



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**SUB-CATEGORY  
INSIGHTS**

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**INFRASTRUCTURE**

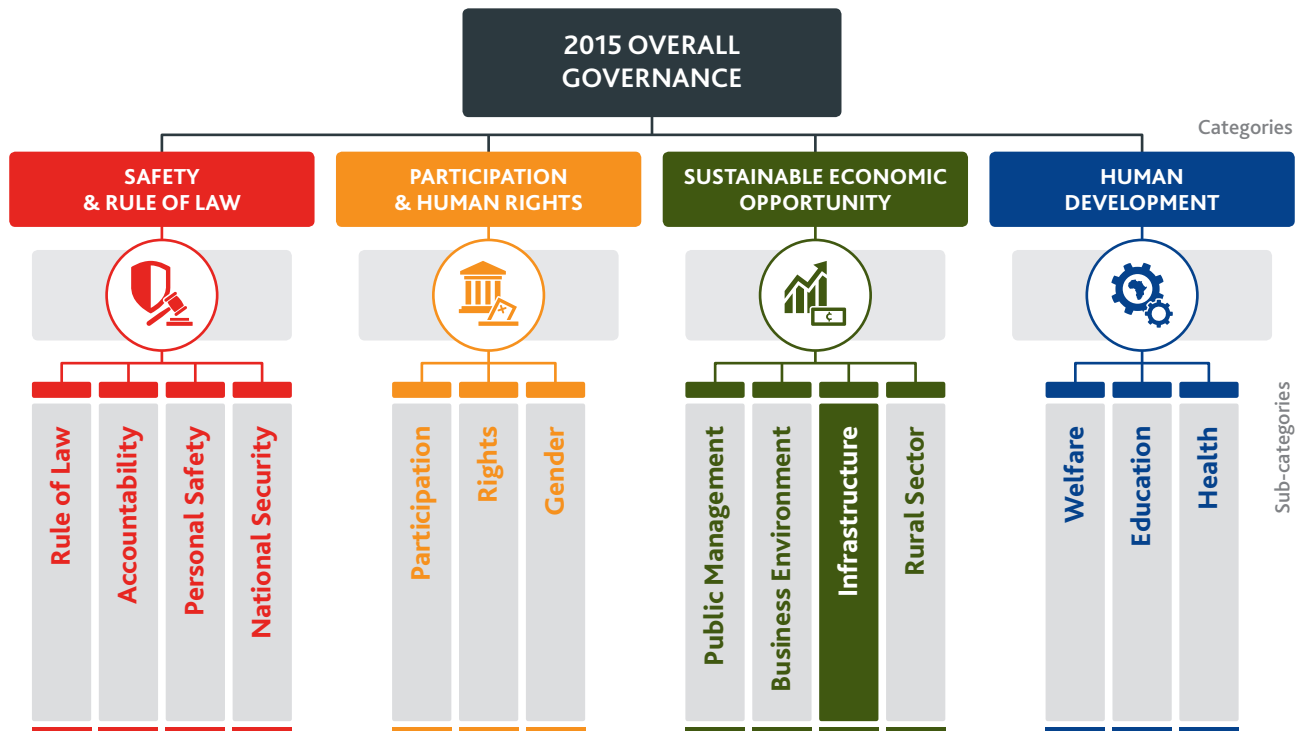


# Contents

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<b><i>Infrastructure within the IIAG</i></b>	<b>1</b>
<b><i>Infrastructure Key Findings</i></b>	<b>2</b>
<b><i>Infrastructure Spotlight</i></b>	<b>3</b>
> Country and group performance in 2014, in the <i>Infrastructure</i> sub-category	3
> African average performance since 2000, in the <i>Infrastructure</i> sub-category and its indicators	4
> African average performance since 2011	4
<b>Annex 1: Definitions and Sources</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Annex 2: Country and group performance since 2000</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Annex 3: Data Providers &amp; IIAG Resources</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Notes</b>	<b>8</b>

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> **Infrastructure**

Indicators

1. Road Network
2. Rail Network
3. Air Transport
4. Access to Water
5. Electricity Supply
6. Telephone & IT Infrastructure
7. Digital Connectivity

- *Infrastructure* is one of 14 sub-categories of the IIAG.
- *Infrastructure* is one of four sub-categories within the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category of the IIAG.
- There are seven indicators within the *Infrastructure* sub-category of the IIAG. These indicator scores are averaged to give the *Infrastructure* sub-category score.
- Indicator definitions and sources can be found on page 5.

