



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

ALGERIA



Contents

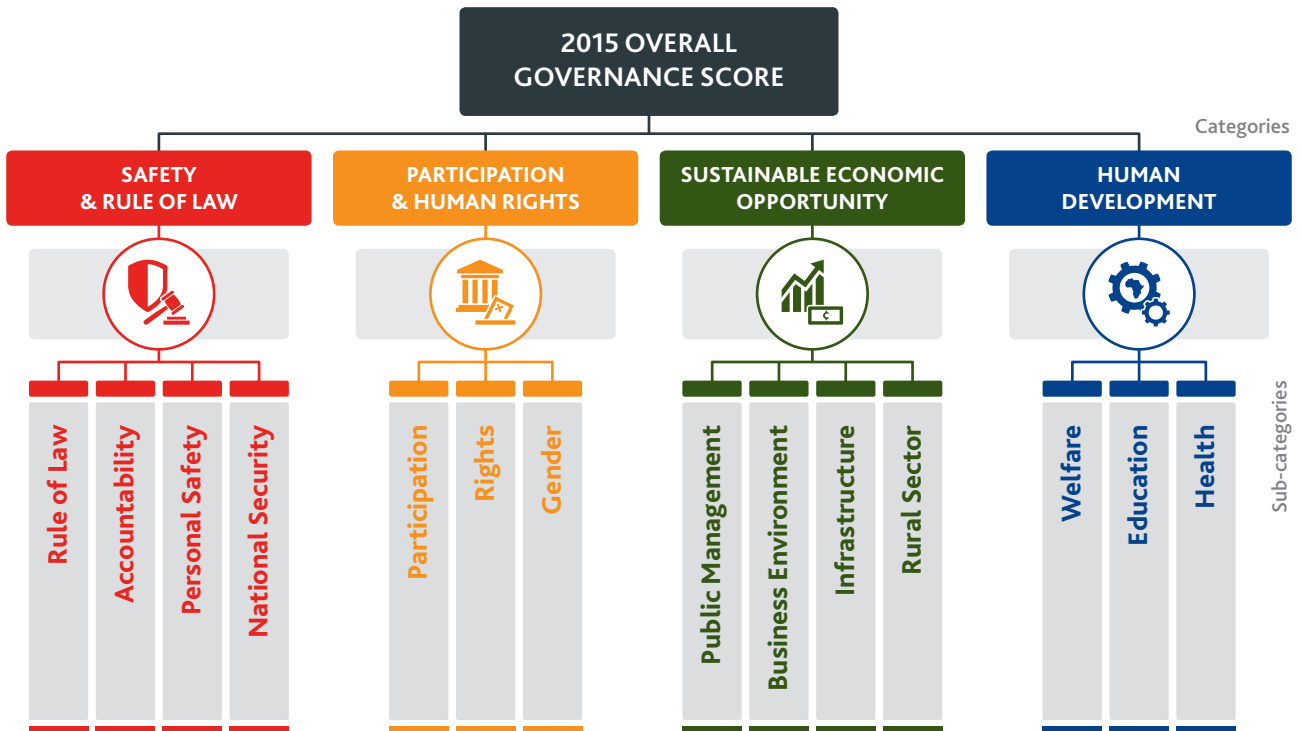
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described on the basis of full scores not the rounded numbers that appear here.

Regional Economic Community (REC) averages are calculated by applying the REC's current membership configuration for all data years.

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 (www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/).

South Sudan and Sudan are excluded from all group averages pre-2011 as neither country existed in their current configurations before the secession of South Sudan in 2011.



The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) measures the quality of governance in every African country on an annual basis. It does this by compiling data from diverse global sources to build an accurate and detailed picture of governance performance in African countries.

The broad aim of the IIAG is to better inform and sustain the debate on African governance by providing a transparent and user-friendly resource to:

- support citizens, governments, institutions and the private sector to accurately assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes.

- encourage data-driven narratives on governance issues.
- help determine, debate and strengthen government performance.

The IIAG was created in 2007 in recognition of the need for a quantifiable tool to accurately measure and monitor African governance performance, its progress over time and across countries, and as a means of supporting effective and responsive solutions to complex public policy challenges in developing countries. Policies need to be evaluated by their results, which can only be done if accompanied by robust data.

2015 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

1 overall governance score is:



How does Algeria perform?

