



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**SUB-CATEGORY  
INSIGHTS**

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RURAL SECTOR

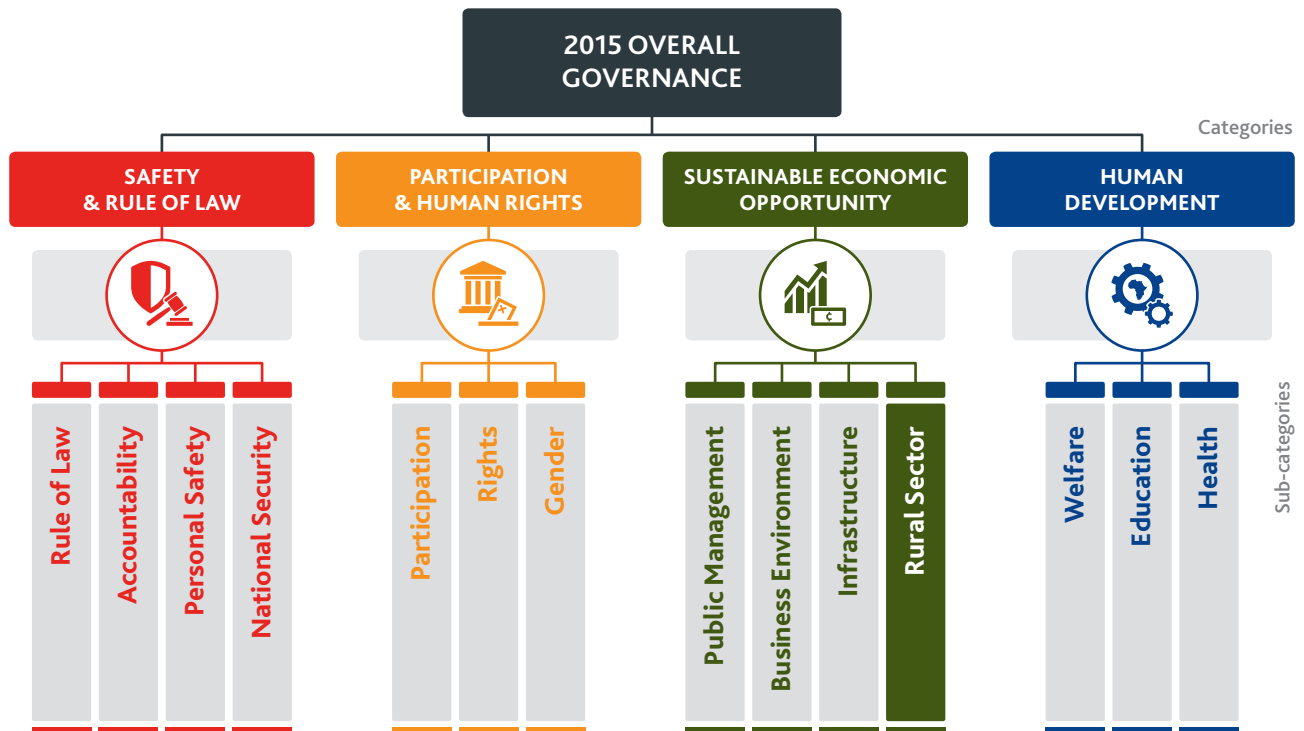


# Contents

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<b><i>Rural Sector</i> within the IIAG</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><i>Rural Sector</i> Key Findings</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><i>Rural Sector</i> Spotlight</b>	<b>3</b>
> Country and group performance in 2014, in the <i>Rural Sector</i> sub-category	3
> African average performance since 2000, in the <i>Rural Sector</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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> **Rural Sector** 

Indicators

1. *Public Resources for Rural Development*
2. *Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas*
3. *Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations*
4. *Rural Business Climate*
5. *Agricultural Research & Extension Services*
6. *Agricultural Policy Costs*
7. *Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations*
8. *Equal Representation in Rural Areas*

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

Despite being the highest scoring sub-category in its parent category *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, the continental average score for *Rural Sector* shows a decline over the past four years, contributing to the continental category deterioration. Only 15 countries register improvement in this sub-category since 2011, the lowest number of countries to improve in a sub-category across the IIAG, with 36 countries deteriorating and two showing static trends.

