



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

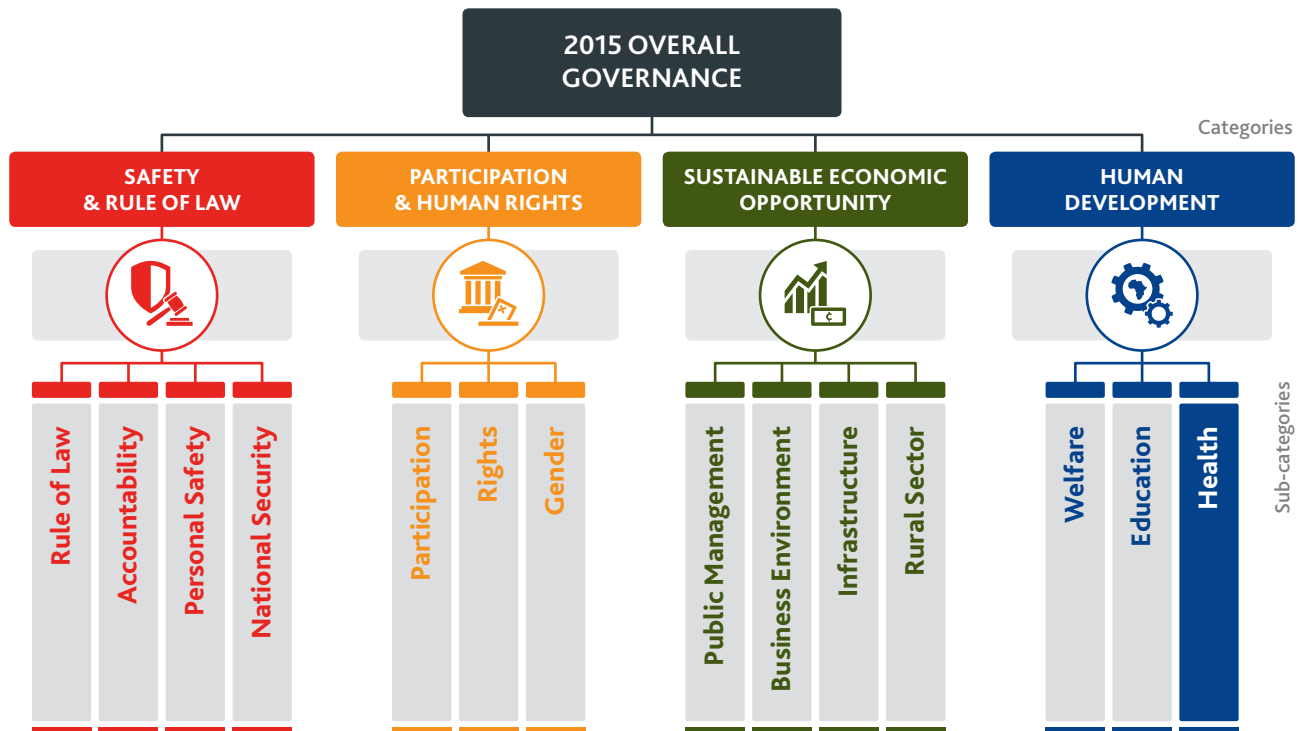
**SUB-CATEGORY
INSIGHTS**

HEALTH



Contents

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



> **Health**

Indicators

1. Access to Sanitation
2. Child Mortality
3. Maternal Mortality
4. Undernourishment
5. Disease (Malaria & TB)
6. Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)
7. Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision
8. Public Health Campaigns

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

Health shows the largest average continental improvement of any sub-category in its parent category *Human Development* over the past four years. Three-quarters of African countries show score gains in this sub-category, making it the sub-category with the largest number of countries to show improvement since 2011.

This widespread improvement is also reflected at the regional level, with all regions exhibiting progress. Central Africa, the lowest ranking region, exhibits the least progress since 2011. West Africa shows the greatest gains, with 12 out of the 15 countries in the region showing improvement.

Six out of the eight underlying indicators show improvement; the only two indicators to show continental decline since 2011 are *Public Health Campaigns* and *Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)*.

