



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**SUB-CATEGORY  
INSIGHTS**

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**WELFARE**

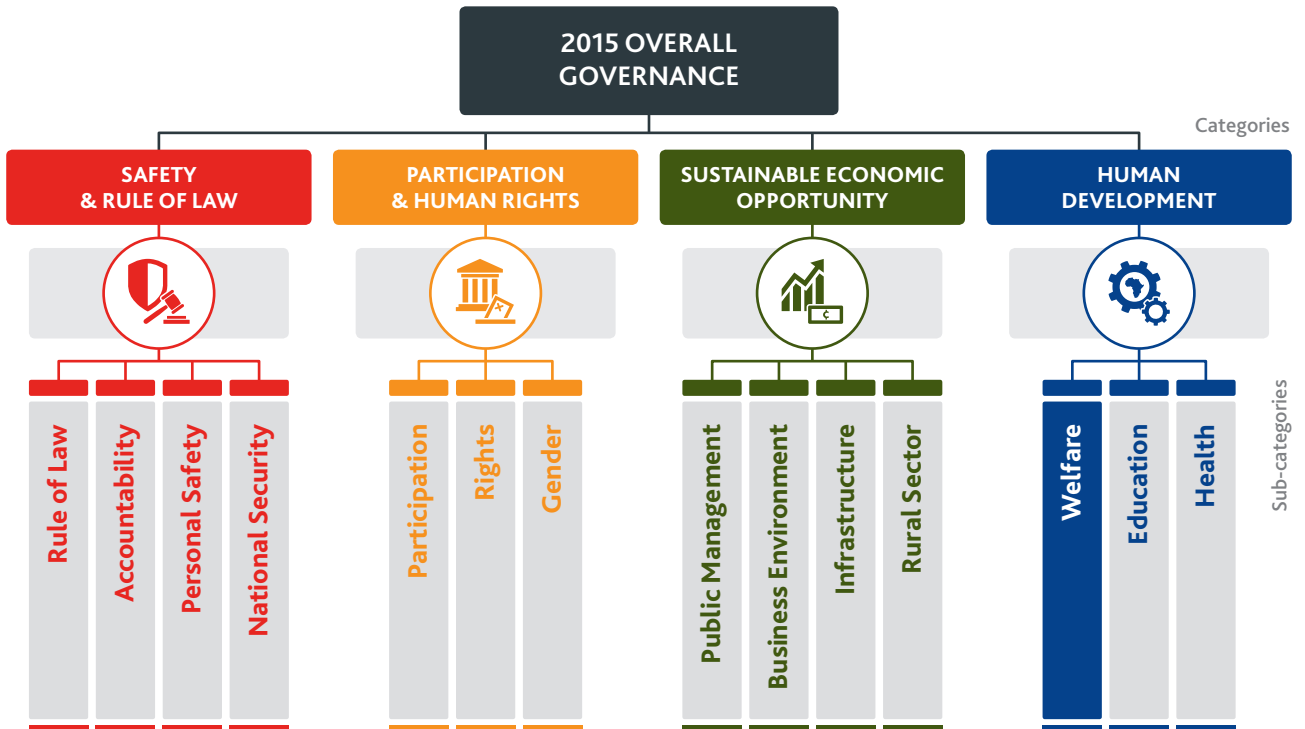


# Contents

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

Indicators

1. Welfare Regime
2. Welfare Services (Health & Education)
3. Social Protection & Labour
4. Social Exclusion
5. Equity of Public Resource Use
6. Environmental Policy
7. Environmental Sustainability

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

Despite showing a positive continental trend since 2011, *Welfare* is the *Human Development* sub-category to show the least improvement over the past four years. Just over half (28 out of 54) of the continent shows improvement, while 20 countries show deterioration, and six exhibit a static trend.

*Welfare* is the only *Human Development* sub-category in which some regions have shown deterioration since 2011, with the largest decline seen in North Africa.

*Welfare* shows a mixed picture at the indicator level; four indicators improve, two deteriorate and one shows a static trend. The indicator largely driving the positive trend is *Welfare Services (Health & Education)*, in which half the African countries show an increase in score. Meanwhile *Equity of Public Resource Use* and *Welfare Regime* show negative continental trends.