*Infrastructure* is the only sub-category in its parent category *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* to show average continental improvement over the past four years, going against the negative continental trend exhibited by this category. Since 2011, 33 countries have shown improvement, with eight countries making gains larger than +10.0 points.

*Infrastructure* is one of four sub-categories in which, on average, all regions register progress. However, North Africa shows divergent trends; Morocco is the second most improved country on the continent, and Libya the second most deteriorated.

The indicators within *Infrastructure* also show a mixed picture, with four indicators showing improvement and three declining. The indicators showing deterioration are: *Road Network*, *Rail Network* and *Electricity Supply*. However, notable progress has been made in *Telephone & IT Infrastructure*, *Digital Connectivity* and *Air Transport*.

- The African average score for *Infrastructure* is 36.5 (out of 100), making it the lowest scoring sub-category in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in 2014. It ranks 13<sup>th</sup> 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 *Infrastructure* the second most improved sub-category in the IIAG.
  - This improvement has been driven by the indicators *Air Transport* (+4.1), *Access to Water* (+0.4), *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* (+6.0) and *Digital Connectivity* (+5.7).
  - *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* and *Digital Connectivity* are, respectively, the second and third most improved indicators across the entire IIAG.
- The ten highest scoring countries in 2014 are: Seychelles (86.6), Mauritius (83.6), South Africa (75.7), Morocco (71.0), Namibia (70.6), Tunisia (69.1), Egypt (57.0), Botswana (55.0), Côte d'Ivoire (52.6) and Cabo Verde (51.9).
  - The range in score between these ten countries is 34.7 points, the largest range in the highest scoring countries for any sub-category in the IIAG.
- Mauritius, South Africa, Morocco and Côte d'Ivoire perform particularly well, in that they rank highly and show some of the largest improvements since 2011.
- Tunisia, Egypt and Botswana feature in the top ten scoring countries, but show some of the largest deteriorations since 2011.
- The ten lowest scoring countries in 2014 are: Somalia (5.8), South Sudan (7.4), Central African Republic (10.5), Eritrea (10.7), Democratic Republic of Congo (11.5), Chad (13.9), Equatorial Guinea (14.9), Guinea (17.9), Nigeria (19.8) and Sierra Leone (21.3).
  - The range in score between these ten countries is 15.6 points.
- Central African Republic and Eritrea 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: Togo (+19.5), Morocco (+17.5), Kenya (+16.0), Sudan (+11.2), Congo (+10.8), Guinea-Bissau (+10.7), Niger (+10.7), South Africa (+10.6), Côte d'Ivoire (+8.7) and Mauritius (+8.3).
- The ten most deteriorated countries since 2011 are: Central African Republic (-7.9), Libya (-7.0), Mozambique (-5.2), Eritrea (-4.9), Botswana (-4.6), Gambia (-4.1), Tunisia (-3.8), Egypt (-3.1), Liberia (-3.0) and Burkina Faso (-2.5).
- Twenty-five countries show their best ever score in *Infrastructure* in 2014: Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe.
- North Africa is the highest scoring region (50.3) on the continent in 2014.
- All regions have shown improvement since 2011: Central Africa (+1.3), East Africa (+2.2), North Africa (+0.3), Southern Africa (+1.3) and West Africa (+4.5).