- The African average score for *Health* is 69.9 (out of 100), making it the highest scoring sub-category in *Human Development* in 2014, and the 2nd highest scoring sub-category out of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG.
 - Five of the top ten scoring indicators of the IIAG feature in *Health*, proving the relatively widespread success of this sub-category.
 - *Public Health Campaigns*, *Access to Sanitation* and *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* are the only indicators to not feature in the top ten.
- There has been an improvement in the African average score (+2.2) since 2011. This makes *Health* the third most improved sub-category in the IIAG.
 - This improvement has been driven by the indicators *Access to Sanitation* (+0.4), *Child Mortality* (+2.7), *Maternal Mortality* (+1.3), *Undernourishment* (+1.4), *Disease (Malaria & TB)* (+0.5) and *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* (+13.4).
 - *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* is the most improved indicator across the entire IIAG.
- The ten highest scoring countries in 2014 are: Seychelles (99.5), Mauritius (91.9), Tunisia (90.5), Algeria (88.3), Cabo Verde (86.1), Botswana (85.3), Rwanda (85.1), Egypt (82.2), Libya (82.0) and Morocco (81.7).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 17.9 points.
- Libya features in the top ten scoring countries, but shows the fifth largest deterioration on the continent since 2011.
- The ten lowest scoring countries in 2014 are: Somalia (40.0), South Sudan (40.3), Chad (45.9), Central African Republic (47.4), Sudan (48.9), Sierra Leone (50.7), Democratic Republic of Congo (55.9), Madagascar (56.2), Niger (57.7) and Nigeria (60.1).
 - The range in score between these ten countries is 20.1 points.
- Although Nigeria features in the bottom ten scoring countries, it shows the sixth largest improvement on the continent since 2011.
- South Sudan, Sudan, Madagascar 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: Ethiopia (+11.1), Liberia (+8.5), Angola (+8.3), Burundi (+8.2), Uganda (+8.1), Nigeria (+8.0), Senegal (+7.9), Eritrea (+7.1), Zambia (+7.1) and Côte d'Ivoire (+6.7).
- The ten most deteriorated countries since 2011 are: Sudan (-7.4), Congo (-6.4), Lesotho (-5.9), Madagascar (-5.4), Libya (-4.3), South Sudan (-4.1), Djibouti (-2.9), Kenya (-2.4), South Africa (-1.9) and Niger (-1.6).
- Twenty-three countries show their best ever score in *Health* in 2014: Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- North Africa is the highest scoring region (81.8) on the continent in 2014.
- All regions have shown improvement since 2011: Central Africa (+0.6), East Africa (+2.7), North Africa (+0.9), Southern Africa (+2.0) and West Africa (+3.2).

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

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
1	Seychelles	99.5 +4.7
2	Mauritius	91.9 +2.5
3	Tunisia	90.5 +0.1
4	Algeria	88.3 +0.8
5	Cabo Verde	86.1 +2.8
6	Botswana	85.3 +2.2
7	Rwanda	85.1 +2.5
8	Egypt	82.2 +1.0
9	Libya	82.0 -4.3
10	Morocco	81.7 +2.1
11	Senegal	79.6 +7.9
12	South Africa	79.3 -1.9
13	São Tomé & Príncipe	78.9 +1.6
14	Gabon	78.6 +1.2
15	Burundi	78.1 +8.2
16	Gambia	78.0 -1.2
17	Ghana	76.2 -1.4
18	Namibia	76.2 +5.6
19	Cameroon	75.6 +3.7
20	Eritrea	74.6 +7.1
21	Comoros	74.6 +4.4
22	Swaziland	73.6 +2.0
23	Côte d'Ivoire	72.4 +6.7
24	Kenya	71.4 -2.4
25	Zambia	71.1 +7.1
26	Mali	70.8 +1.6
27	Benin	70.8 +1.4
28	Malawi	70.3 -0.1
29	Uganda	70.3 +8.1
30	Ethiopia	70.1 +11.1
31	Tanzania	69.1 +0.2
32	Zimbabwe	68.5 +4.3
33	Guinea	67.6 +1.8
34	Mozambique	66.6 +5.7
35	Mauritania	66.2 +5.8
36	Togo	65.6 +2.8
37	Djibouti	65.5 -2.9
38	Lesotho	65.1 -5.9
39	Angola	64.8 +8.3
40	Liberia	63.7 +8.5
41	Burkina Faso	63.1 +2.1
42	Equatorial Guinea	63.0 +2.0
43	Guinea-Bissau	60.8 +5.6
44	Congo	60.2 -6.4
45	Nigeria	60.1 +8.0
46	Niger	57.7 -1.6
47	Madagascar	56.2 -5.4
48	DRC	55.9 +0.6
49	Sierra Leone	50.7 +3.2
50	Sudan	48.9 -7.4
51	CAR	47.4 +0.1
52	Chad	45.9 +1.9
53	South Sudan	40.3 -4.1
54	Somalia	40.0 +5.0