- The African average score in *Welfare* is 50.9 (out of 100), making it the second highest scoring sub-category in *Human Development* in 2014. It ranks 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG.
- There has been a slight improvement in the African average score (+0.3) since 2011.
  - This improvement has been driven by the indicators *Welfare Services (Health & Education)* (+2.8), *Social Protection & Labour* (+0.9), *Environmental Policy* (+0.7) and *Environmental Sustainability* (+1.7).
- *Welfare* exhibits the least improvement of the three *Human Development* components.
  - *Welfare Regime* (-0.9) and *Equity of Public Resource Use* (-1.0) show deterioration, and the measure of *Social Exclusion* shows no change since 2011; it is these indicators that are holding back more dramatic progress.
- The ten highest scoring countries in 2014 are: Mauritius (81.1), Botswana (79.2), Rwanda (79.2), Seychelles (78.8), South Africa (77.9), Cabo Verde (77.2), Ghana (73.0), Namibia (67.8), Tunisia (67.5) and Uganda (64.3).
  - The range in score between these ten countries is 16.8 points.
- Rwanda performs particularly well, in that it ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> on the continent and shows the second largest improvement in *Welfare* since 2011.
- Cabo Verde and Tunisia 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 (2.1), South Sudan (20.8), Central African Republic (21.1), Eritrea (24.5), Sudan (24.8), Democratic Republic of Congo (32.5), Guinea-Bissau (34.2), Chad (34.6), Equatorial Guinea (35.8) and Côte d'Ivoire (36.1).
  - The range in score between these ten countries is 34.0 points.
- Although Côte d'Ivoire features in the bottom ten scoring countries, it shows the seventh largest improvement on the continent since 2011.
- South Sudan, Central African Republic, Eritrea and Guinea-Bissau 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: Ethiopia (+12.3), Rwanda (+9.5), Guinea (+9.2), Zimbabwe (+8.0), Togo (+7.6), Tanzania (+5.8), Côte d'Ivoire (+5.8), Nigeria (+5.5), Comoros (+4.4) and Burundi (+4.2).
- The ten most deteriorated countries since 2011 are: Guinea-Bissau (-16.6), Cabo Verde (-9.4), Central African Republic (-9.1), Mali (-8.2), South Sudan (-7.7), Libya (-7.4), Angola (-4.3), Tunisia (-3.1), Eritrea (-2.6) and Egypt (-2.2).
- Nineteen African countries show their best ever score in *Welfare* in 2014: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Zimbabwe.
- Southern Africa is the highest scoring region (56.6) on the continent in 2014.
- Two out of the five regions have shown improvement since 2011: East Africa (+2.2) and Southern Africa (+0.5). Central Africa (-0.6), North Africa (-2.0) and West Africa (-0.0 – deterioration is visible at the 2<sup>nd</sup> decimal place) have shown deterioration.

## Country and group performance in 2014, in the Welfare sub-category

**ORDERED BY SCORE**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
1	Mauritius	81.1 -2.0
2	Botswana	79.2 +2.0
3	Rwanda	79.2 +9.5
4	Seychelles	78.8 0.0
5	South Africa	77.9 +1.1
6	Cabo Verde	77.2 -9.4
7	Ghana	73.0 +0.8
8	Namibia	67.8 +2.0
9	Tunisia	67.5 -3.1
10	Uganda	64.3 -0.1
11	Ethiopia	64.0 +12.3
12	Algeria	63.3 0.0
13	Tanzania	59.9 +5.8
14	Senegal	59.7 0.0
15	São Tomé & Príncipe	59.6 -0.8
16	Kenya	59.3 +2.1
17	Benin	58.8 +2.8
18	Gambia	58.7 -1.2
19	Morocco	56.8 -2.0
20	Mauritania	53.8 +2.7
21	Burkina Faso	53.8 +1.6
22	Malawi	53.2 +1.1
23	Nigeria	53.1 +5.5
24	Djibouti	52.9 -1.9
25	Gabon	52.8 0.0
26	Cameroon	51.9 -0.4
27	Zambia	51.9 +0.3
28	Burundi	51.3 +4.2
29	Lesotho	51.1 -0.0
30	Mozambique	50.6 -0.1
31	Egypt	50.1 -2.2
32	Niger	48.1 +1.2
33	Swaziland	47.2 0.0
34	Guinea	46.6 +9.2
35	Mali	46.0 -8.2
36	Congo	45.3 +1.8
37	Comoros	44.9 +4.4
38	Liberia	44.9 +0.5
39	Togo	43.4 +7.6
40	Sierra Leone	43.1 +0.3
41	Madagascar	42.2 -1.9
42	Angola	40.1 -4.3
43	Libya	38.3 -7.4
44	Zimbabwe	36.6 +8.0
45	Côte d'Ivoire	36.1 +5.8
46	Equatorial Guinea	35.8 0.0
47	Chad	34.6 +0.2
48	Guinea-Bissau	34.2 -16.6
49	DRC	32.5 +3.8
50	Sudan	24.8 +0.9
51	Eritrea	24.5 -2.6
52	CAR	21.1 -9.1
53	South Sudan	20.8 -7.7
54	Somalia	2.1 +2.1