All of the five regions show deterioration in *Rural Sector*. North Africa, the highest ranking region, shows the largest fall in score over the past four years.

This deterioration is driven by decline in five out of the eight indicators. The most notable declines occur in *Agricultural Policy Costs*, *Equal Representation in Rural Areas* and *Public Resources for Rural Development*.

- The African average score for *Rural Sector* is 50.5 (out of 100), making it the highest scoring sub-category in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in 2014. It ranks 6<sup>th</sup> out of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG.
- There has been a deterioration in the African average score (-2.3) since 2011.
  - This deterioration has been driven by the indicators *Public Resources for Rural Development* (-4.0), *Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas* (-0.9), *Rural Business Climate* (-2.4), *Agricultural Policy Costs* (-5.7) and *Equal Representation in Rural Areas* (-4.6).
- The ten highest scoring countries are: Mauritius (81.0), Rwanda (78.7), Morocco (75.9), Cabo Verde (73.1), Egypt (72.2), Seychelles (70.6), Botswana (66.7), Kenya (63.1), South Africa (62.3) and Ethiopia (62.3).
  - The range in score between these ten countries is 18.7 points.
- Rwanda, Morocco and Seychelles 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: Zimbabwe (11.1), Libya (13.2), South Sudan (19.9), Central African Republic (22.9), Guinea-Bissau (23.6), Comoros (30.2), Chad (33.8), Guinea (37.4), Togo (37.7) and Côte d'Ivoire (38.2).
  - The range in score between these ten countries is 27.1 points.
- Although Togo features in the bottom ten scoring countries, it shows the second largest improvement since 2011.
- Libya, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Comoros 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: Morocco (+14.6), Togo (+7.8), Democratic Republic of Congo (+7.5), São Tomé & Príncipe (+4.8), Liberia (+4.4), Swaziland (+3.9), Seychelles (+3.7), Djibouti (+2.7), Congo (+1.8) and Rwanda (+1.7).
- The ten most deteriorated countries since 2011 are Libya (-34.7), South Sudan (-24.1), Central African Republic (-12.8), Guinea-Bissau (-9.5), Tunisia (-8.8), Comoros (-8.5), Tanzania (-7.4), Benin (-6.0), Mauritania (-5.9) and Malawi (-5.7).
- Five countries show their best ever score in *Rural Sector* in 2014: Angola, Liberia, Morocco, Rwanda and Togo.
- North Africa is the highest scoring region (54.6) on the continent in 2014.
- All the regions have shown deterioration since 2011: Central Africa (-1.0), East Africa (-3.4), North Africa (-5.7), Southern Africa (-0.8) and West Africa (-2.0).
- Both the most improved and most deteriorated countries in *Rural Sector* are in North Africa: Morocco (+14.6) and Libya (-34.7).

Country and group performance in 2014, in the *Rural Sector* sub-category**ORDERED BY SCORE**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
1	Mauritius	81.0 -0.8
2	Rwanda	78.7 +1.7
3	Morocco	75.9 +14.6
4	Cabo Verde	73.1 -3.3
5	Egypt	72.2 +1.5
6	Seychelles	70.6 +3.7
7	Botswana	66.7 -1.2
8	Kenya	63.1 +1.0
9	South Africa	62.3 -1.2
10	Ethiopia	62.3 -2.7
11	Tunisia	62.1 -8.8
12	Tanzania	61.7 -7.4
13	Gambia	60.6 -0.8
14	Uganda	60.3 -5.0
15	Burkina Faso	58.9 -2.4
16	Ghana	58.7 -2.1
17	Namibia	58.4 -1.3
18	Mozambique	57.4 -0.0
19	Mali	57.3 -2.9
20	Swaziland	57.0 +3.9
21	Senegal	56.9 -4.2
22	Benin	55.7 -6.0
23	Madagascar	55.0 -0.8
24	Algeria	54.9 -0.8
25	Zambia	54.6 -0.8
26	Sierra Leone	54.4 +0.1
27	Lesotho	54.3 -1.1
28	Malawi	51.4 -5.7
29	Niger	49.5 -1.8
30	Mauritania	49.1 -5.9
31	Cameroon	48.4 -2.8
32	Sudan	47.8 -0.8
33	Djibouti	46.8 +2.7
34	Eritrea	46.5 0.0
35	Burundi	45.9 -1.9
36	São Tomé & Príncipe	45.7 +4.8
37	DRC	44.8 +7.5
38	Liberia	43.8 +4.4
39	Congo	43.3 +1.8
40	Angola	42.3 +0.9
41	Nigeria	40.3 -5.6
42	Equatorial Guinea	40.1 0.0
43	Gabon	39.0 -2.6
44	Côte d'Ivoire	38.2 +1.5
45	Togo	37.7 +7.8
46	Guinea	37.4 -4.6
47	Chad	33.8 -3.8
48	Comoros	30.2 -8.5
49	Guinea-Bissau	23.6 -9.5
50	CAR	22.9 -12.8
51	South Sudan	19.9 -24.1
52	Libya	13.2 -34.7
53	Zimbabwe	11.1 -1.2
.	Somalia	.