Regional averages

Africa	69.9 +2.2
1 North Africa	81.8 +0.9
2 Southern Africa	72.4 +2.0
. Sub-Saharan Africa	68.4 +2.3
3 East Africa	68.3 +2.7
4 West Africa	68.2 +3.2
5 Central Africa	63.2 +0.6

RECs averages

1 AMU	81.7 +0.9
2 EAC	74.8 +3.3
3 COMESA	73.2 +2.2
4 SADC	72.9 +2.0
5 ECOWAS	68.2 +3.2
6 CEN-SAD	68.0 +2.1
7 ECCAS	64.8 +2.1
8 IGAD	60.1 +1.8

Geographical averages

1 Island	81.2 +1.8
2 Coastal	69.6 +2.1
3 Landlocked	66.4 +2.5

ORDERED BY SCORE CHANGE

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
30	Ethiopia	70.1 +11.1
40	Liberia	63.7 +8.5
39	Angola	64.8 +8.3
15	Burundi	78.1 +8.2
29	Uganda	70.3 +8.1
45	Nigeria	60.1 +8.0
11	Senegal	79.6 +7.9
20	Eritrea	74.6 +7.1
25	Zambia	71.1 +7.1
23	Côte d'Ivoire	72.4 +6.7
35	Mauritania	66.2 +5.8
34	Mozambique	66.6 +5.7
18	Namibia	76.2 +5.6
43	Guinea-Bissau	60.8 +5.6
54	Somalia	40.0 +5.0
1	Seychelles	99.5 +4.7
21	Comoros	74.6 +4.4
32	Zimbabwe	68.5 +4.3
19	Cameroon	75.6 +3.7
49	Sierra Leone	50.7 +3.2
36	Togo	65.6 +2.8
5	Cabo Verde	86.1 +2.8
2	Mauritius	91.9 +2.5
7	Rwanda	85.1 +2.5
6	Botswana	85.3 +2.2
10	Morocco	81.7 +2.1
41	Burkina Faso	63.1 +2.1
22	Swaziland	73.6 +2.0
42	Equatorial Guinea	63.0 +2.0
52	Chad	45.9 +1.9
33	Guinea	67.6 +1.8
26	Mali	70.8 +1.6
13	São Tomé & Príncipe	78.9 +1.6
27	Benin	70.8 +1.4
14	Gabon	78.6 +1.2
8	Egypt	82.2 +1.0
4	Algeria	88.3 +0.8
48	DRC	55.9 +0.6
31	Tanzania	69.1 +0.2
51	CAR	47.4 +0.1
3	Tunisia	90.5 +0.1
28	Malawi	70.3 -0.1
16	Gambia	78.0 -1.2
17	Ghana	76.2 -1.4
46	Niger	57.7 -1.6
12	South Africa	79.3 -1.9
24	Kenya	71.4 -2.4
37	Djibouti	65.5 -2.9
53	South Sudan	40.3 -4.1
9	Libya	82.0 -4.3
47	Madagascar	56.2 -5.4
38	Lesotho	65.1 -5.9
44	Congo	60.2 -6.4
50	Sudan	48.9 -7.4