Regional averages		
Africa	50.9	+0.3
1 Southern Africa	56.6	+0.5
2 North Africa	55.0	-2.0
3 West Africa	51.8	-0.0
. Sub-Saharan Africa	50.3	+0.6
4 East Africa	48.2	+2.2
5 Central Africa	41.7	-0.6
RECs averages		
1 EAC	62.8	+4.3
2 SADC	56.7	+1.0
3 AMU	56.0	-2.0
4 ECOWAS	51.8	-0.0
5 COMESA	51.4	+1.5
6 CEN-SAD	47.1	-0.6
7 ECCAS	42.5	-0.5
8 IGAD	39.1	+0.6
Geographical averages		
1 Island	64.0	-1.6
2 Landlocked	50.2	+1.0
3 Coastal	48.7	+0.4

**ORDERED BY SCORE CHANGE**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
11	Ethiopia	64.0 +12.3
3	Rwanda	79.2 +9.5
34	Guinea	46.6 +9.2
44	Zimbabwe	36.6 +8.0
39	Togo	43.4 +7.6
13	Tanzania	59.9 +5.8
45	Côte d'Ivoire	36.1 +5.8
23	Nigeria	53.1 +5.5
37	Comoros	44.9 +4.4
28	Burundi	51.3 +4.2
49	DRC	32.5 +3.8
17	Benin	58.8 +2.8
20	Mauritania	53.8 +2.7
54	Somalia	2.1 +2.1
16	Kenya	59.3 +2.1
2	Botswana	79.2 +2.0
8	Namibia	67.8 +2.0
36	Congo	45.3 +1.8
21	Burkina Faso	53.8 +1.6
32	Niger	48.1 +1.2
5	South Africa	77.9 +1.1
22	Malawi	53.2 +1.1
50	Sudan	24.8 +0.9
7	Ghana	73.0 +0.8
38	Liberia	44.9 +0.5
27	Zambia	51.9 +0.3
40	Sierra Leone	43.1 +0.3
47	Chad	34.6 +0.2
12	Algeria	63.3 0.0
46	Equatorial Guinea	35.8 0.0
25	Gabon	52.8 0.0
14	Senegal	59.7 0.0
4	Seychelles	78.8 0.0
33	Swaziland	47.2 0.0
29	Lesotho	51.1 -0.0
10	Uganda	64.3 -0.1
30	Mozambique	50.6 -0.1
26	Cameroon	51.9 -0.4
15	São Tomé & Príncipe	59.6 -0.8
18	Gambia	58.7 -1.2
41	Madagascar	42.2 -1.9
24	Djibouti	52.9 -1.9
1	Mauritius	81.1 -2.0
19	Morocco	56.8 -2.0
31	Egypt	50.1 -2.2
51	Eritrea	24.5 -2.6
9	Tunisia	67.5 -3.1
42	Angola	40.1 -4.3
43	Libya	38.3 -7.4
53	South Sudan	20.8 -7.7
35	Mali	46.0 -8.2
52	CAR	21.1 -9.1
6	Cabo Verde	77.2 -9.4
48	Guinea-Bissau	34.2 -16.6

