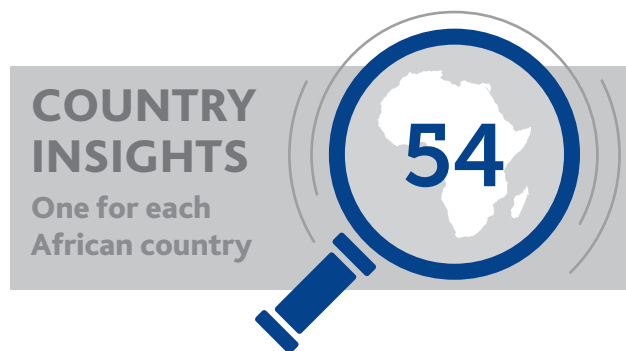
African Development Bank (AfDB)
 African Union Commission (AUC)
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
 Freedom House (FH)
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
 Global Integrity (GI)
 Institut de Recherche Empirique 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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