Regional averages

Africa	69.9 +2.2
4 West Africa	68.2 +3.2
3 East Africa	68.3 +2.7
. Sub-Saharan Africa	68.4 +2.3
2 Southern Africa	72.4 +2.0
1 North Africa	81.8 +0.9
5 Central Africa	63.2 +0.6

RECs averages

2 EAC	74.8 +3.3
5 ECOWAS	68.2 +3.2
3 COMESA	73.2 +2.2
7 ECCAS	64.8 +2.1
6 CEN-SAD	68.0 +2.1
4 SADC	72.9 +2.0
8 IGAD	60.1 +1.8
1 AMU	81.7 +0.9

Geographical averages

3 Landlocked	66.4 +2.5
2 Coastal	69.6 +2.1
1 Island	81.2 +1.8

ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY

Rank/54	Score/100	Change 2011-2014
4	Algeria	88.3 +0.8
39	Angola	64.8 +8.3
27	Benin	70.8 +1.4
6	Botswana	85.3 +2.2
41	Burkina Faso	63.1 +2.1
15	Burundi	78.1 +8.2
5	Cabo Verde	86.1 +2.8
19	Cameroon	75.6 +3.7
51	CAR	47.4 +0.1
52	Chad	45.9 +1.9
21	Comoros	74.6 +4.4
44	Congo	60.2 -6.4
23	Côte d'Ivoire	72.4 +6.7
48	DRC	55.9 +0.6
37	Djibouti	65.5 -2.9
8	Egypt	82.2 +1.0
42	Equatorial Guinea	63.0 +2.0
20	Eritrea	74.6 +7.1
30	Ethiopia	70.1 +11.1
14	Gabon	78.6 +1.2
16	Gambia	78.0 -1.2
17	Ghana	76.2 -1.4
33	Guinea	67.6 +1.8
43	Guinea-Bissau	60.8 +5.6
24	Kenya	71.4 -2.4
38	Lesotho	65.1 -5.9
40	Liberia	63.7 +8.5
9	Libya	82.0 -4.3
47	Madagascar	56.2 -5.4
28	Malawi	70.3 -0.1
26	Mali	70.8 +1.6
35	Mauritania	66.2 +5.8
2	Mauritius	91.9 +2.5
10	Morocco	81.7 +2.1
34	Mozambique	66.6 +5.7
18	Namibia	76.2 +5.6
46	Niger	57.7 -1.6
45	Nigeria	60.1 +8.0
7	Rwanda	85.1 +2.5
13	São Tomé & Príncipe	78.9 +1.6
11	Senegal	79.6 +7.9
1	Seychelles	99.5 +4.7
49	Sierra Leone	50.7 +3.2
54	Somalia	40.0 +5.0
12	South Africa	79.3 -1.9
53	South Sudan	40.3 -4.1
50	Sudan	48.9 -7.4
22	Swaziland	73.6 +2.0
31	Tanzania	69.1 +0.2
36	Togo	65.6 +2.8
3	Tunisia	90.5 +0.1
29	Uganda	70.3 +8.1
25	Zambia	71.1 +7.1
32	Zimbabwe	68.5 +4.3

Regional averages

Africa	69.9 +2.2
5 Central Africa	63.2 +0.6
3 East Africa	68.3 +2.7
1 North Africa	81.8 +0.9
2 Southern Africa	72.4 +2.0
. Sub-Saharan Africa	68.4 +2.3
4 West Africa	68.2 +3.2

RECs averages

1 AMU	81.7 +0.9
6 CEN-SAD	68.0 +2.1
3 COMESA	73.2 +2.2
2 EAC	74.8 +3.3
7 ECCAS	64.8 +2.1
5 ECOWAS	68.2 +3.2
8 IGAD	60.1 +1.8
4 SADC	72.9 +2.0