Country and group performance in 2014, in the Infrastructure sub-category

**ORDERED BY SCORE**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
1	Seychelles	86.6 +7.6
2	Mauritius	83.6 +8.3
3	South Africa	75.7 +10.6
4	Morocco	71.0 +17.5
5	Namibia	70.6 -2.4
6	Tunisia	69.1 -3.8
7	Egypt	57.0 -3.1
8	Botswana	55.0 -4.6
9	Côte d'Ivoire	52.6 +8.7
10	Cabo Verde	51.9 +3.2
11	Kenya	48.2 +16.0
12	Swaziland	46.6 +0.9
13	Algeria	45.9 -2.4
14	Ghana	43.5 +6.1
15	Gambia	43.5 -4.1
16	Zimbabwe	41.6 +5.3
17	Mali	41.2 +7.0
18	Lesotho	40.1 +1.9
19	Djibouti	39.9 +4.6
20	Ethiopia	39.7 -0.3
21	Cameroon	39.2 +2.5
22	Rwanda	38.0 -1.2
23	Zambia	37.7 +3.4
24	Gabon	37.7 +1.4
25	Sudan	37.3 +11.2
26	Congo	36.6 +10.8
27	Malawi	36.3 +1.0
28	Senegal	35.4 +4.3
29	Togo	35.4 +19.5
30	Libya	33.3 -7.0
31	Tanzania	32.8 -0.8
32	Uganda	28.5 -1.4
33	Benin	28.1 +2.5
34	Mozambique	28.0 -5.2
35	Liberia	27.0 -3.0
36	Comoros	26.6 +0.8
37	Madagascar	26.5 -2.5
38	Burkina Faso	26.3 -2.5
39	Guinea-Bissau	25.8 +10.7
40	Mauritania	25.8 +0.8
41	São Tomé & Príncipe	25.2 +0.1
42	Angola	24.5 -1.2
43	Burundi	22.9 -2.1
44	Niger	21.6 +10.7
45	Sierra Leone	21.3 +0.3
46	Nigeria	19.8 +2.1
47	Guinea	17.9 +2.1
48	Equatorial Guinea	14.9 +4.6
49	Chad	13.9 -1.9
50	DRC	11.5 +1.1
51	Eritrea	10.7 -4.9
52	CAR	10.5 -7.9
53	South Sudan	7.4 +0.5
54	Somalia	5.8 -1.6

Regional averages		
Africa	36.5	+2.3
1 North Africa	50.3	+0.3
2 Southern Africa	47.2	+1.3
. Sub-Saharan Africa	34.8	+2.5
3 West Africa	32.8	+4.5
4 East Africa	32.7	+2.2
5 Central Africa	23.7	+1.3
RECs averages		
1 AMU	49.0	+1.0
2 SADC	46.5	+1.6
3 COMESA	39.6	+2.0
4 EAC	34.1	+2.1
5 CEN-SAD	33.3	+3.1
6 ECOWAS	32.8	+4.5
7 IGAD	27.2	+3.0
8 ECCAS	23.7	+0.7
Geographical averages		
1 Island	50.1	+2.9
2 Coastal	36.4	+3.1
3 Landlocked	31.7	+0.5

