



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

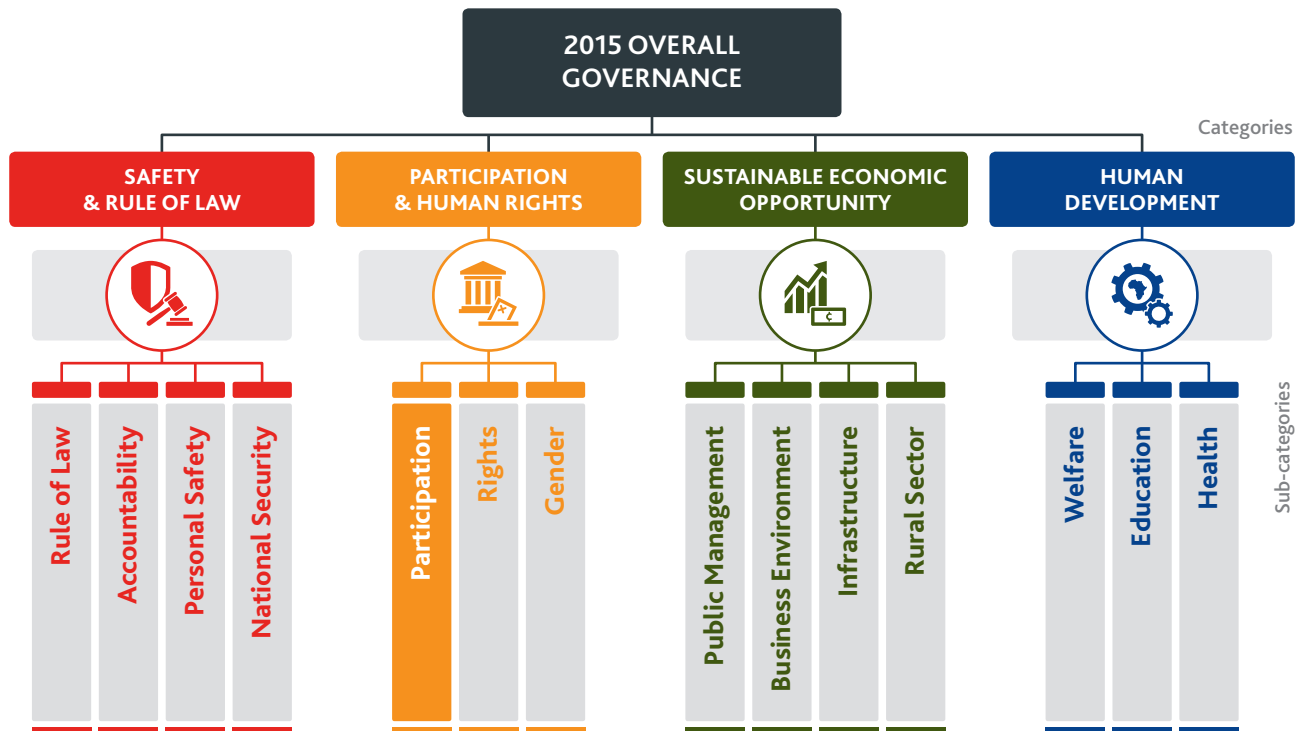
**SUB-CATEGORY
INSIGHTS**

PARTICIPATION



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> **Participation**

Indicators

1. Political Rights
2. Political Participation
3. Free & Fair Elections
4. Free & Fair Executive Elections
5. Effective Power to Govern

- Participation is one of 14 sub-categories of the IIAG.
- Participation is one of three sub-categories within the Participation & Human Rights category of the IIAG.
- There are five indicators within the Participation sub-category of the IIAG. These indicator scores are averaged to give the Participation sub-category score.
- Indicator definitions and sources can be found on page 5.

Participation Key Findings

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The African average score for *Participation* has shown the most improvement of all sub-categories in the IIAG in the past four years, however it remains one of the lower scoring sub-categories on the continent. This progress has been driven by dramatic gains in certain countries, most notably the post-Arab Spring countries Libya, Egypt and Tunisia.

Despite this progress, some low-scoring countries have seen their performance weaken further, with Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Swaziland registering considerable declines in score.