Geographical averages

2 Coastal	69.6 +2.1
1 Island	81.2 +1.8
3 Landlocked	66.4 +2.5

2014 Score

Top 5	
Seychelles	99.5
Mauritius	91.9
Tunisia	90.5
Algeria	88.3
Cabo Verde	86.1

Bottom 5

Sudan	48.9
CAR	47.4
Chad	45.9
South Sudan	40.3
Somalia	40.0

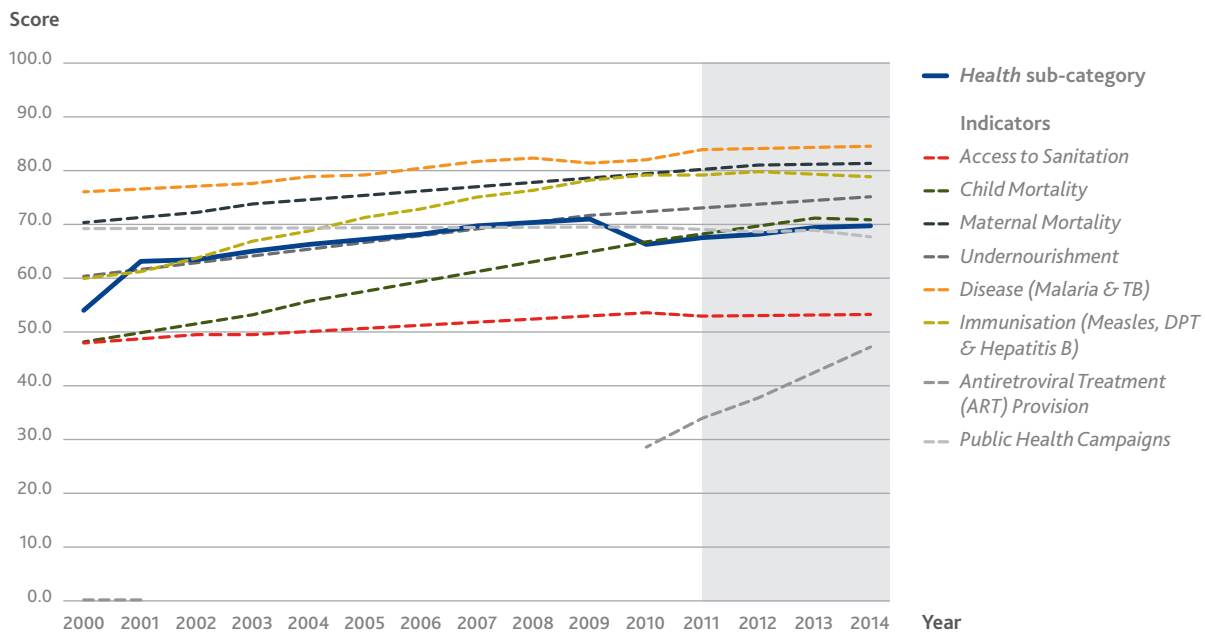
Change 2011-2014

Most improved	
Ethiopia	+11.1
Liberia	+8.5
Angola	+8.3
Burundi	+8.2
Uganda	+8.1

Most deteriorated

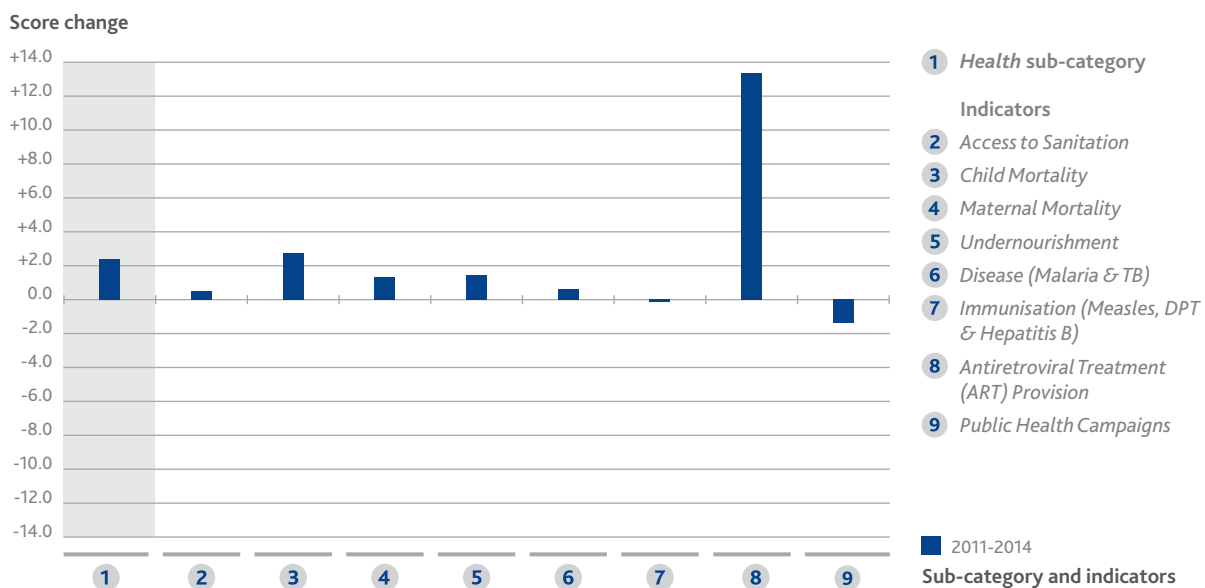
Sudan	-7.4
Congo	-6.4
Lesotho	-5.9
Madagascar	-5.4
Libya	-4.3