**ORDERED BY SCORE CHANGE**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
29	Togo	35.4 +19.5
4	Morocco	71.0 +17.5
11	Kenya	48.2 +16.0
25	Sudan	37.3 +11.2
26	Congo	36.6 +10.8
39	Guinea-Bissau	25.8 +10.7
44	Niger	21.6 +10.7
3	South Africa	75.7 +10.6
9	Côte d'Ivoire	52.6 +8.7
2	Mauritius	83.6 +8.3
1	Seychelles	86.6 +7.6
17	Mali	41.2 +7.0
14	Ghana	43.5 +6.1
16	Zimbabwe	41.6 +5.3
19	Djibouti	39.9 +4.6
48	Equatorial Guinea	14.9 +4.6
28	Senegal	35.4 +4.3
23	Zambia	37.7 +3.4
10	Cabo Verde	51.9 +3.2
21	Cameroon	39.2 +2.5
33	Benin	28.1 +2.5
46	Nigeria	19.8 +2.1
47	Guinea	17.9 +2.1
18	Lesotho	40.1 +1.9
24	Gabon	37.7 +1.4
50	DRC	11.5 +1.1
27	Malawi	36.3 +1.0
12	Swaziland	46.6 +0.9
36	Comoros	26.6 +0.8
40	Mauritania	25.8 +0.8
53	South Sudan	7.4 +0.5
45	Sierra Leone	21.3 +0.3
41	São Tomé & Príncipe	25.2 +0.1
20	Ethiopia	39.7 -0.3
31	Tanzania	32.8 -0.8
42	Angola	24.5 -1.2
22	Rwanda	38.0 -1.2
32	Uganda	28.5 -1.4
54	Somalia	5.8 -1.6
49	Chad	13.9 -1.9
43	Burundi	22.9 -2.1
5	Namibia	70.6 -2.4
13	Algeria	45.9 -2.4
37	Madagascar	26.5 -2.5
38	Burkina Faso	26.3 -2.5
35	Liberia	27.0 -3.0
7	Egypt	57.0 -3.1
6	Tunisia	69.1 -3.8
15	Gambia	43.5 -4.1
8	Botswana	55.0 -4.6
51	Eritrea	10.7 -4.9
34	Mozambique	28.0 -5.2
30	Libya	33.3 -7.0
52	CAR	10.5 -7.9

Regional averages		
Africa	36.5	+2.3
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8 ECCAS	23.7	+0.7
Geographical averages		
2 Coastal	36.4	+3.1
1 Island	50.1	+2.9
3 Landlocked	31.7	+0.5

**ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
13	Algeria	45.9 -2.4
42	Angola	24.5 -1.2
33	Benin	28.1 +2.5
8	Botswana	55.0 -4.6
38	Burkina Faso	26.3 -2.5
43	Burundi	22.9 -2.1
10	Cabo Verde	51.9 +3.2
21	Cameroon	39.2 +2.5
52	CAR	10.5 -7.9
49	Chad	13.9 -1.9
36	Comoros	26.6 +0.8
26	Congo	36.6 +10.8
9	Côte d'Ivoire	52.6 +8.7
50	DRC	11.5 +1.1
19	Djibouti	39.9 +4.6
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15	Gambia	43.5 -4.1
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39	Guinea-Bissau	25.8 +10.7
11	Kenya	48.2 +16.0
18	Lesotho	40.1 +1.9
35	Liberia	27.0 -3.0
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37	Madagascar	26.5 -2.5
27	Malawi	36.3 +1.0
17	Mali	41.2 +7.0
40	Mauritania	25.8 +0.8
2	Mauritius	83.6 +8.3
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Regional averages		
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7 IGAD	27.2	+3.0
2 SADC	46.5	+1.6
Geographical averages		
2 Coastal	36.4	+3.1
1 Island	50.1	+2.9
3 Landlocked	31.7	+0.5

**2014 Score**

Top 5	
Seychelles	86.6
Mauritius	83.6
South Africa	75.7
Morocco	71.0
Namibia	70.6