**Regional averages**

Africa	50.5 -2.3
1 North Africa	54.6 -5.7
2 Southern Africa	54.3 -0.8
3 East Africa	52.8 -3.4
. Sub-Saharan Africa	50.0 -1.9
4 West Africa	49.7 -2.0
5 Central Africa	39.7 -1.0

**RECs averages**

1 EAC	62.0 -2.3
2 SADC	55.2 -0.4
3 COMESA	52.2 -2.2
4 AMU	51.0 -7.1
5 ECOWAS	49.7 -2.0
6 IGAD	49.5 -4.1
7 CEN-SAD	48.4 -2.9
8 ECCAS	40.6 -0.9

**Geographical averages**

1 Island	59.3 -0.8
2 Coastal	49.6 -1.8
3 Landlocked	49.0 -3.9

**ORDERED BY SCORE CHANGE**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
3	Morocco	75.9 +14.6
45	Togo	37.7 +7.8
37	DRC	44.8 +7.5
36	São Tomé & Príncipe	45.7 +4.8
38	Liberia	43.8 +4.4
20	Swaziland	57.0 +3.9
6	Seychelles	70.6 +3.7
33	Djibouti	46.8 +2.7
39	Congo	43.3 +1.8
2	Rwanda	78.7 +1.7
5	Egypt	72.2 +1.5
44	Côte d'Ivoire	38.2 +1.5
8	Kenya	63.1 +1.0
40	Angola	42.3 +0.9
26	Sierra Leone	54.4 +0.1
34	Eritrea	46.5 0.0
42	Equatorial Guinea	40.1 0.0
18	Mozambique	57.4 -0.0
24	Algeria	54.9 -0.8
13	Gambia	60.6 -0.8
23	Madagascar	55.0 -0.8
25	Zambia	54.6 -0.8
32	Sudan	47.8 -0.8
1	Mauritius	81.0 -0.8
27	Lesotho	54.3 -1.1
53	Zimbabwe	11.1 -1.2
9	South Africa	62.3 -1.2
7	Botswana	66.7 -1.2
17	Namibia	58.4 -1.3
29	Niger	49.5 -1.8
35	Burundi	45.9 -1.9
16	Ghana	58.7 -2.1
15	Burkina Faso	58.9 -2.4
43	Gabon	39.0 -2.6
10	Ethiopia	62.3 -2.7
31	Cameroon	48.4 -2.8
19	Mali	57.3 -2.9
4	Cabo Verde	73.1 -3.3
47	Chad	33.8 -3.8
21	Senegal	56.9 -4.2
46	Guinea	37.4 -4.6
14	Uganda	60.3 -5.0
41	Nigeria	40.3 -5.6
28	Malawi	51.4 -5.7
30	Mauritania	49.1 -5.9
22	Benin	55.7 -6.0
12	Tanzania	61.7 -7.4
48	Comoros	30.2 -8.5
11	Tunisia	62.1 -8.8
49	Guinea-Bissau	23.6 -9.5
50	CAR	22.9 -12.8
51	South Sudan	19.9 -24.1
52	Libya	13.2 -34.7
.	Somalia	.