At the indicator level, four of the five underlying governance measures have shown improvement, with *Political Participation* and *Effective Power to Govern* seeing some of the largest continental gains, on average, in the IIAG.

- The African average score for *Participation* is 45.9 (out of 100), making it the lowest scoring sub-category in *Participation & Human Rights* in 2014. It ranks 10th out of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG.
- There has been an improvement in the African average score (+2.3) since 2011. This makes *Participation* the most improved sub-category in the IIAG.
 - This improvement has been driven by the indicators *Political Participation* (+4.3), *Free & Fair Elections* (+2.8), *Free & Fair Executive Elections* (+2.8) and *Effective Power to Govern* (+3.6).
 - *Political Participation* and *Effective Power to Govern* are two of the ten most improved indicators across the entire IIAG.
- The ten highest scoring countries in 2014 are: Cabo Verde (93.8), Mauritius (83.9), Lesotho (82.4), South Africa (81.1), Namibia (80.1), Ghana (80.1), Botswana (77.1), Senegal (75.0), São Tomé & Príncipe (73.8) and Benin (73.1).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 20.7 points.
- Lesotho and Senegal 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: Somalia (4.1), Eritrea (4.3), Swaziland (9.5), Equatorial Guinea (12.7), South Sudan (17.1), Chad (17.6), Central African Republic (17.6), Rwanda (19.3), Democratic Republic of Congo (19.9) and Sudan (20.6).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 16.5 points.
- Swaziland, Central African Republic and Democratic Republic of Congo 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: Libya (+40.1), Egypt (+27.7), Lesotho (+20.3), Madagascar (+19.2), Côte d'Ivoire (+18.1), Tunisia (+16.7), Kenya (+16.2), Nigeria (+13.3), Senegal (+11.4) and Algeria (+7.3).
- The ten most deteriorated countries since 2011 are: Mali (-30.3), Guinea-Bissau (-18.1), Democratic Republic of Congo (-11.1), Central African Republic (-7.5), Uganda (-4.8), Guinea (-4.6), Mauritania (-4.4), Burkina Faso (-2.7), Sierra Leone (-2.5) and Swaziland (-2.4).
- Twelve countries show their best ever score in *Participation* in 2014: Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Lesotho, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
 - Botswana, ranked 7th on the continent, showed its worst ever score in *Participation* in 2014.
- Southern Africa is the highest scoring region (59.1) on the continent in 2014.
- Three out of the five regions have shown improvement since 2011: East Africa (+1.4), North Africa (+15.2) and Southern Africa (+4.2). Central Africa (-1.4) and West Africa (-1.5) show deterioration.
 - All North African countries except Mauritania (-4.4) have shown improvement in the past four years.

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

ORDERED BY SCORE

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
1	Cabo Verde	93.8 -2.4
2	Mauritius	83.9 0.0
3	Lesotho	82.4 +20.3
4	South Africa	81.1 +1.4
5	Namibia	80.1 +4.4
6	Ghana	80.1 -1.9
7	Botswana	77.1 -0.8
8	Senegal	75.0 +11.4
9	São Tomé & Príncipe	73.8 -0.1
10	Benin	73.1 -2.2
11	Seychelles	70.8 +0.1
12	Tunisia	69.6 +16.7
13	Zambia	69.5 0.0
14	Niger	68.2 -2.2
15	Kenya	65.7 +16.2
16	Tanzania	65.6 0.0
17	Liberia	65.1 0.0
18	Malawi	62.8 -1.4
19	Sierra Leone	61.0 -2.5
20	Comoros	59.7 0.0
21	Mozambique	59.2 0.0
22	Nigeria	52.2 +13.3
23	Côte d'Ivoire	51.7 +18.1
24	Uganda	46.7 -4.8
25	Libya	45.2 +40.1
26	Burkina Faso	44.1 -2.7
27	Egypt	42.8 +27.7
28	Mali	42.8 -30.3
29	Guinea	42.2 -4.6
30	Burundi	40.2 -1.1
31	Madagascar	39.8 +19.2
32	Gabon	37.0 +2.4
33	Togo	35.8 +1.1
34	Angola	34.8 +4.5
35	Algeria	30.0 +7.3
36	Mauritania	29.5 -4.4
37	Zimbabwe	29.1 +5.0
38	Cameroon	27.5 +2.8
39	Ethiopia	27.0 -0.8
40	Congo	26.0 0.0
41	Gambia	24.8 0.0
42	Djibouti	24.0 +4.7
43	Guinea-Bissau	23.0 -18.1
44	Morocco	22.7 +3.6
45	Sudan	20.6 +2.8
46	DRC	19.9 -11.1
47	Rwanda	19.3 +1.4
48	CAR	17.6 -7.5
49	Chad	17.6 +4.4
50	South Sudan	17.1 -0.4
51	Equatorial Guinea	12.7 -2.4
52	Swaziland	9.5 -2.4
53	Eritrea	4.3 +1.4
54	Somalia	4.1 -1.5