Regional averages		
Africa	50.9	+0.3
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7 ECCAS	42.5	-0.5
6 CEN-SAD	47.1	-0.6
3 AMU	56.0	-2.0
Geographical averages		
2 Landlocked	50.2	+1.0
3 Coastal	48.7	+0.4
1 Island	64.0	-1.6

**ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY**

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
12	Algeria	63.3 0.0
42	Angola	40.1 -4.3
17	Benin	58.8 +2.8
2	Botswana	79.2 +2.0
21	Burkina Faso	53.8 +1.6
28	Burundi	51.3 +4.2
6	Cabo Verde	77.2 -9.4
26	Cameroon	51.9 -0.4
52	CAR	21.1 -9.1
47	Chad	34.6 +0.2
37	Comoros	44.9 +4.4
36	Congo	45.3 +1.8
45	Côte d'Ivoire	36.1 +5.8
49	DRC	32.5 +3.8
24	Djibouti	52.9 -1.9
31	Egypt	50.1 -2.2
46	Equatorial Guinea	35.8 0.0
51	Eritrea	24.5 -2.6
11	Ethiopia	64.0 +12.3
25	Gabon	52.8 0.0
18	Gambia	58.7 -1.2
7	Ghana	73.0 +0.8
34	Guinea	46.6 +9.2
48	Guinea-Bissau	34.2 -16.6
16	Kenya	59.3 +2.1
29	Lesotho	51.1 -0.0
38	Liberia	44.9 +0.5
43	Libya	38.3 -7.4
41	Madagascar	42.2 -1.9
22	Malawi	53.2 +1.1
35	Mali	46.0 -8.2
20	Mauritania	53.8 +2.7
1	Mauritius	81.1 -2.0
19	Morocco	56.8 -2.0
30	Mozambique	50.6 -0.1
8	Namibia	67.8 +2.0
32	Niger	48.1 +1.2
23	Nigeria	53.1 +5.5
3	Rwanda	79.2 +9.5
15	São Tomé & Príncipe	59.6 -0.8
14	Senegal	59.7 0.0
4	Seychelles	78.8 0.0
40	Sierra Leone	43.1 +0.3
54	Somalia	2.1 +2.1
5	South Africa	77.9 +1.1
53	South Sudan	20.8 -7.7
50	Sudan	24.8 +0.9
33	Swaziland	47.2 0.0
13	Tanzania	59.9 +5.8
39	Togo	43.4 +7.6
9	Tunisia	67.5 -3.1
10	Uganda	64.3 -0.1
27	Zambia	51.9 +0.3
44	Zimbabwe	36.6 +8.0

Regional averages		
Africa	50.9	+0.3
5 Central Africa	41.7	-0.6
4 East Africa	48.2	+2.2
2 North Africa	55.0	-2.0
1 Southern Africa	56.6	+0.5
. Sub-Saharan Africa	50.3	+0.6
3 West Africa	51.8	-0.0
RECs averages		
3 AMU	56.0	-2.0
6 CEN-SAD	47.1	-0.6
5 COMESA	51.4	+1.5
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7 ECCAS	42.5	-0.5
4 ECOWAS	51.8	-0.0
8 IGAD	39.1	+0.6
2 SADC	56.7	+1.0
Geographical averages		
3 Coastal	48.7	+0.4
1 Island	64.0	-1.6
2 Landlocked	50.2	+1.0

**2014 Score**

Top 5	
Mauritius	81.1
Botswana	79.2
Rwanda	79.2
Seychelles	78.8
South Africa	77.9