**Regional averages**

Africa	50.5 -2.3
2 Southern Africa	54.3 -0.8
5 Central Africa	39.7 -1.0
. Sub-Saharan Africa	50.0 -1.9
4 West Africa	49.7 -2.0
3 East Africa	52.8 -3.4
1 North Africa	54.6 -5.7

**RECs averages**

2 SADC	55.2 -0.4
8 ECCAS	40.6 -0.9
5 ECOWAS	49.7 -2.0
3 COMESA	52.2 -2.2
1 EAC	62.0 -2.3
7 CEN-SAD	48.4 -2.9
6 IGAD	49.5 -4.1
4 AMU	51.0 -7.1

**Geographical averages**

1 Island	59.3 -0.8
2 Coastal	49.6 -1.8
3 Landlocked	49.0 -3.9

**ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
24	Algeria	54.9 -0.8
40	Angola	42.3 +0.9
22	Benin	55.7 -6.0
7	Botswana	66.7 -1.2
15	Burkina Faso	58.9 -2.4
35	Burundi	45.9 -1.9
4	Cabo Verde	73.1 -3.3
31	Cameroon	48.4 -2.8
50	CAR	22.9 -12.8
47	Chad	33.8 -3.8
48	Comoros	30.2 -8.5
39	Congo	43.3 +1.8
44	Côte d'Ivoire	38.2 +1.5
37	DRC	44.8 +7.5
33	Djibouti	46.8 +2.7
5	Egypt	72.2 +1.5
42	Equatorial Guinea	40.1 0.0
34	Eritrea	46.5 0.0
10	Ethiopia	62.3 -2.7
43	Gabon	39.0 -2.6
13	Gambia	60.6 -0.8
16	Ghana	58.7 -2.1
46	Guinea	37.4 -4.6
49	Guinea-Bissau	23.6 -9.5
8	Kenya	63.1 +1.0
27	Lesotho	54.3 -1.1
38	Liberia	43.8 +4.4
52	Libya	13.2 -34.7
23	Madagascar	55.0 -0.8
28	Malawi	51.4 -5.7
19	Mali	57.3 -2.9
30	Mauritania	49.1 -5.9
1	Mauritius	81.0 -0.8
3	Morocco	75.9 +14.6
18	Mozambique	57.4 -0.0
17	Namibia	58.4 -1.3
29	Niger	49.5 -1.8
41	Nigeria	40.3 -5.6
2	Rwanda	78.7 +1.7
36	São Tomé & Príncipe	45.7 +4.8
21	Senegal	56.9 -4.2
6	Seychelles	70.6 +3.7
26	Sierra Leone	54.4 +0.1
.	Somalia	.
9	South Africa	62.3 -1.2
51	South Sudan	19.9 -24.1
32	Sudan	47.8 -0.8
20	Swaziland	57.0 +3.9
12	Tanzania	61.7 -7.4
45	Togo	37.7 +7.8
11	Tunisia	62.1 -8.8
14	Uganda	60.3 -5.0
25	Zambia	54.6 -0.8
53	Zimbabwe	11.1 -1.2

**Regional averages**

Africa	50.5 -2.3
5 Central Africa	39.7 -1.0
3 East Africa	52.8 -3.4
1 North Africa	54.6 -5.7
2 Southern Africa	54.3 -0.8
. Sub-Saharan Africa	50.0 -1.9
4 West Africa	49.7 -2.0

**RECs averages**

4 AMU	51.0 -7.1
7 CEN-SAD	48.4 -2.9
3 COMESA	52.2 -2.2
1 EAC	62.0 -2.3
8 ECCAS	40.6 -0.9
5 ECOWAS	49.7 -2.0
6 IGAD	49.5 -4.1
2 SADC	55.2 -0.4