Regional averages

Africa	45.9 +2.3
1 Southern Africa	59.1 +4.2
2 West Africa	55.5 -1.5
. Sub-Saharan Africa	46.6 +0.7
3 North Africa	40.0 +15.2
4 East Africa	35.8 +1.4
5 Central Africa	29.0 -1.4

RECs averages

1 SADC	57.7 +2.6
2 ECOWAS	55.5 -1.5
3 EAC	47.5 +2.4
4 CEN-SAD	45.9 +2.8
5 COMESA	41.1 +5.1
6 AMU	39.4 +12.7
7 ECCAS	30.7 -0.8
8 IGAD	26.2 +2.2

Geographical averages

1 Island	70.3 +2.8
2 Coastal	43.3 +4.1
3 Landlocked	41.9 -1.4

ORDERED BY SCORE CHANGE

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
25	Libya	45.2 +40.1
27	Egypt	42.8 +27.7
3	Lesotho	82.4 +20.3
31	Madagascar	39.8 +19.2
23	Côte d'Ivoire	51.7 +18.1
12	Tunisia	69.6 +16.7
15	Kenya	65.7 +16.2
22	Nigeria	52.2 +13.3
8	Senegal	75.0 +11.4
35	Algeria	30.0 +7.3
37	Zimbabwe	29.1 +5.0
42	Djibouti	24.0 +4.7
34	Angola	34.8 +4.5
5	Namibia	80.1 +4.4
49	Chad	17.6 +4.4
44	Morocco	22.7 +3.6
38	Cameroon	27.5 +2.8
45	Sudan	20.6 +2.8
32	Gabon	37.0 +2.4
4	South Africa	81.1 +1.4
47	Rwanda	19.3 +1.4
53	Eritrea	4.3 +1.4
33	Togo	35.8 +1.1
11	Seychelles	70.8 +0.1
20	Comoros	59.7 0.0
40	Congo	26.0 0.0
41	Gambia	24.8 0.0
17	Liberia	65.1 0.0
2	Mauritius	83.9 0.0
21	Mozambique	59.2 0.0
16	Tanzania	65.6 0.0
13	Zambia	69.5 0.0
9	São Tomé & Príncipe	73.8 -0.1
50	South Sudan	17.1 -0.4
7	Botswana	77.1 -0.8
30	Burundi	40.2 -1.1
18	Malawi	62.8 -1.4
54	Somalia	4.1 -1.5
6	Ghana	80.1 -1.9
10	Benin	73.1 -2.2
14	Niger	68.2 -2.2
1	Cabo Verde	93.8 -2.4
51	Equatorial Guinea	12.7 -2.4
52	Swaziland	9.5 -2.4
19	Sierra Leone	61.0 -2.5
26	Burkina Faso	44.1 -2.7
36	Mauritania	29.5 -4.4
29	Guinea	42.2 -4.6
24	Uganda	46.7 -4.8
48	CAR	17.6 -7.5
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43	Guinea-Bissau	23.0 -18.1
28	Mali	42.8 -30.3