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ALGERIA

Algeria has shown some recent improvements, but with only slight overall governance progress since 2011 and an overall rank of 20th in Africa, it has a long way to go to reach the top rankings of the IIAG.

Differing trends are shown between, and within, IIAG categories. Since the end of the Arab Spring, Algeria has shown some promising signs in its development of *Participation & Human Rights* issues, while exhibiting less encouraging trends in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. Although the country shows some progress in *Safety & Rule of Law* issues, its performance in *Accountability* is holding back more broad-based improvement.

As with many North African countries, Algeria continues to perform well in *Human Development* indicators, however stagnation in measures of *Welfare* threatens to limit future progress.

Overall governance: ranks in the top half, with room for improvement.

Algeria scores 52.9 (out of 100) in overall governance, ranking 20th in Africa. Since 2011, the country has shown some progress (+1.4), demonstrating the thirteenth largest improvement on the continent and the third largest improvement in North Africa (out of six). This gain has translated into a climb of four rank places in the continental rankings since 2011.

Algeria scores higher than the African average and the regional average for North Africa. It is ranked 3rd in North Africa in overall governance, being outperformed by both Tunisia and Morocco, while performing better than Egypt, Mauritania and Libya.

When looking at the whole IIAG time series (2000-2014), Algeria achieved its highest overall governance score in 2013 and its lowest score in 2000. There was a slight deterioration in performance between 2013 and 2014 (-0.3).

For a resource-rich country, Algeria has shown the most improvement in overall governance of any country of this classification.

Since 2011, the slight strengthening of Algeria's overall governance score has been achieved through progress in three of the four categories: *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights* and *Human Development*. *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is the only category in which Algeria shows weakening performance. Continentally, this category is one of two showing deteriorating performance, so on these particular issues Algeria follows the African trend.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: improvement in *Personal Safety* is offset by weakening *Accountability*.**

Algeria scores 50.4 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 32nd on the continent. It shows a slight improvement of +1.7 points since 2011, driven by three of the four sub-categories, making it the second largest improver in North Africa in this category after Tunisia. The largest contribution to this gain comes from *Personal Safety* (+8.3), in which the indicators of *Violent Crime* (+25.0) and *Social Unrest* (+18.8) both show large improvement since 2011. These gains result in Algeria's largest sub-category improvement across the entire IIAG.

Within *Safety & Rule of Law*, Algeria's highest sub-category score is in *National Security*, scoring 73.3, following an improvement in recent years of +4.2 points, making it the twelfth largest improver in Africa within this sub-category. The best performing indicator within *National Security* is *Internally Displaced People*, in which Algeria scores 100.0 after steady improvement in recent years (+20.8 score points since 2011).

Algeria's weakest performance within this category is in *Accountability*, scoring 32.9 and also showing deterioration in score since 2011 (-6.3). This is the only sub-category within *Safety & Rule of Law* in which Algeria shows a decline in performance over the past four years. The poorest performance at indicator-level within this sub-category is seen in *Online Services* (11.4), with a deterioration of -14.1 points since 2011. The indicator capturing *Access to Information* is also performing poorly, scoring 12.5 in 2014, having weakened since 2013 (-37.5).

Participation & Human Rights: the most improved category, even though it remains the lowest performing.

Algeria scores 43.6 in the *Participation & Human Rights* category, ranking 33rd on the continent and demonstrating its largest category improvement since 2011 (+4.0). Algeria shows gains in all three sub-categories over the same time period.

Within *Participation & Human Rights*, Algeria's best sub-category performance is in *Rights*, scoring 50.5, however this sub-category shows the least improvement (+0.9) of any within this category. The best-performing indicator within *Rights* is *International Human Rights Conventions* (85.0), in which Algeria has shown some improvement since 2011 (+5.0).

Algeria's weakest sub-category performance in this category is in *Participation*, scoring 30.0, however this sub-category shows the most improvement within *Participation & Human Rights*, achieving progress of +7.3 points since 2011. The strengthening of this sub-category is off the back of improvements in the indicators *Political Participation* (+14.2) and *Free & Fair Elections* (+22.2). The lowest performing indicator in this sub-category is *Effective Power to Govern* (11.1), in which Algeria shows the same score for the entire time series.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: only category to show deterioration.