**Bottom 5**

Sudan	24.8
Eritrea	24.5
CAR	21.1
South Sudan	20.8
Somalia	2.1

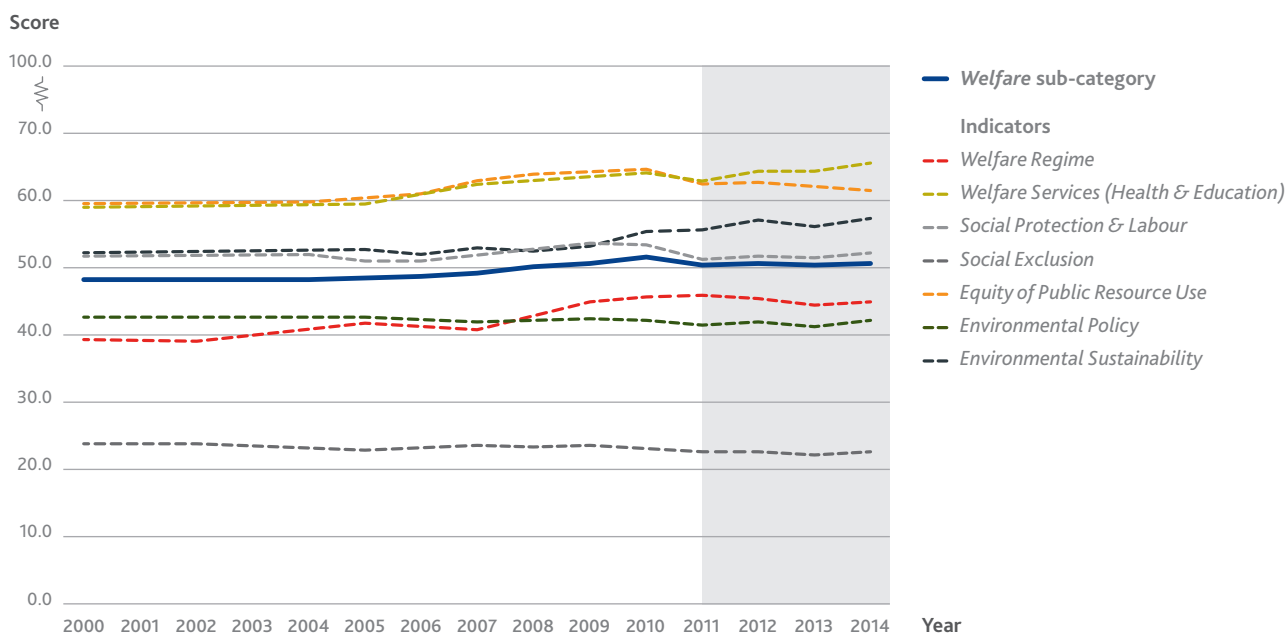
**Change 2011-2014**

Most improved	
Ethiopia	+12.3
Rwanda	+9.5
Guinea	+9.2
Zimbabwe	+8.0
Togo	+7.6

**Most deteriorated**

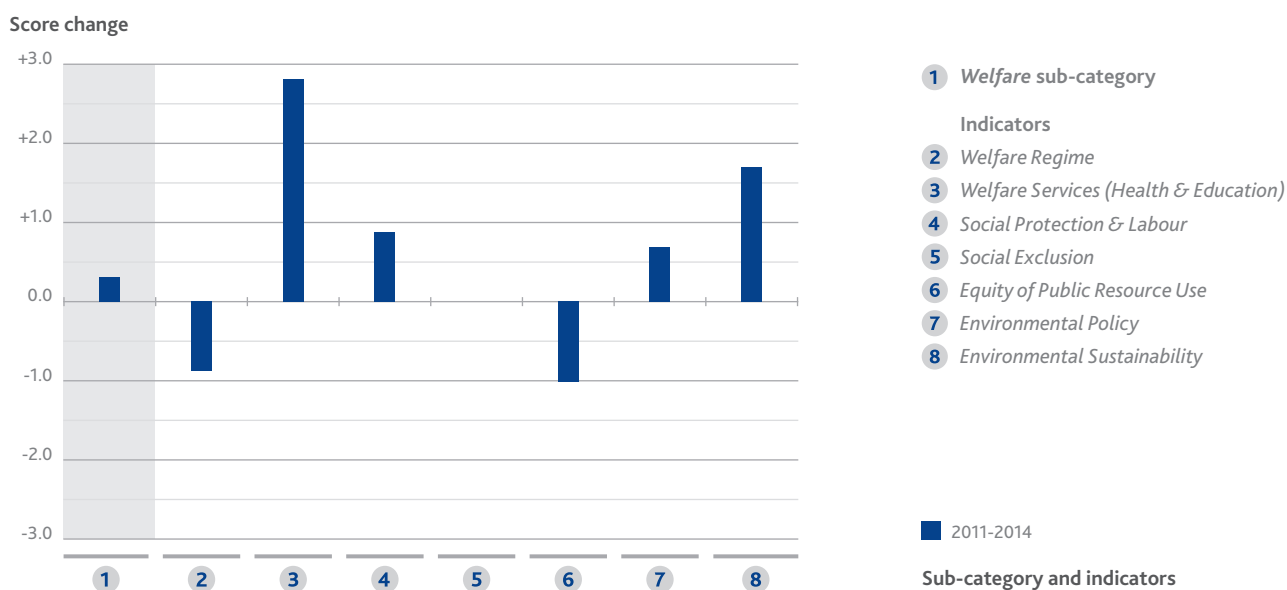
Guinea-Bissau	-16.6
Cabo Verde	-9.4
CAR	-9.1
Mali	-8.2
South Sudan	-7.7