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



AFRICAN AVERAGE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
HEALTH	54.1	62.9	64.0	65.2	66.3	67.4	68.5	69.7	70.5	71.3	67.0	67.7	68.8	69.7	69.9	+2.2
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	48.2	48.8	49.3	49.9	50.4	51.0	51.5	52.1	52.6	53.2	53.8	53.0	53.1	53.3	53.4	+0.4
Child Mortality (IGME)	48.1	49.8	51.7	53.6	55.6	57.7	59.7	61.6	63.4	65.2	67.0	68.4	69.9	71.1	71.1	+2.7
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	70.5	71.5	72.5	73.5	74.5	75.5	76.3	77.1	78.0	78.8	79.7	80.3	81.0	81.5	81.7	+1.3
Undernourishment (WB)	60.4	61.9	63.1	64.3	65.5	66.9	68.3	69.5	70.6	71.7	72.8	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.2	+1.4
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	76.1	76.8	76.9	77.7	78.9	79.1	80.6	82.2	82.5	81.7	82.4	84.2	84.6	84.7	84.7	+0.5
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	60.0	61.1	63.8	66.8	69.0	71.4	72.9	75.3	76.4	78.6	79.2	79.3	79.9	79.2	79.2	-0.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28.8	33.8	38.1	42.7	47.2	+13.4
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.0	69.0	69.0	67.6	-1.4

African average performance since 2011



Indicator name	Definition	Data Provider Acronym
1 <i>Access to Sanitation</i>	Population with access to an improved sanitation facility, and the population served with open defecation sanitation. It consists of two sub-indicators.	WHO/UNICEF
2 <i>Child Mortality</i>	Probability of a child dying between birth and five years of age, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.	IGME
3 <i>Maternal Mortality</i>	Female deaths from any cause related to, or aggravated by, pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes).	WHO
4 <i>Undernourishment</i>	Population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.	WB
5 <i>Disease (Malaria & TB)</i>	Prevalence of deaths from malaria and tuberculosis. It consists of two sub-indicators.	WHO
6 <i>Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)</i>	Children that have received vaccinations against measles, DPT and hepatitis B. It consists of three sub-indicators.	WB/WHO
7 <i>Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision</i>	Eligible adults and children receiving antiretroviral treatment therapy, and HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission. It consists of two sub-indicators.	UNAIDS
8 <i>Public Health Campaigns</i>	Extent to which all citizens can find information and guidelines on common illnesses, and public health hazards such as epidemics trigger awareness campaigns.	GI

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



Join the discussion on Twitter or Facebook:

[@Mo_IbrahimFdn](https://twitter.com/Mo_IbrahimFdn) #IIAG [f /MoIbrahimFoundation](https://www.facebook.com/MoIbrahimFoundation)

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)

www.moibrahimfoundation.org

 /MoIbrahimFoundation  @Mo_IbrahimFdn #IIAG