Regional averages

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Geographical averages

2 Coastal	43.3 +4.1
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ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
35	Algeria	30.0 +7.3
34	Angola	34.8 +4.5
10	Benin	73.1 -2.2
7	Botswana	77.1 +0.8
26	Burkina Faso	44.1 -2.7
30	Burundi	40.2 -1.1
1	Cabo Verde	93.8 -2.4
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15	Kenya	65.7 +16.2
3	Lesotho	82.4 +20.3
17	Liberia	65.1 0.0
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44	Morocco	22.7 +3.6
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4	South Africa	81.1 +1.4
50	South Sudan	17.1 -0.4
45	Sudan	20.6 +2.8
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16	Tanzania	65.6 0.0
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Geographical averages

2 Coastal	43.3 +4.1
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2014 Score

Top 5

Cabo Verde	93.8
Mauritius	83.9
Lesotho	82.4
South Africa	81.1
Namibia	80.1

Bottom 5

South Sudan	17.1
Equatorial Guinea	12.7
Swaziland	9.5
Eritrea	4.3
Somalia	4.1

Change 2011-2014

Most improved

Libya	+40.1
Egypt	+27.7
Lesotho	+20.3
Madagascar	+19.2
Côte d'Ivoire	+18.1

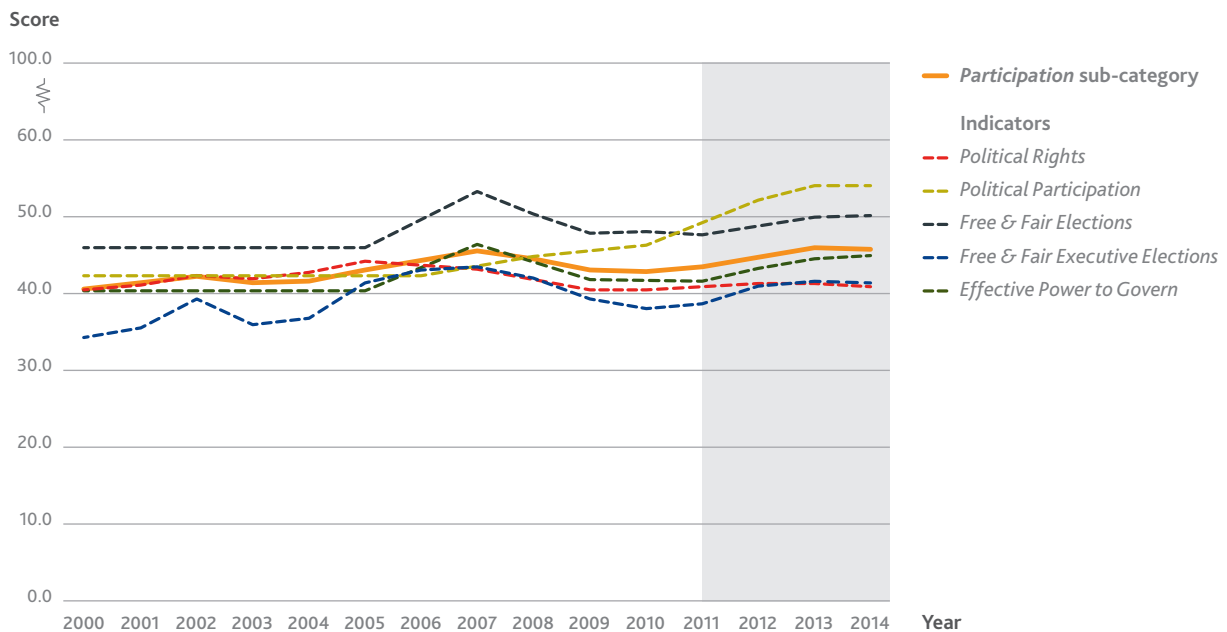
Most deteriorated

Mali	-30.3
Guinea-Bissau	-18.1
DRC	-11.1
CAR	-7.5
Uganda	-4.8

Participation Spotlight

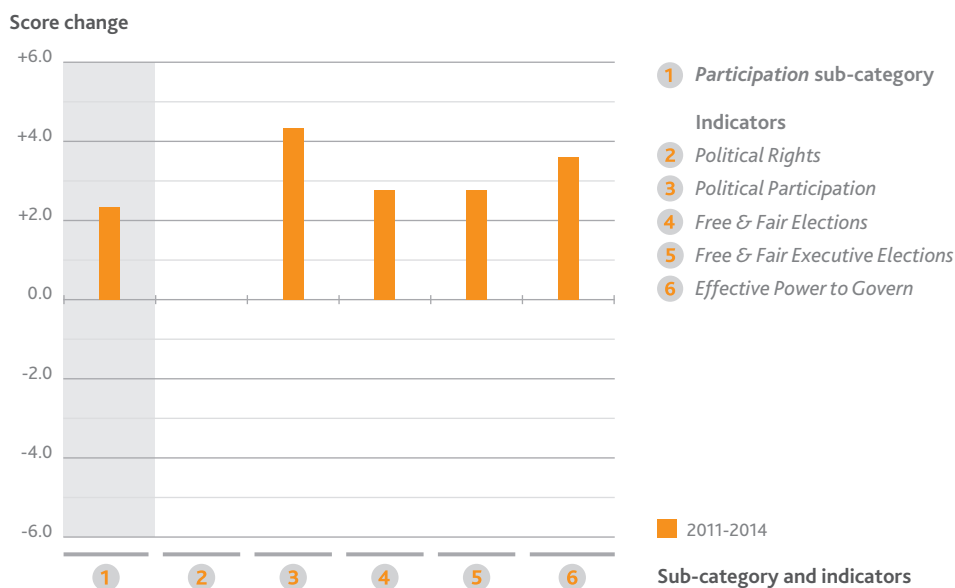
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African average performance since 2000, in the *Participation* sub-category and its indicators



AFRICAN AVERAGE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
PARTICIPATION	40.6	41.4	42.4	41.3	41.7	43.0	44.4	45.8	44.7	43.1	42.9	43.6	44.9	46.1	45.9	+2.3
Political Rights (FH)	40.4	41.3	42.3	42.0	42.9	44.2	43.6	43.3	42.0	40.4	40.4	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.0	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	43.6	45.1	45.8	46.4	49.8	52.4	54.2	54.1	+4.3