**Geographical averages**

2 Coastal	49.6 -1.8
1 Island	59.3 -0.8
3 Landlocked	49.0 -3.9

**2014 Score****Top 5**

Mauritius	81.0
Rwanda	78.7
Morocco	75.9
Cabo Verde	73.1
Egypt	72.2

**Bottom 5**

Guinea-Bissau	23.6
CAR	22.9
South Sudan	19.9
Libya	13.2
Zimbabwe	11.1

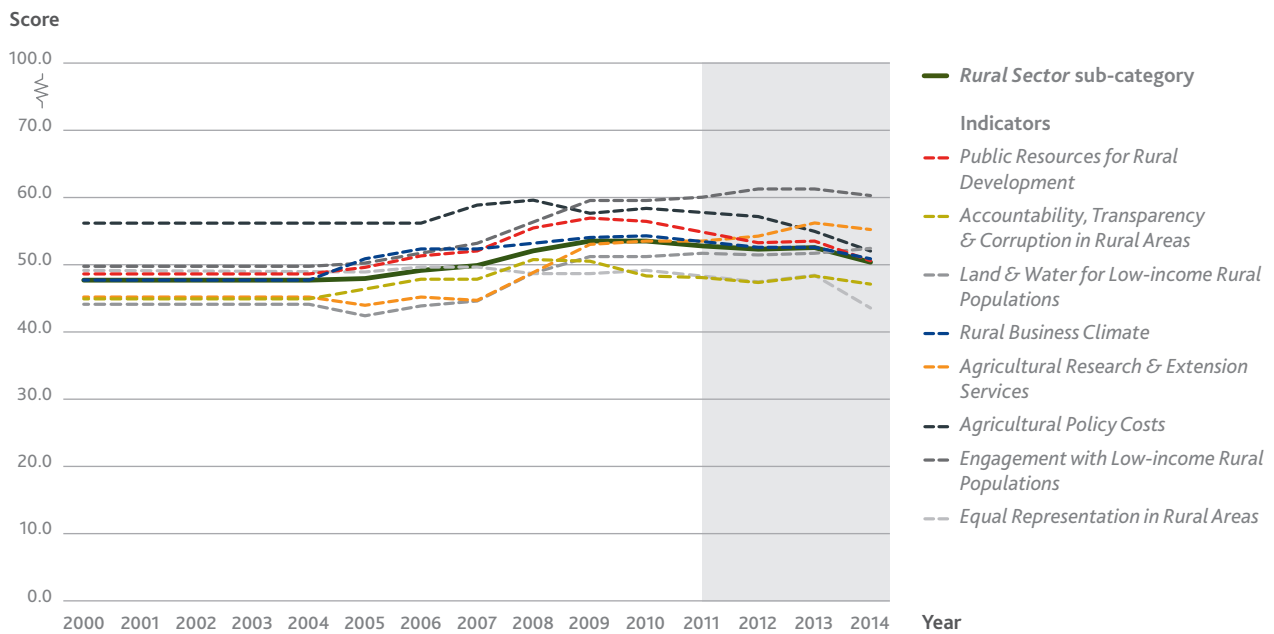
**Change 2011-2014****Most improved**

Morocco	+14.6
Togo	+7.8
DRC	+7.5
São Tomé & Príncipe	+4.8
Liberia	+4.4

**Most deteriorated**

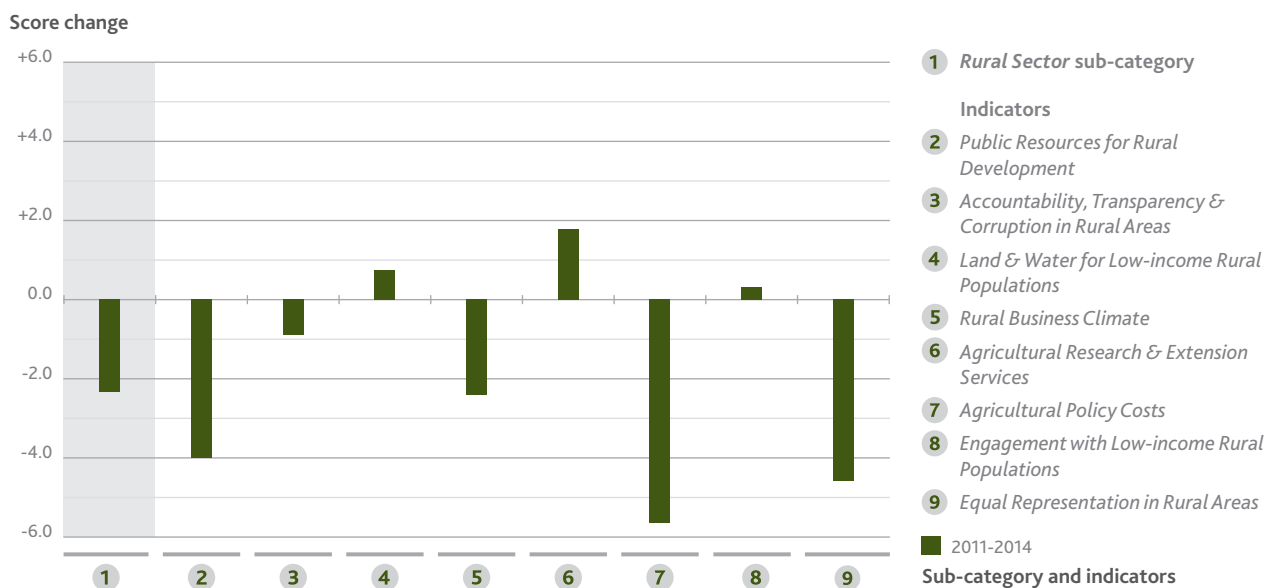
Libya	-34.7
South Sudan	-24.1
CAR	-12.8
Guinea-Bissau	-9.5
Tunisia	-8.8