Algeria scores 44.4 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, ranking 27th on the continent and showing waning performance since 2011 (-1.7), which has translated into a drop of one continental rank place. This is the only category in which Algeria shows any deterioration since 2011, and this decline is visible in all of the four sub-categories. Seven of Algeria's ten most deteriorated indicators since 2011 feature in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category, including *Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure*, *Road Network*, *Statistical Capacity* and *Electricity Supply*.

Within the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category, Algeria's best performance is in *Rural Sector*, scoring 54.9, which translates into a continental rank of 24th. The best performing indicator in this sub-category is *Public Resources for Rural Development*, in which Algeria scores 83.3, having been static at this score since 2005.

Algeria's weakest sub-category performance in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is in *Business Environment*, scoring 29.2, however this sub-category shows the smallest deterioration (-0.6) of any within this category. *Soundness of Banks* is the indicator in which Algeria shows its lowest indicator-level score in this governance area.

Human Development: Algeria's best performance.

Algeria scores 73.3 in *Human Development*, ranking 7th on the continent and bolstering its already relatively high score by +1.4 points since 2011. Only Tunisia outperforms Algeria in its *Human Development* score in North Africa while only Mauritania shows more improvement since 2011.

Within this category, Algeria's best performance is in *Health*, scoring 88.3 and ranking 4th in Africa. This is Algeria's best sub-category rank across the whole of the IIAG and is achieved through high performance in many of the *Health* indicators, including *Undernourishment* (100.0), *Maternal Mortality* (96.6), *Disease (Malaria & TB)* (96.6), *Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)* (95.5), *Child Mortality* (94.9) and *Access to Sanitation* (92.7).

Algeria's weakest sub-category performance in *Human Development* is in *Welfare*, scoring 63.3, and showing no change in score since 2011. The lowest scoring indicator within *Welfare* is *Social Protection & Labour*, in which Algeria scores 55.6, however the country scores similarly in other *Welfare* indicators, such as *Social Exclusion* (57.1) and *Environmental Policy* (57.1).

All trends referred to are calculated since 2011, unless otherwise specified.

ALGERIA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

52.9

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.4

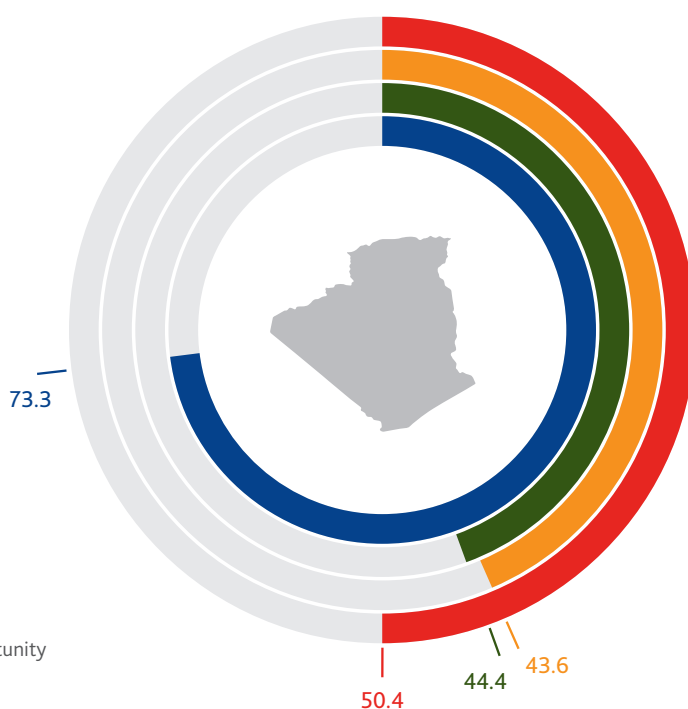
RANK/54

20

Head of State	President Abdelaziz Bouteflika
Date came to power	28 April 1999
Head of Government	Prime Minister Abdelmalek Sellal
Date came to power	28 April 2014
Region	North Africa
REC Membership(s)	AMU
Population (total m)	39.9
Urban population (% of total population)	70.1
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member, Peer reviewed, Reported
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Not signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Not signed, Not ratified

Information correct at 23 July 2015

- Safety & Rule of Law
- Sustainable Economic Opportunity
- Participation & Human Rights
- Human Development