**Bottom 5**

DRC	11.5
Eritrea	10.7
CAR	10.5
South Sudan	7.4
Somalia	5.8

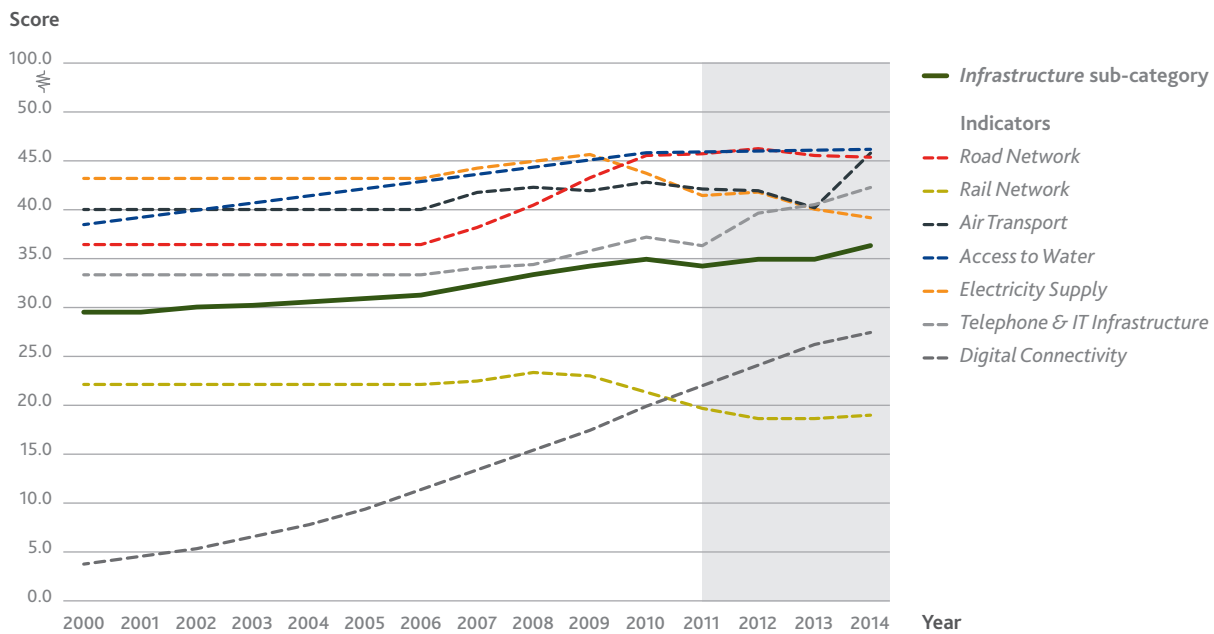
**Change 2011-2014**

Most improved	
Togo	+19.5
Morocco	+17.5
Kenya	+16.0
Sudan	+11.2
Congo	+10.8

**Most deteriorated**

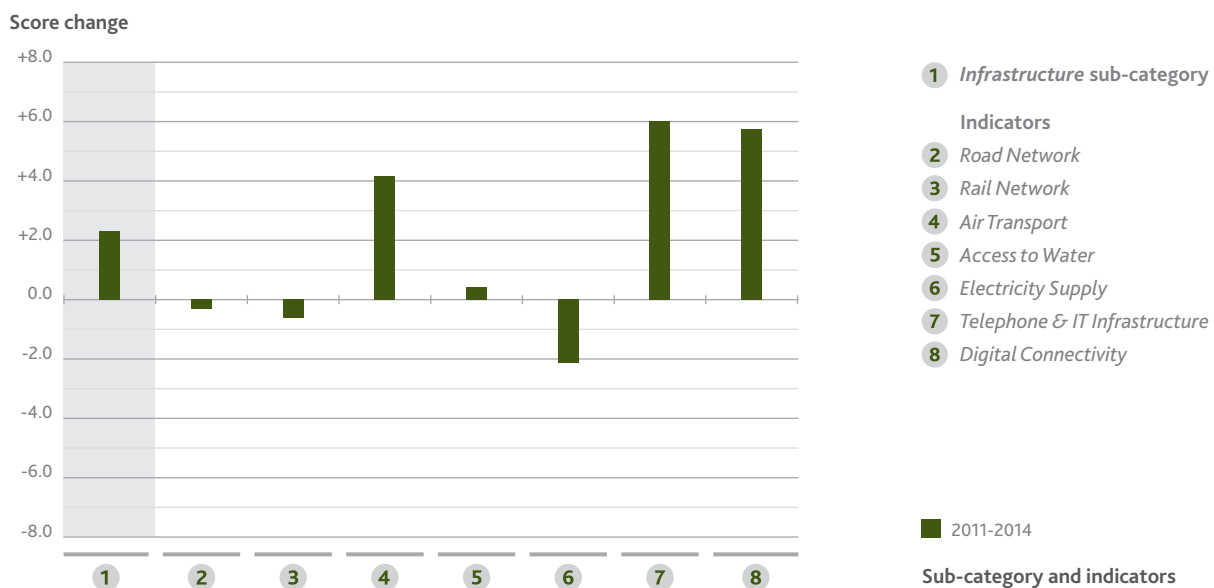
CAR	-7.9
Libya	-7.0
Mozambique	-5.2
Eritrea	-4.9
Botswana	-4.6