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	49.7	53.4	50.7	47.9	48.0	47.5	49.0	50.0	50.4	+2.8
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	34.3	35.7	39.4	36.1	36.9	41.6	43.1	43.7	42.0	39.4	38.1	39.0	41.0	41.7	41.7	+2.8
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	43.5	46.6	44.2	41.8	42.1	41.6	43.4	44.7	45.2	+3.6

African average performance since 2011



Indicator name	Definition	Data Provider Acronym
1 <i>Political Rights</i>	Extent to which citizens are free to participate in the political process including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organisations and elect accountable representatives.	FH
2 <i>Political Participation</i>	Extent to which citizens have relevant information and the freedom to participate in the political process.	EIU
3 <i>Free & Fair Elections</i>	Extent to which political representatives are determined by general, free and fair elections.	BS
4 <i>Free & Fair Executive Elections</i>	Extent of freedom and fairness of executive elections across the campaign period and all aspects of the election process, including extent of opposition participation, adherence to electoral procedures, citizens' access to information, levels of violence, acceptance of results and turnover of power.	IREEP
5 <i>Effective Power to Govern</i>	Extent to which democratically elected political representatives have effective power to govern or to which there are veto powers and political enclaves.	BS

For data provider acronyms see page 7.

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

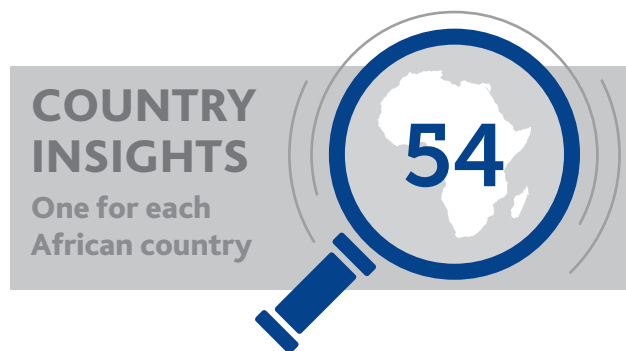
African Development Bank (AfDB)
 African Union Commission (AUC)
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
 Freedom House (FH)
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
 Global Integrity (GI)
 Institut de Recherche Empirique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