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

50.4

SCORE/100

43.6

SCORE/100

44.4

SCORE/100

73.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.7

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+4.0

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.7

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.4

RANK/54

32

RANK/54

33

RANK/54

27

RANK/54

7

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	47.5	50.8	32
ACCOUNTABILITY	32.9	35.5	30
PERSONAL SAFETY	47.7	44.0	28
NATIONAL SECURITY	73.3	74.8	35

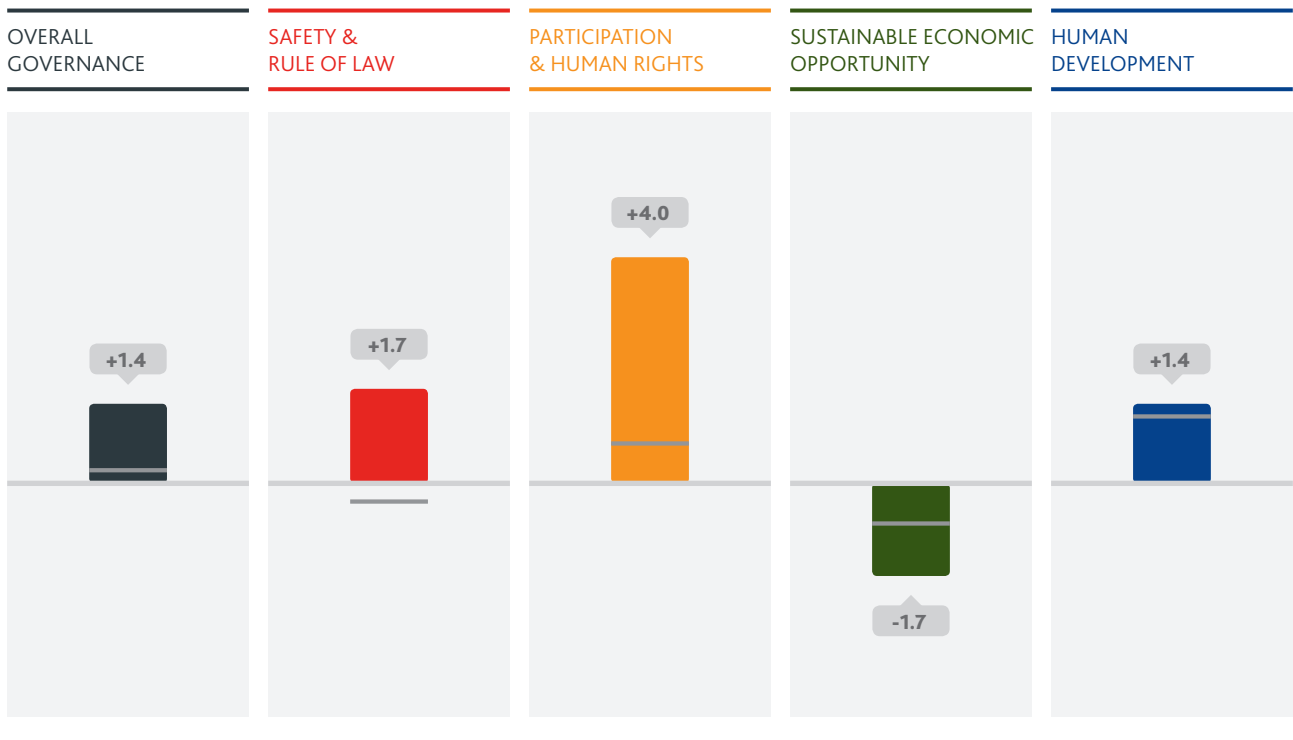
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	47.5	46.0	25
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	29.2	40.7	40
INFRASTRUCTURE	45.9	36.5	13
RURAL SECTOR	54.9	50.5	24

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	30.0	45.9	35
RIGHTS	50.5	47.3	25
GENDER	50.3	54.8	36

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	63.3	50.9	12
EDUCATION	68.3	48.8	8
HEALTH	88.3	69.9	4

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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ALGERIA