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



AFRICAN AVERAGE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
INFRASTRUCTURE	29.4	29.7	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.9	31.2	32.4	33.5	34.3	34.9	34.2	35.1	35.0	36.5	+2.3
Road Network (WEF)	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	38.3	40.7	43.4	45.7	45.7	46.3	45.6	45.4	-0.3
Rail Network (EIU)	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.6	23.3	23.1	21.2	19.6	18.8	18.5	19.0	-0.6
Air Transport (WEF/GI)	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	41.8	42.5	42.0	42.8	42.1	42.0	40.3	46.3	+4.1
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	38.5	39.2	40.0	40.7	41.5	42.2	43.0	43.7	44.4	45.1	45.8	45.9	46.0	46.1	46.3	+0.4
Electricity Supply (WEF)	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	44.3	44.9	45.8	43.7	41.4	41.9	40.0	39.3	-2.1
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	34.1	34.5	35.9	37.3	36.4	39.9	40.7	42.4	+6.0
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	3.7	4.5	5.3	6.5	7.8	9.4	11.2	13.3	15.5	17.5	20.0	22.0	24.1	26.3	27.7	+5.7

### African average performance since 2011



Indicator name	Definition	Data Provider Acronym
1 <i>Road Network</i>	Quality of roads, ranging from extremely underdeveloped to extensive and efficient.	WEF
2 <i>Rail Network</i>	Risk that the rail network will be inadequate for business needs.	EIU
3 <i>Air Transport</i>	Quality of air transport infrastructure and aviation safety. It consists of two sub-indicators.	WEF/GI
4 <i>Access to Water</i>	Population with access to piped drinking water, and population with access to an improved drinking water source. It consists of two sub-indicators.	WHO/UNICEF
5 <i>Electricity Supply</i>	Quality of the electricity supply, taking into account interruptions and voltage fluctuations.	WEF
6 <i>Telephone &amp; IT Infrastructure</i>	Risk that the telephone network and IT infrastructure will prove inadequate to business needs. It consists of two sub-indicators.	EIU
7 <i>Digital Connectivity</i>	Subscriptions to a mobile telephone service, households with a computer and internet subscriptions. It consists of three sub-indicators.	ITU

For data provider acronyms see page 7.





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

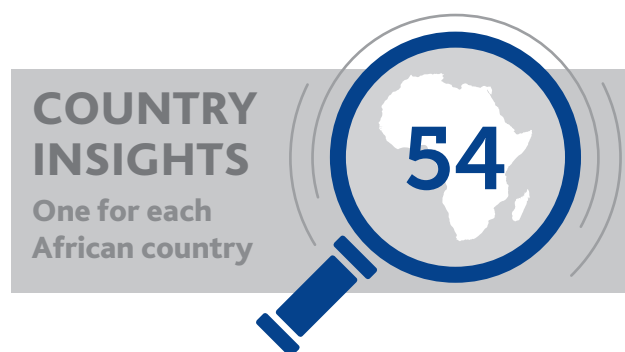
African Development Bank (AfDB)  
 African Union Commission (AUC)  
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)  
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)  
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)  
 Freedom House (FH)  
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)  
 Global Integrity (GI)  
 Institut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