## African average performance since 2000, in the Rural Sector sub-category and its indicators



AFRICAN AVERAGE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
RURAL SECTOR	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	48.1	49.3	49.8	52.2	53.4	53.4	52.8	52.4	52.5	50.5	-2.3
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	49.5	51.4	51.9	55.6	57.0	56.5	54.8	53.3	53.5	50.7	-4.0
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	46.4	47.9	47.8	50.8	50.7	48.4	48.0	47.4	48.2	47.1	-0.9
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	42.6	43.9	44.7	48.8	51.2	51.3	51.8	51.6	51.7	52.5	+0.7
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	51.0	52.3	52.2	53.5	54.0	54.1	53.3	52.5	52.6	50.9	-2.4
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	45.2	44.9	48.5	53.0	53.5	53.5	54.3	56.4	55.2	+1.8
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	58.8	59.7	57.7	58.3	57.7	57.2	54.9	52.0	-5.7
Engagement with Low-income Rural Population (IFAD)	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5	50.1	51.6	53.0	56.3	59.7	59.6	60.1	61.1	61.2	60.4	+0.3
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8	49.6	49.6	48.7	48.6	49.2	48.1	47.5	48.5	43.5	-4.6

## African average performance since 2011



Indicator name	Definition	Data Provider Acronym
1 <i>Public Resources for Rural Development</i>	Government policies, strategies and investment programmes for the agricultural and rural development sector, and the efficiency, consistency and transparency with which resources are allocated, managed and accounted for.	IFAD
2 <i>Accountability, Transparency &amp; Corruption in Rural Areas</i>	Extent to which there is local level accountability of the executive and legislature, including public employees and elected officials, to low-income rural populations for use of funds and results of actions.	IFAD
3 <i>Land &amp; Water for Low-income Rural Populations</i>	Extent to which the rural poor have secure access to land and equitable user-rights over water resources for agriculture. It consists of two sub-indicators.	IFAD
4 <i>Rural Business Climate</i>	Extent to which the policy and institutional framework supports the development of private rural businesses and commercially-based agricultural and rural finance markets. It consists of three sub-indicators.	IFAD
5 <i>Agricultural Research &amp; Extension Services</i>	Extent to which low-income farmers, including women, have access to agricultural research and the extension system, and whether it is responsive to their needs and priorities.	IFAD
6 <i>Agricultural Policy Costs</i>	Nature of agricultural policy, ranging from excessively burdensome for the economy to balancing the interests of taxpayers, consumers and producers.	WEF
7 <i>Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations</i>	Extent to which the rural poor can organise for collective action and engage in dialogue with the government. It consists of two sub-indicators.	IFAD
8 <i>Equal Representation in Rural Areas</i>	Extent to which laws, policies, institutions and practices promote equal representation of men and women in local decision-making.	IFAD

For data provider acronyms see page 7.

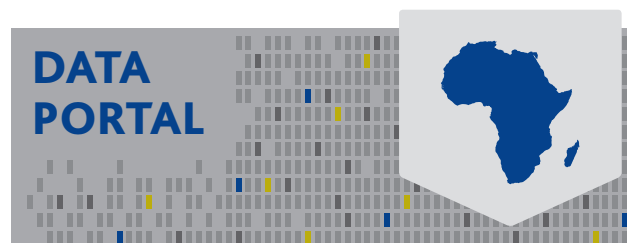




The 2015 IIAG was calculated using data from 33 independent institutions.

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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