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
OVERALL SCORE	49.2	50.5	50.7	51.1	50.6	51.6	52.1	51.9	52.4	52.4	51.7	51.5	52.0	53.2	52.9	+1.4
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	55.2	55.4	55.8	55.9	52.9	52.9	52.7	51.5	52.0	52.8	49.6	48.6	49.7	50.7	50.4	+1.7
RULE OF LAW	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	57.0	57.5	55.6	54.6	48.2	46.8	46.1	48.1	47.5	+0.7
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.6	50.1	49.8	44.9	42.2	43.6	39.2	35.8	40.1	43.2	+4.0
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	37.5	33.1	30.6	30.5	28.2	28.2	33.9	27.6	-0.6
Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ACCOUNTABILITY	39.0	39.8	40.6	42.1	40.0	39.9	41.2	41.5	40.7	39.6	39.3	39.2	39.0	37.7	32.9	-6.3
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	0.0
Access to Information (GI)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	12.5	-37.5
Online Services (UNDESA)	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	36.2	35.5	34.5	33.4	32.3	23.3	14.2	25.5	36.8	24.1	11.4	-14.1
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	28.6	35.7	42.9	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	42.0	35.3	34.6	41.5	28.9	16.0	16.8	23.9	-5.0
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (GI)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	54.4	54.4	55.4	54.2	55.1	54.9	50.5	43.7	46.8	50.7	43.1	39.5	43.0	45.0	47.7	+8.3
Safety of the Person (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	69.5	61.9	54.3	58.4	55.6	46.6	55.7	59.8	+4.2
Social Unrest (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	68.8	68.8	25.0	31.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	+18.8
Violent Crime (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	+25.0
Political Violence (ACLEDP/PTS)	56.3	56.3	62.5	55.1	60.2	59.0	57.9	67.6	75.0	81.3	75.0	75.0	86.3	76.6	76.6	+1.6
Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	71.3	71.3	71.2	71.2	60.5	60.6	62.1	63.5	64.9	66.3	67.7	69.1	70.5	71.9	73.3	+4.2
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	36.6	37.5	44.5	51.4	58.4	65.3	72.2	79.2	86.1	93.1	100.0	+20.8
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	99.3	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	+0.2
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	35.6	36.0	36.1	36.2	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.4	38.5	38.4	39.1	39.6	42.3	42.9	43.6	+4.0
PARTICIPATION	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	28.5	28.5	27.4	25.5	24.8	21.3	22.7	22.7	27.7	30.0	30.0	+7.3
Political Rights (FH)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	24.9	21.4	28.5	35.6	35.6	49.9	49.9	49.9	+14.2
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	38.9	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	44.4	55.6	55.6	+22.2
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0
RIGHTS	44.2	45.0	45.0	44.9	44.9	46.1	47.0	47.0	48.3	50.4	49.5	49.5	51.2	51.9	50.5	+0.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	41.0	44.8	44.8	44.5	44.2	45.1	44.8	44.8	46.2	47.0	47.6	47.6	47.9	48.6	47.9	+0.3
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	31.3	34.0	27.8	-0.7
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	+5.0
Human Rights (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
GENDER	39.2	39.5	39.9	40.2	40.4	40.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	43.5	45.2	46.4	47.9	46.8	50.3	+3.9
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	75.9	77.6	78.5	80.2	81.1	81.8	82.2	82.5	80.0	78.9	81.5	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.7	0.0
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	+0.5
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	33.3	41.7	50.0	41.7	33.3	33.3	-16.7
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	15.2	15.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.8	37.3	37.3	62.3	+43.5
Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	46.1	46.5	46.3	47.1	46.1	48.9	49.3	49.8	49.6	47.2	47.6	46.1	44.0	45.8	44.4	-1.7
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	45.3	42.5	41.8	44.3	44.4	53.5	54.2	53.1	54.4	49.0	50.7	50.7	49.4	49.2	47.5	-3.2
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	62.7	62.7	58.2	56.7	55.2	56.7	61.2	56.7	46.3	47.8	-13.4

Algeria within North Africa

10

NORTH AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

51.2

2014 SCORE/100
2014 RANK/6; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

47.3



PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

43.0



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

48.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

66.5

ALGERIA

	52.9	3
	50.4	3
	43.6	2
	44.4	4
	73.3	2

EGYPT

	51.3	4
	49.8	4
	36.7	5
	53.4	3
	65.2	4

LIBYA

	35.5	6
	21.2	6
	36.9	4
	20.0	6
	63.7	5

MAURITANIA

	43.0	5
	43.3	5
	37.0	3
	39.5	5
	52.4	6

MOROCCO

	57.6	2
	57.8	2
	36.6	6
	69.8	1
	66.3	3

TUNISIA

	66.9	1
	61.6	1
	67.1	1
	61.2	2
	77.8	1

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 Sub-category 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.

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