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



AFRICAN AVERAGE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
WELFARE	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.4	48.5	48.7	49.5	50.2	50.8	51.5	50.5	50.8	50.4	50.9	+0.3
Welfare Regime (BS)	39.2	39.2	39.2	40.1	41.0	41.9	41.4	40.8	42.9	44.9	45.8	46.0	45.5	44.6	45.1	-0.9
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.5	60.8	62.3	63.1	63.5	64.1	63.0	64.3	64.4	65.8	+2.8
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.2	51.1	52.1	53.0	53.6	53.6	51.4	51.8	51.6	52.3	+0.9
Social Exclusion (BS)	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.1	22.8	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.1	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.6	0.0
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	60.4	61.2	63.1	64.0	64.6	64.8	62.8	62.7	62.2	61.8	-1.0
Environmental Policy (BS)	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.3	41.8	42.2	42.5	42.3	41.5	41.9	41.2	42.2	+0.7
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.8	52.0	53.0	52.6	53.2	55.4	55.7	57.1	56.3	57.4	+1.7

### African average performance since 2011



Indicator name	Definition	Data Provider Acronym
1 <i>Welfare Regime</i>	Extent to which there is equality of opportunity in society and there are social safety nets which compensate for poverty and other risks, such as old age, illness, unemployment or disability.	BS
2 <i>Welfare Services (Health &amp; Education)</i>	National policies and service delivery that affect access to and quality of health and education related services. It consists of two sub-indicators.	AfDB/WB
3 <i>Social Protection &amp; Labour</i>	Effectiveness of social protection and labour policies. It consists of two sub-indicators.	AfDB/WB
4 <i>Social Exclusion</i>	Extent to which significant parts of the population are fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality (taking into account factors such as income and education inequality and religious, ethnic and gender exclusion).	BS
5 <i>Equity of Public Resource Use</i>	Extent to which public expenditure and revenue collection affects poor populations and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. It consists of two sub-indicators.	AfDB/WB
6 <i>Environmental Policy</i>	Extent to which environmental concerns are effectively taken into account in both macro and microeconomic policymaking.	BS
7 <i>Environmental Sustainability</i>	Extent to which environmental policies promote the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. It consists of two sub-indicators.	AfDB/WB

For data provider acronyms see page 7.





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

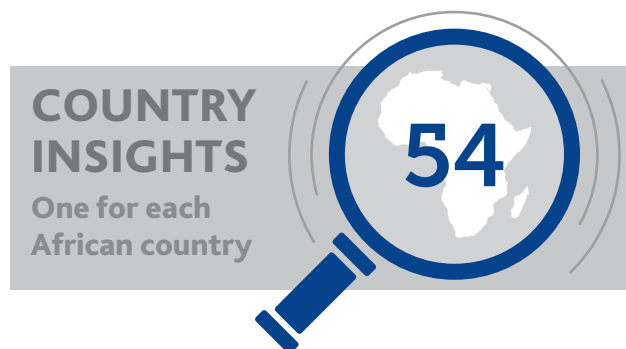
African Development Bank (AfDB)  
 African Union Commission (AUC)  
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)  
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)  
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)  
 Freedom House (FH)  
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)  
 Global Integrity (GI)  
 Institut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